

has been a similar change in Pabna and Bogra. The general condition of the people of the division, however, good, while wages of labour are for India unusually high, and show a satisfactory tendency to increase.

8. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There is a slight tendency of cultivators to move towards Assam, which is liable to escape observation, and the extent of which can be ascertained only at the time of the decennial census. There is a large influx of coolies for the tea-gardens of Darjeeling and the Dooars, who come originally from Nepal, Chota Nagpur and other places, and are generally disposed to remain after having experience of the work. In Jalpaiguri applications for leases of waste lands were presented in hundreds during the year, and the jungle is fast disappearing before the plough, the population having largely increased. The Sonthals, Kols, Oraons and Nagas are yearly emigrating into the Dinajpur district, where they take up the reclamation of waste and jungly lands, being less affected by malaria of these regions than the ordinary cultivators. Nepalese families are also reported to be settling in the plains within British territory. Up-country men also come into the Division for the cold season, generally from Saran, and take employment as harvesters, thatchers, palki-bearers, road coolies and so forth, but for the last two years there has been a serious check in this immigration, for which no reason can be assigned.

7. *Manufactures and Mines, Trade and Commerce.*—The principal manufactures are tea, indigo, cinchona, silk and jute. Among indigenous crafts, the industry in straw-chairs is falling off, but that in sital-patis and reed mats is still profitable. The gross yield of tea was 47,171,891 pounds, against 30,468,697 pounds in 1894. Coal and limestone are found in the Jalpaiguri district, along the Bhutan frontier, but no mines were worked during the year. There are jute presses in Jalpaiguri and Pabna, and a jute mill in the latter district. Jute is the staple export to Calcutta, of which 76,42,101 maunds were despatched, against 81,05,648 maunds in 1894-95. The decrease is said to be due to low prices, in consequence of which the local dealers held over their stocks. Mr. Nolan draws attention to the fact that the value of the jute exported is equal to twice the rental of the division, thus leaving a large surplus with the cultivators, together with all other produce for their own requirements. Rice comes next with 4,99,858 maunds as against 4,60,244 maunds in 1894, and tobacco 2,03,347 maunds as against 2,58,211 maunds in the previous year. Indigo shows an export of 2,902 maunds. The principal imports from Calcutta are cotton goods and kerosene oil. The total imports of food-grains, tea, &c., into British territory from Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan amounted to 1,86,233 maunds, and the exports to 64,912 maunds. The value of imports and exports of piece-goods and other articles of merchandise registered in rupees amounted respectively to Rs. 3,64,724 and Rs. 6,97,574.

8. *Civil Justice.*—The ordinary and Small Cause Court suits disposed of in the division rose from 58,464 to 59,398. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to witnesses examined was 5.0 against 14.4 in the preceding year in the case of District Judges, 11.9 against 8.4 in that of Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges, and 10.7 against 9.1 in the case of munsifs. A marked decrease in this ratio is observed in Bogra, where it fell from 15.73 to 1.06. There has been a decrease in the number of suits instituted at Darjeeling, where Mr. Greer has been devoting attention to the more particular investigation of the claims of Marwari money-lenders upon the simple hillmen, with the result that the former are finding it convenient to settle matters out of court.

The Bhutan Duars Act was repealed towards the close of the year, and Act X of 1856 extended to the whole of the district of Jalpaiguri.

9. *Crimes, Criminal Justice.*—There was an increase in cognizable and a decrease in non-cognizable crime, but the aggregate of the two classes shows a slight decrease. 26,146 offences were reported. The total number of cases disposed of was 19,568, and Mr. Nolan points out that each stipendiary Magistrate disposed on an average of half a case per working day, and examined less than three witnesses. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained for more than two days was 4.0 lower than in the preceding year.

As compared with the previous year, ten out of the seventeen subdivisions show a decrease in this ratio. Bogra shows a marked improvement, the rate

being the only district in which the percentages of detentions are exceedingly high, and require explanation. The Commissioner is undoubtedly right in holding that the prompt administration of criminal justice depends almost entirely on the control exercised by the District Magistrate. The percentage of sessions cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of was 63·4 against 68·4 in 1891. It was highest in Darjeeling (81·2) and lowest (37·5) in Dinajpur.

10. *Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 51,84,825, against Rs. 51,75,095 in 1891-95. The total current and arrear demand was Rs. 52,49,238, and out of this Rs. 51,68,481, or 98·46 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 5,262 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance at end of the year of Rs. 75,485, against Rs. 61,276 in the previous year. The percentage of collections of current land revenue on current demand in permanently-settled estates was above the standard of 99 per cent., except in Darjeeling, where the low percentage is nominal. In each district, the whole outstanding arrears of these estates were collected.

The following statement shows the percentage of collections in temporarily-settled estates and estates the property of Government:—

Standard of collection	...	Percentage of current collections on current demand, as—	Temporarily-settled estates.	Rajshahi
			85 per cent.	90 per cent.
			Percentage of collections.	Percentage of collections.
Rajshahi	99·18	92·69
Dinajpur	Nil	97·89
Jalpaiguri	99·74	87·32
Darjeeling	99·91	97·34
Rangpur	90·63	100·0
Bogra	Nil	87·29
Pabna	93·19	48·75
Divisional average			93·64	83·84

In temporarily-settled estates the percentage of collections fell below the standard in Rangpur and Pabna. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in thinking that greater regularity could be secured by care in the selection of settlement holders and by strictness in enforcing penalties. The short collections in estates managed directly are said to be due to (1) disputes incident to the progress of settlement and civil litigation, (2) diluvion and destruction of crops, (3) late harvests, and (4) refractory raiyats. The total current and arrear demand of Road and Public Works cesses was Rs. 10,43,931, of which Rs. 9,74,565, or 93·3 per cent., were collected, the standard of collection being 90 per cent. No advances were made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, though efforts were made to secure applications; and only very small sums were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of certificates issued, but the number disposed of fell off very considerably as compared with that of the previous year.

The number of partition cases pending at the commencement of the year was 52 of which 39 were in the Rajshahi district alone. As to the method by which partitions have been conducted in this district, Mr. Nolan writes:—

"The land having been measured and classified by Government agents, the zamindars were called on to supply a table of rates, and on these a rental was recorded. Land-owners desiring to enhance naturally resorted to the partition procedure, which gave them a record of rights, as it may be called, showing the rental not as it is, or as it could be fixed according to law, but as they themselves desired it to be. The official character of the statement gave it a practical value, though it has none in the eyes of the law. As rent-roll obtained, the motive of the owners for seeking partition ceased to operate, and subsequent proceedings were allowed to draw themselves out to any length. The system was stopped after my last inspection."

11. *Wards and Attached Estates.*—There were eight estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The current and arrear demand was Rs. 5,33,048, against Rs. 5,26,534 in the previous year. The collections were Rs. 2,84,948 and the remissions Rs. 9,919, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,38,131.

It is said that a large proportion of the sum shown as old arrears represents what was never really due. This matter should be enquired into and remissions made if necessary. The collections have been unsatisfactory, owing partly to a failure of crops, which was most marked in the Barind, and in Rangpur to bad management.

12. *Excise, Stamps, Income-tax.*—The total revenue realized under Excise was Rs. 10,73,235, showing an increase of Rs. 72,709, due principally to country spirits. Of this increase, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling contributed, respectively, Rs. 26,415 and Rs. 17,913, under that head. Ganja and Bhang show an increase of Rs. 5,910, the remainder being accounted for by tari, pachwan, rum, etc. The incidence per head of population rose from 1 anna-11 pies to 2 annas 2 pies. There was a slight decrease of Rs. 49,140 in the stamp revenue, which amounted to Rs. 14,52,457. Income-tax shows an increase of 192 persons in the number assessed, the demand being Rs. 3,20,197, against Rs. 3,08,139. In all the districts the collections were above 98 per cent., the average collection of the division being 99.1. The average incidence of tax was Re. 1 to every 25 persons.

13. *Monetary arrangements.*—There was a decrease in the circulation of currency notes. The number of depositors in savings banks increased by 2,482 and the amount deposited by Rs. 1,59,798, which is distributed uniformly over the seven districts. Money-orders show also an increase both in issues and receipts.

14. *Railways and other Public Works.*—Six branch railway lines were surveyed during the year, namely, (1) Nator to Boalia in Rajshahi; (2) Panchbibi in Bogra, to Gaibanda and Kaliganj in Rangpur, (3) Saidpur to Titaliya through Dinipur, (4) Malbazar to Hantupara in Jalpaiguri, (5) Lalmonirhat to Domohini in the Duars, (6) Torsa to Jainti. Certain feeder roads have been metalled; the road between Pabna and Sara was further improved and is now open for traffic throughout the year. There has been some improvement also in the steamer services. Private individuals spent Rs. 81,003 against Rs. 1,16,090 in 1894-95 on the construction and repair of tanks, wells, roads, and other works of public utility. The District Boards and Road Cess Committee spent Rs. 3,70,158, against Rs. 3,56,483 in the previous year, on original works and repairs. The total outlay on the construction and repairs of village roads was Rs. 28,889, and on arboriculture was Rs. 8,826.

15. *Education.*—There were 3,833 schools at the end of the year, one more than in 1894-95, with 113,710 pupils. Out of the total number of boys of a school-going age, only 18.4 per cent. were under instruction. The state of education in the Division is generally very backward, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that there was a falling off instead of an increase in the number of pupils, which is attributed to sickness at the end of the year. The total expenditure on education from all sources was Rs. 5,35,858, against Rs. 4,99,739 in the previous year. Out of this sum District Boards' funds contributed Rs. 1,27,703 and municipal funds Rs. 7,373, the total expenditure per head being Rs. 4-11-4.

16. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There were 60 dispensaries against 54 in 1894. The reconstruction of the Shanadpur dispensary building in Pabna, which was burnt down in 1894, was completed during the year. Five new dispensaries were opened in Rajshahi and two in Bogra. A total number of 253,464 patients were treated, of whom 248,890 were out-patients. An expenditure of Rs. 90,159 was incurred against an income of Rs. 91,802, including the grants made by the several Municipalities and District Boards. The cost of diet for in-patients was two annas per head, the same as in the previous year. The ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to the whole population so far as can be ascertained was 3.1 against 3.0 in 1894.

17. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There were 11 municipalities with a total income of Rs. 3,59,232, plus Rs. 88,535, the opening balance, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,02,927, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,840 at the end of the year. Darjeeling had the largest income (including the opening balance), Rs. 2,03,165, and the next in importance was that of Jalpaiguri, with Rs. 44,864. The smallest income, Rs. 7,654, was that of Sherpur. It is observed that in each municipality some progress was made during the year towards improvement.

There are six District and ten Local Boards with 113 and 104 members, respectively. Out of a total number of 181 meetings 32 proved abortive for want of a quorum or were adjourned, the average attendance at each meeting being 7.8 and 4.4, respectively.

18. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—The number employed was 895 against 874 in 1894-95. Of those employed as ministerial officers and menial servants, the numbers rose from 155 and 714 to 158 and 732, respectively. As the Commissioner remarks, the number of Muhammadans employed is small considering the largeness of the Muhammadan population of the Division.

19. *Zamindari Dāk, Fairs, Ferries and Pounds.*—The percentage of total collection on total demand on account of the zamindari dāk was 95.7 against 97 of the preceding year. The decrease is due to a falling off in Dinajpur.

The Nekmārd Fair, which is held on the borders of Dinajpur and Purnea, is the most important in the division, and is a great mart for the live-stock of Bihar, which, through it, finds a way to Eastern Bengal. In return the western districts receive elephants, buffaloes and money. Annual fairs are also held at Khetur in Rajshahi, Jalpesh and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Darwana in Rangpur, and an agricultural show at Kalimpong in Darjeeling.

The number of ferries fell from 337 to 321, on account of a failure to obtain bids. The income derived was Rs. 1,14,124. A scheme for the use of platform boats is being introduced at the principal ferries, where the nature of the stream permits.

The number of pounds rose from 625 to 641, but the revenue fell by Rs. 16,123 to Rs. 76,333. The Government orders are said to have been adhered to as far as possible in the settlement of pounds with men of position and solvency.

20. *Social and Political Institutions.*—There are 31 of these institutions in the division which are said to be working steadily. There was no demonstration of popular sentiment during the year, and the relations between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, on the whole, appear to have been satisfactory. It is reported that, so far as public opinion is directed to general political subjects, the guidance comes from places beyond the boundaries of the division, and in particular from Calcutta. Upon all political matters, the newspapers, of which there are nine, echo the well-known sentiments of those published in the metropolis.

21. *Conduct of zamindars.*—The disputes between rival zamindars and between landlord and tenant, which once characterized the division, are now less marked than formerly. It is, however, a matter for regret that the police receive little or no assistance from the local zamindars.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Nolan for his careful and efficient administration of the division and for his clear, concise and interesting report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1895-96.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(a) Weather.

10. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the different districts :—

Districts.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.	
	Average of last two years 1893-94 and 1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3
Rajshahi	86.19	44.72
Dinajpur	77.8	57.27
Jalpaiguri	149.82	133.32
Darjeeling	125.26	118.28
Rangpur	72.01	65.89
Bogra	73.19	50.82
Pabna	71.11	45.34

It appears that the fall was below normal in all the districts. The deficiency was very considerable in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna, especially in the last. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was as follows :—

Month.	RAINFALL IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	
	Normal.	Actual in 1895-96.
1	2	3
May	8.42	8.74
June	17.61	8.53
July	16.80	21.22
August	14.95	15.69
September	13.33	12.77
October	4.57	1.40

It will be observed that the rainfall was deficient in October, and there was none of any consequence in the subsequent months. In July and August there were some injurious floods, particularly in Jalpaiguri.

(b) Crops.

11. The following table shows the outturn of the staple crops as estimated by the District Officers:—

Crop.	1895-96.	
	Outturn in annas.	
Rice ... { Autumn crop	18
{ Winter " 	15
Jute 	14.8
Tobacco 	12.8
Sugarcane 	13.4
Pulses 	11.3
Silk 	9.5
Tea 	18.7

In previous reports I intimated that I distrusted such estimates, as the officers who supplied the materials were never able to rid themselves of the popular idea that sixteen annas means an ideal crop, and to adopt completely the official standard, according to which it indicates an average crop. This year, I believe, there has been an improvement in the use of the terms, owing to the persistency with which I have impressed on all concerned the ambiguity of the phrase. The crops seem to have been really below normal. In the *Bairid*, especially, the chief and indeed the only harvest is the *ropa* or transplanted aman rice, which, it is reported, suffered a good deal from scanty rainfall, both at seed time and harvest time. In Rajshahi as a whole, and in Bogra, the outturn of rice was decidedly deficient; in Dinajpur alone it was stated to be above normal. All the minor crops, including jute, were somewhat short, silk being a decided failure.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

NAMES OF PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RAJSHAH.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cholera ...	3,728	3,374	2.8	2.5	2,429	1,028	1.76	.76	261	1,014	.36	1.48	18	35	.06	.14
Small-pox ...	1	11	.0008	.004	83	45	.02	.02	4	8	.0008	.007	2	2	.0008	.004
Fever ...	40,791	41,618	31.06	31.06	55,539	51,083	34.41	32.83	23,065	22,191	33.75	32.50	6,465	5,888	23.98	20.61
Bowel ... complaints.	40	28	.03	.02	118	97	.07	.06	746	394	1.08	.57	1,369	672	4.75	2.30
Injuries ...	6,117	4,324	3.1	2.2	5,575	518	.37	.23	166	157	.22	.14	71	51	.21	.27
Other causes ...	3,221	3,246	2.07	2.08	1,057	786	1.55	1.14	1,717	1,087	2.70	1.64	1,717	1,087	2.70	1.64
Total ...	46,617	49,295	37.04	37.58	59,963	56,611	38.54	36.90	26,265	24,611	37.08	35.97	9,644	8,206	45.19	37.49

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	BANGPUR.				BOGRA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Cholera ...	923	3,256	.45	1.87	629	1,826	.77	2.00	3,965	5,972	2.30	4.39	10,973	16,895	1.4	5.00
Small-pox ...	78	26	.04	.01	234	269	.27	.33	40	14	.03	.01	432	812	.06	.04
Fever ...	63,587	60,510	30.79	29.30	17,622	20,666	31.59	34.54	24,386	43,580	26.34	31.25	230,648	245,948	20.15	22.40
Bowel ... complaints.	82	138	.04	.07	62	67	.08	.08	226	323	0.17	.24	2,448	1,929	.23	.24
Injuries ...	415	470	.20	.23	294	277	.48	.46	488	355	.56	.54	2,094	1,911	.4	.34
Other causes ...	5,635	3,467	1.85	1.89	2,913	2,698	3.68	3.29	1,666	1,793	1.39	1.21	18,726	17,778	1.4	1.33
Total ...	69,910	67,872	33.26	33.95	21,864	25,043	30.75	30.63	49,013	61,940	29.30	37.50	279,334	343,171	24.21	27.19

* Revised figures.

In considering the returns, it is necessary to remember that the population is taken from the results obtained at the last census, without any allowance for the annual increase; also that there was originally a large margin of unreported deaths, which is being reduced as time goes on, by such measures as the recent appointment of chaukidars in the Terai, and for the Jalpaiguri Tea gardens, where there had been no such officers before. These causes produce a normal growth in the registered death-rate, for which allowance has to be made. The results of the three last years are as follows, and they may be accounted for, at least in great part, by the considerations indicated, without assuming any real increase in mortality:—

Year.	Death-rate.
1893	32.88
1894	34.21
1895	35.19

These are the figures for the Division as a whole. In regard to the two parts into which it is naturally divided, there have been considerable fluctuations from year to year. For the present purpose, the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Dinajpur in the north must be distinguished from Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra in the south. The former are affected by the vicinity of the Himalaya mountains; the latter by the junction in a low alluvial tract of the two greatest rivers in India. In 1893 the south suffered, while the north was exempt; in 1894 health was better in the south and worse in the north; and now, in regard to 1895, we find that the north has greatly improved, while the south has again deteriorated. The officers of the districts which were this year the most favoured offer no explanation of the improvement, and none can be put forward with any certainty. Mr. Harris attributed the excessive mortality of Rangpur in 1894 to the rainfall in October and November, which was so great as to cause a flood; on this principle the improvement in 1895 may be connected with the unusually small rainfall in these two months. This I take to be a real connection; so far as the northern districts are concerned, my experience is to the effect that fever, and consequently mortality, varies directly with the rainfall of autumn. It is perfectly comprehensible that in a country abounding with thick, impenetrable jungle, the combination of stagnant water, decaying vegetation and great heat should engender or foster the malaria, which, in its most virulent form, is endemic in this tract. I observe that the improvement in 1895 was greatest where the jungle is most dense, that is to say, in the Darjeeling Terai, the death-rate there being 54.45 against 67.95 in 1894.

In the south, on the other hand, it would appear that a moderate autumn flood is desirable. In that region it comes from the purer waters of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; moreover there are few jungles where it can fester, and less inequality of soil to prevent its free passage. In reviewing the death-rate, which was 37.50 against 29.39 in 1894, Mr. Lea, Collector of Pabna, writes:—

“The increased number was due to fever and cholera, both of which prevailed in a more severe form during the year under report. There was a general outbreak of malarial fever in the whole district, due to the defective rainfall and the want of inundation and thorough washing out of the marshy places.”

• The highest death-rate was registered in Darjeeling, 37.59, and the lowest in Bogra, 30.63. I do not, however, attach much value to the comparison. The real rate will be over 40 everywhere, and the figures sent in, so far as they fall below this, indicate what number have been omitted. The failure in each district seems constant one year with another, and does not therefore materially affect comparisons as to the healthiness of successive seasons, when allowance is made for some slight and progressive improvement. But there is no such uniformity between different districts. As a rule, where mortality from fever is greatest, reporting is worst, the chaukidar, the panchayat, the station police officer, perhaps the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate, are more or less affected by malaria, and the results are not such as would be obtained from perfectly healthy men.

There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from cholera, which rose from 10,973 to 16,296. The Western Districts, Dinajpur and

Rajshahi did not show any excess in this respect, but all the other five districts suffered greatly. The increase was proportionately largest in Jalpaiguri, where the deaths were 1,014 against 241 in 1894. The death-rate was highest in Pabna, 4.39 per cent. The Civil Surgeon of Bogra and District Magistrate of Pabna attribute the unusual prevalence of the disease to deficient rainfall. In Jalpaiguri I noticed that it seemed to come with travellers from the west, but assumed an epidemic form only in a particular tract in the east.

13. The figures showing total number of accidental and sudden deaths (a) Accidental and sudden deaths. in 1895 were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total for 1894.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	178	205	324	707	983	
Dinajpur ...	168	170	347	685	706	
Jalpaiguri ...	82	32	80	194	240	
Darjeeling ...	33	18	16	67	79	
Rangpur ...	196	196	312	704	607	
Bogra ...	76	115	225	416	421	
Pabna ...	121	162	299	582	755	
Total ...	854	898	1,603	3,355	3,791	

14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1895-96 and the previous year in the several districts (b) Vaccine operations in the districts. exclusive of the operations in the municipalities:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of thanas in which the operations were carried on.		Number of villages in which the operations were carried on.		Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rajshahi ...	17	13	2,040	2,075	43,170	36,206	42,968	26,184	153	83	
Dinajpur ...	16	16	4,317	6,300	51,736	44,856	51,221	44,451	313	257	140 unknown.
Jalpaiguri ...	6	8	(a)	(a)	16,690	18,905	16,639	18,614	847	961	
Darjeeling ...	4	4	No villages.		10,238	10,341	16,790	18,618	406	140	130 unknown.
Rangpur ...	15	16	1,751	1,674	55,474	44,844	50,234	44,025	140	216	
Bogra ...	9	9	1,284	1,310	22,411	21,314	22,745	20,537	50	421	94 ditto.
Pabna ...	6	6	1,044	1,009	44,055	31,647	45,614	30,857	441	600	
Total ...	74	74	10,290	10,538	233,200	220,204	262,617	217,080	2,441	2,737	303 unknown.

(a) The Civil Medical Officer has not furnished figures.

(c) Vaccine operations in municipalities.

15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1895-96 and the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Name of Municipality.	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi ...	Ramrui Bontha ...	1,720	741 (a)	1,540	620	180	53	(a) 47 unknown.
Dinajpur ...	Nator ...	100	205	150	205	64	63	
Jalpaiguri ...	Dinajpur ...	478	578	500	514	64	63	
Darjeeling ...	Jalpaiguri ...	440	408	380	381	112	33	
Rangpur ...	Darjeeling ...	2,172	1,623	2,007	1,478	165	86	
Bogra ...	Rangpur ...	1,310	809	1,048	451	163	37	71 unknown.
Pabna ...	Bogra ...	402	915	444	778	78	140	
	Sherpur ...	280	180	263	153	18	10	7 unknown.
	Pabna ...	231	94	197	77	14	13	4 ditto.
	Swajanj ...	674	547	429	401	245	246	
		1,020	7,338	923	860	97	226	
Total ...		6,833	0,762	7,346	5,886	870	707	120 unknown.

The figures show a considerable falling off in the number of operations, which is partly due to the prevalence of malarial fever and cholera epidemic

in some parts of the country, and partly to the larger number of successful operations in previous years, leaving fewer cases for vaccination during the year of report. Out of 226,958 persons vaccinated in the Division, the operations were successful in 222,912, or 98.2 per cent. cases—a result which may be called a satisfactory one.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. In my report for the year 1893-94, I described the normal condition of the people in the four natural tracts into which the Division must for this purpose be divided:—The Himalayan range on the north, with its temperate climate; the water-logged plain, or Terai, between the hills and the Barind uplands, unhealthy, but very fertile; the reclaimed jungles of the Barind itself; and the Gangetic low-lands of Pabna, with the greater part of Bogra and Rajshahi, where the residents enjoy a manner of life most agreeable to their tastes, but are overcrowded, and in the working classes less well-to-do. From the usual state of things there described there are deviations each season, regulated mainly by the abundance of the harvest, the price of rice, the rate of wages, and, what in a malarious country is most important, the healthiness or otherwise of the autumn. In the hills and what I have called the Terai (it comprehends a larger area than that usually designated by that term) the crops were almost up to the average, and public health was fair; I observe no great deviation in this part of the Division from its usual condition, which (except as regards sickness) is better than that of most parts of India. In the Gangetic tract the rice yield was inferior, health rather bad, and prices higher, causing a falling off in the general condition of the people. This is prominently mentioned by Mr. Bose, Collector of Rajshahi, who found that district in a worse state than that it enjoyed fifteen years ago, when he was stationed there last. It was not noticed by the District Officers of Pabna and Bogra, but I have no doubt that it affected their charges to some extent; they are new men in their present stations, and do not know the ordinary state of the country. The rise in silver wages, noticed in different places and trades from year to year, marks a slow adjustment to the diminished value of the rupee and the increase of prices; there has been no increase in the remuneration of labour calculated by a gold standard or in food, but rather a diminution.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The only fact noticed under this head by the district officers is the recruitment of 537 men in Darjeeling for military services under Government. Those engaged come for the most part from beyond the frontier, and their enlistment here does not constitute emigration from this Division. There is also a slow movement of the cultivators towards Assam, but it escapes observation, and its extent can be ascertained only at the time of taking the decennial census. I commented on the subject in my report for the year 1893-94; since then no information has been obtained.

18. The coolies who worked the tea gardens of Darjeeling and the Duffs come originally from Nepal, Chota Nagpur, and other places. Mr. Renny reckoned their number at 193,000 in Jalpaiguri; they cannot be less than 200,000* altogether. The supply from Chota Nagpur was unusually good this year, and the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri reports that every tea garden has more than a full supply. They come willingly to better themselves, and I observe that after experience of the work they are disposed to remain, or to return, if they have visited their homes. Little expense is incurred in bringing them; in the cases I have enquired about only their railway fare. In this respect the tea gardens of this Division possess a marked advantage over those of Assam. Hardly inferior in importance are the immigrants who come to reclaim waste land. On this point the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri writes:—

"Applications for leases of waste lands have been presented in hundreds, and the jungle is fast disappearing before the plough. It is impossible even to hazard an opinion as to what extent the population of the district has increased during the past twelve months, but that it has increased by thousands is quite evident."

"The establishment of Nepalese as cultivators in the plains is a fact worthy of observation. Many of them are Brahmins, who come with their families, their herds and goats, appearing to be in circumstances by no means indigent, and very cheerful as to their prospects in the new land. In other districts the

* Only 81,131 are entered as employed, but there are dependants.

waste is for the most part land abandoned to jungle, because it had become too unhealthy for ordinary cultivators. The immigrants to it are Sonthals, who are less liable than others to malaria. The Collector of Dinajpur writes:—

"The Sonthals of the Rajmahal hills, Kols and Oraons of Chota Nagpur, and Nagas of the eastern hills, have been year by year migrating to this district. These people are good labourers and select jungly lands, which they get at a very low rate of rent, and which they soon convert into good arable land to the profit of the zamindars. There have been many such settlements in the south of the district. In fact, one may say that the Sonthal is responsible for the reclamation of most of this district."

There is a great influx of up-country men for the cold season. They generally come from Saran and take employment as harvesters, thatchers, palki-bearers, road coolies, and so forth. The Collector of Dinajpur observes:—

"It is generally said that during the last two years there has been a serious check in this immigration. No satisfactory cause can be assigned for the decrease, but it appears to be a fact that the District Engineer can get no coolies, and that the issue of money-orders from this district has gone down. It is possible that the railway in Assam may have had something to do with our labour supply."

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

19. The price of common rice, which is the staple food-grain in the Division, ruled higher than in the previous year.

(a) Prices of food.
(b) Prices of labour.

The rise is observable in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, and Pabna: in the first two districts the difference is below 2 seers per rupee, while in the last two it is 2 seers 4 chitaks and 2 seers 10 chitaks per rupee respectively. There is no marked variation in the other articles of food. The prices of labour remained stationary in all the districts except Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. In Rajshahi the wages of a common mason rose from 5 annas 4 pies to 6 annas, of a superior carpenter from 6 annas and 8 annas 6 pies to 10 annas, of a cooly woman from 2 annas 8 pies to 2 annas 9 pies, of boy from 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas, of a superior blacksmith from 9 annas 3 pies to 10 annas, and of a common blacksmith from 5 annas 4 pies to 6 annas, while that of a common carpenter fell from 5 annas 4 pies to 5 annas. The wages of a common carpenter in Dinajpur show a slight increase from 5 annas 4 pies to 5 annas 6 pies. The enhancement is important in Rangpur, where the wages of the common mason rose from 5 annas 4 pies to 6 annas, of the cooly and *gharami* from 4 annas to 5 annas each, and of the superior blacksmith from 8 annas to 12 annas and 8 pies. The Collector of the district considers that the price of labour is gradually increasing.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

20. The manufactured articles used in this Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute, tea, and other agricultural products.

(a) Manufactures.

The production of indigo on a large scale is now limited to Rajshahi, there being also some petty manufacture of the dye in the districts of Rangpur and Dinajpur. The yield in the Division was 1,156 maunds, against 931 maunds in 1894 and 600 maunds in 1893. The increase is in great part due to the opening of 19 new works in Rangpur, raising the outturn there from 26½ to 168. I will ask the Collector to state what cause is assigned for this new development, as to which he affords no explanation.

Rajshahi is the only silk-producing district in the Division. Taking the figures of all the silk factories, with the exclusion of that of Serail, the statistics of which concern cannot be supplied, as the manager is away and the factory is closed for the present, the quantity of silk produced comes to 128,745 lbs., against 129,290 lbs. of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,545 lbs.

There are jute presses in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. The outturn in the former district was 42,969 bales and in the latter 205,450 bales, exclusive of the Sirajganj jute mill which turned out 8,700 tons.

Endi cloth is manufactured in small quantities in the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. It is a kind of coarse silk cloth used for home consumption. The *satranchies* are manufactured in Rangpur only. They are said to be in great demand throughout Bengal; they are very handsome and made of twisted cotton thread. As the *satranchies* are manufactured in a single village near the town of Rangpur in small quantities, the old artisans are gradually dying out, but are not replaced by their equals. Various kinds of cloth of fine and coarse texture are prepared by hand-loom in Pabna, but the imported cloth, which sells cheaper, are taking the place of the country-made cloth, and this has to a considerable extent affected the manufacture of

such cloth. Gunnies are prepared in almost all the districts of this Division and at the Sirajganj jute mill to an extensive scale, and are largely exported to Calcutta. Molasses are manufactured in all the districts. Sugar is made at Pauchagarh in Jalpaiguri. Brass and bell-metal utensils are prepared at Kalam and Boodpara within the Nator sub-division Pauchagarh, in Jalpaiguri, and in the district of Pabna. These articles are intended to meet local demands, rather than for export, and are not of a superior order. Panchupur and Kalam within the Nator sub-division are noted for earthen potteries. The only other manufacture deserving notice is mat-making, in which the mat-weavers of Chandrapur, Biaghat, Gurudaspur, and a few other places in the districts of Rajshahi are noted for their skill. *Sital-patis* and reed mats are manufactured to a great extent in Pabna. The manufacture of these is a very paying concern.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table.

Districts.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri	184	163	212	31,322	33,390	34,005	9,433	7,717	8,672	14,521,710	19,165,205	27,442,140	555.0	641.3	604.7
Darjeeling	184	177	146	54,308	53,368	44,854	8,304	10,070	4,134	11,145,074	11,513,409	25,729,743	205.2	211.9	209.0
Total	368	340	358	85,630	86,758	78,859	17,737	17,787	12,806	25,666,784	30,678,614	53,171,883	330.5	376.3	356.9

(a) Average yield per acre is more than double of that of the preceding year. No explanation is forthcoming.

The number of persons employed on tea gardens increased from 74,724 to 81,131, and the outturn from 30,468,697 lbs. to 47,171,891 lbs. The Darjeeling returns show a large decrease in area, but the figures seem to me unworthy of trust, and I am in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner as to their correctness. In that district four applications were received for new grants, but as they referred to land not available for tea, and had therefore to be rejected, this indicates no promise of future reclamation. There were 65 applications in Jalpaiguri against 134 in the previous year; the latter number was exceptionally large, as land previously reserved for a Sonthal colony had been opened during the year for general cultivation. The season was characterised by an unusually abundant supply of the best class of labourers, those who come from Chota Nagpur. I am informed that labour on the Duars tea gardens is very popular in that Division, and the fact seems proved by the easy terms on which recruits are secured, as compared with the cost incurred by the planters of Assam.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of plants.			Gross yield in pounds.			Price.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling	<div> <div>Government plantation</div> <div>Private ditto</div> <div>Total</div> </div>								
	4,436,000	3,987,600	3,597,200	425,710	300,330	467,190	Not available.		
	300,000	60,500	6,000	5,000	77,145	46,244			
	4,736,000	4,048,100	3,603,200	430,710	377,475	513,434			

One of the private plantations has been closed; hence the marked decrease.

(b) Mines.

23. No mines were worked during the year. During the year of report the proposal to grant a license to prospect for coal and limestone over four square miles of land lying along the Bhutan frontier in the Buxa Duar portion of the Jalpaiguri district to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company was sanctioned by Government. In Darjeeling a lease for a portion of the coal-field in the Daling sub-division of the Darjeeling district was granted to Messrs. Octavious Steel and Company in 1893-94. Since the close of the year Government has sanctioned my proposal to grant a license to Messrs. C. R. T. Denno and W. T. Carter to prospect and mine for coal in the khas land and forest situated between the Loesh and Fista rivers in the Darjeeling district.

Mr. S. J. Shillingford of Chunabhati Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri, has applied for permission to work a lime quarry situated in the hills on the borders of Bhutan within British territory between pillars 50 to 67. The matter is under consideration.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

24. The traffic of this Division is almost entirely with Calcutta, to which our surplus produce is sent, to be there exchanged for European goods. As it enters that town, whether by the Nadia rivers, rail, or canal, it is registered with care, and the statistics are published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. I have for some years extracted the results in this report, recommending this course for general adoption, and I am glad to observe that it has recently been made obligatory by the Government of Bengal. The information thus obtained is more valuable than that got from all other sources combined. The following tables show the results:—

25. Exports to Calcutta.

STATEMENT III.—Showing the trade between Calcutta and the districts of the Rajshahi Division carried by rail, road, river (country-boat and steamer) and canal during the year 1895-96 as compared with the preceding year.

Exports from Rajshahi Division to Calcutta.

Districts.	FOOD-GRAINS.														
	Rice and paddy.						Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.					
	Rice.		Paddy.		Total (in rice).										
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rajshahi	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dinajpur	3,745	43,629	...	...	39,742	43,629	1,060	4,700	22,622	64,819	...	1,807	72,044	98,260
Jalpaiguri	3,17,944	2,82,388	4	...	3,17,947	2,82,379	1,040	275	...	1,019	...	...	3,30,441	3,04,980
Darjeeling	...	14	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	977	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1,835	1,730	...	...	1,835	1,730	...	198	...	...	...	...	1,977	1,173
Bogra	97,063	1,25,343	...	...	97,063	1,25,343	...	189	...	...	...	...	97,230	1,25,109
Fahna	4,586	5,978	153	...	4,641	5,973	779	1,277	10,417	22,419	...	...	15,498	26,707
Total	4,59,944	4,39,489	187	1,183	4,60,041	4,39,223	3,803	7,146	44,379	70,351	863	1,806	5,08,739	5,09,673	

DISTRICTS.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.				Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.	
	Jute, raw.		Gunny bags.		Linseed.		Mustard seed.					
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rajshahi	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinajpur	8,47,449	7,81,646	3,170	3,360	20,040	11,350	163	1,091	...	...	...	19
Jalpaiguri	2,29,245	2,61,347	8,81,815	6,97,845	3,543	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	6,29,709	6,76,078	22,80,593	19,11,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	20,803	41,479	5,02,079	5,07,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	22,16,140	15,79,546	2,33,722	3,24,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fahna	2,46,932	2,58,796	8,236	6,100	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41,90,287	40,22,061	91,90,960	92,84,010	16,604	1,071	24,942	53,473	74	...	176	970

DISTRICTS.	SILK, raw.		SUGAR.				TOBACCO.				COAL AND COKE.		INDIGO.	
			Refined.		Unrefined.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.					
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rajshahi	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinajpur	4,350	4,205	1,338	661	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fahna	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,350	4,415	1,338	661	379	...	2,57,330	2,01,790	...	...	...	...	...	2,500

The staple export is jute, of which 76,71,141 maunds were despatched, against 81,45,320 in the preceding year. At Rs. 4 a maund this would be worth Rs. 3,06,84,564 or three crores. The rental of this Division, according to the Road Cess returns, is a crore and a half, so that it is paid twice over by the fibre sent to Calcutta. The balance, with the receipts from other surplus produce, goes mainly to pay for the English cotton, in which every cultivator is clothed, the salt he consumes, and the metals he uses in various forms. I must, however, add that, though the exports are mainly the growth of the Division itself, an allowance of uncertain amount must be made for articles coming from Mymensingh or Assam, but sold in our marts, particularly in Sirajganj, to be thence shipped to Calcutta. The decrease in the export of jute during the year is explained by the Collector of Rangpur as due to low prices, in consequence of which the local dealers held over their stock; by the Collector of Bogra as the result of a greater proportion of land having been sown with rice. I am inclined myself to adopt the former supposition, having seen unusual stores of jute in various places during my tour; the accumulation will have the effect of diminishing the area sown this year, and of keeping prices down. It is an advantage of jute as an agricultural product that it keeps well, and at a trifling cost, having merely to be piled up in stocks of the size and shape used in England for hay.

Rice is exported in considerable quantities only by Dinajpur and Bogra; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are under this head importing districts, having to feed the coolies on tea gardens, while Rajshahi, Rangpur and Pabna may be said to maintain their own population, sending away their surplus produce in jute. The exports this year were 4,29,489 maunds, against 4,59,944 maunds last year—a difference scarcely requiring explanation. The Collector of Dinajpur attributes the falling off to the substitute of jute for rice, but he fails to notice that his jute exports fell off too.

In tea there was a slight increase, as also in silk. Cotton is not grown in the Division, the 13,001 maunds entered will have been produced in the Garro hills, and brought across the Brahmaputra river by country boat for sale in the markets of Rangpur and Pabna, thus illustrating what I remarked under the heading of jute, that the table gives us credit for more than we actually raise. Tobacco is in importance as an export next in rank to jute and rice; 2,02,790 maunds were exported, against 2,57,328 in the previous year. The crop was inferior. The indigo exported was 2,902 maunds. The absence of any entry under this head in the previous year is strange, as some was certainly produced, and I would have assured that it was sent to Calcutta. The other exports are of no great importance.

26. Imports from Calcutta.

Statement IV—Showing the trade between Calcutta and the districts of the Rajshahi Division carried by rail, road, river (country-boat and steamer), during the year 1895-96, as compared with the preceding year.

Imports into the Rajshahi Division from Calcutta.

	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.				COTTON TWIST.				Salt.		Kerosine oil.		Gunny bags.	
	European.		Indian.		European.		Indian.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Nos.
Rajshahi	31,54,727	31,53,745	6,468	547	1,254	807	7,508	9,701	1,33,510	1,06,574	6,904	16,036	68,773	153,080
Dinajpur	10,04,213	10,34,371	...	120	25	5	2,301	3,015	1,36,074	1,20,323	12,451	19,639	142,933	175,863
Jalpaiguri	11,20,610	11,54,778	...	1,417	...	...	3,973	3,093	1,09,506	1,07,509	39,724	33,171	40,230	20,050
Darjeeling	13,34,03	9,04,109	2,065	...	1,485	1,000	2,378	1,759	89,193	66,974	27,42	27,348	57,040	43,295
Rangpur	97,59,768	57,74,704	1,043	600	118	534	4,064	3,143	2,15,253	2,10,451	31,437	41,246	48,101	53,840
Bogra	16,81,197	15,74,630	138	779	23	...	1,077	1,789	37,643	36,946	8,746	11,005	10,225	2,07,064
Pabna	19,90,080	19,02,898	946	...	3,311	3,973	1,000	1,140	4,30,003	4,10,157	81,279	1,08,210	53,030	28,063
Total	1,21,09,767	1,16,64,830	11,910	3,274	6,311	6,040	10,806	19,979	17,34,133	17,73,636	1,97,946	3,47,499	601,813	7,70,815

The main import is under the heading of European cotton goods, of which we received in Rs. 1,16,59,830 worth, against Rs. 1,21,09,767 last year. In round numbers it may be said that in 1894-95 we imported piece-goods

valued, rupees twelve millions, and that in the year following we took half a million less. The decrease may be attributed to the inferior degree of prosperity enjoyed by the Division as a whole, and in particular by the districts which took less—Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, and Pabna. Jalpaiguri, where the conditions were favourable, imported more cotton, and also Rangpur; Darjeeling, with half the population of an ordinary sub-division, is a unit so small that variations in it can seldom be explained by general causes. There was a marked falling off in the import of Indian piece-goods, but these may come otherwise than by Calcutta. The explanation of the diminished import of cotton applies also to salt, although the consumption of the latter, as it is a necessity of life, is affected in a smaller degree by a bad harvest. Kerosine oil is rapidly supplementing all native methods of producing light; the import increased from 1,97,916 maunds to 3,47,499. The tins are often used to roof houses, with an effect most unpleasant to the eye. I notice a slight increase in the import of gunny bags, unusual where the export of rice has diminished.

28. The import and export trade of the Division by rail, Nadia rivers and canal, divided into "Up" and "Down," is shown in the following statement. I have offered my comments in connection with the Calcutta figures.

Statement showing the total Import and Export traffic of the Rajshahi Division, carried on by rail, river, &c., during the year 1895-96.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
	Up—				Down—				Up—				Down—			
	Rail.	Nadia rivers.	Canal.	Total.	Rail.	Nadia rivers.	Canal.	Total.	Rail.	Nadia rivers.	Canal.	Total.	Rail.	Nadia rivers.	Canal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	2,19,181	38	...	2,19,219	7	...	...	7	30,305	...	...	30,305	2,81,073	1,77,623	200	4,58,796
2. Paddy	18,703	375	...	18,878	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	203	4,84,748	100	...	4,87,140
3. Wheat	2,165	...	...	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,337	1,778	...	4,115
4. Gram and pulse ...	1,64,481	72	...	1,64,553	9	1,737	...	1,746	3,031	238	...	3,269	11,979	19,407	1,300	32,686
5. Other food-grains ...	92,980	...	...	92,980	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	5,191	19,117	...	24,308
6. Jute, raw	5,618	...	...	5,618	...	...	...	...	189	50	...	239	40,60,403	1,00,567	1,200	47,71,400
7. Gunny bags	42,045	...	...	42,045	878	...	...	878	363	...	...	363	5,73,471	1,000	...	5,74,471
8. Linseed	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,775	5,847	...	13,622
9. Mustard seed	51,737	300	...	51,737	60,506	...	...	60,506	...	...	...	...	20,133	9,401	1,350	40,184
10. Tea, Indian	219	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	3,90,383	...	...	3,90,389
11. Cotton, raw	2,088	...	...	2,088	42	...	...	42	30	...	...	30	15	...	...	35
12. Silk, raw	604	...	...	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,760	...	...	8,760
13. Sugar, refined	67,996	39	...	67,996	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	64	70	...	...	70
14. " unrefined	1,47,134	625	...	1,47,639	10	...	...	10	1,575	...	...	1,575	664	...	...	664
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	2,070	...	...	2,070	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	13	...	...	13
16. " unmanufactured ...	7,807	...	...	7,807	24	...	...	24	4,461	...	...	4,461	2,41,528	...	...	2,41,528
17. Indigo	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,961	...	...	2,961
18. Cotton piece-goods, { in bales European. { in boxes	2,34,301	...	...	2,34,301	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	143	367	...	...	367
19. Cotton piece-goods, { in bales Indian. { in boxes	11,674	...	...	11,674	66	...	...	66	15	...	...	15	140	...	...	140
20. Cotton twist, European ...	4,678	39	...	4,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42
21. " Indian	18,901	...	...	18,901	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70
22. Salt	9,11,800	54,900	40,500	10,12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
23. Kerosine oil	1,86,836	39,500	160	2,26,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27
24. Coal and coke	2,96,363	31,542	6,500	3,34,405	...	1,400	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,68,370	1,77,021	65,160	27,00,546	61,583	6,137	...	67,720	40,805	226	...	41,031	60,03,630	2,41,087	8,120	60,51,774

29. The trade with the frontier States of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan is shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the statistics of the principal articles of Commerce between the British Territory and the States of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan during the year 1895-96.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS INTO BRITISH TERRITORY.					EXPORTS FROM BRITISH TERRITORY.				
	From Nepal.	From Tibet.	From Sikkim.	From Bhutan.	Total.	To Nepal.	To Tibet.	To Sikkim.	To Bhutan.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rice	1,168		1,472		2,640		778	16,257	4,825	21,860
2. Grain and pulse	2,308		27,266	6	29,580		1	958		959
3. Other food-grains	7,995		82,979	40	90,914		2,000	1,531	600	4,131
4. Gunny bags							501	99		600
5. Tea, Indian										1,168
6. Cotton, raw	31		19		50		72			142
7. Sugar							105	2,020		2,125
8. Tobacco	1				10		320	3,112		3,432
9. Indigo							81	16		97
10. Cotton piece-goods, European	2,725				2,725	21,853	27,444	26,300	37,297	85,494
11. Ditto, Indian	19,154		5,271	780	25,205	25,440	135	22,711	1,530	50,294
12. Cotton twine, European						1,461	154	922	202	3,740
13. Ditto, Indian							19	36		55
14. Salt	130			32	162	74	4	9,076	1	9,151
15. Kerosine oil						74	24	1,807		1,881
16. Coal and coke	12,220		3,816		16,036					
17. Wool, raw	215	22,958	1,011		24,184	36				36
18. Ditto, manufactured							42,475	4,185	50	46,710
19. Silk, piece-goods, Foreign										
20. Ditto, Indian							715			715
21. Gilt	1,294		108	40	1,442			12		12
22. All other articles of merchandise in opium	19,020	157	14,400		33,577	7,550	10,900	2,881		21,331

The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri has given figures for the 24 staples prescribed for railway traffic returns instead of taking those more appropriate to the frontier trade, as he should have done under paragraph 4 of Circular No. 1 of the 20th April 1896. The Darjeeling District Officer reports that 25,958 maunds of wool were imported from Tibet, against 57,377 last year; but, as stated in my letter No. 5704, dated 30th June 1896, I doubt the accuracy of the figures. It appears that the returns from Tibet have been incomplete, owing to the death of the chief registering officer at a critical season, and his previous illness. Upon this point I have made a reference to the Deputy Commissioner, and think it unadvisable to offer any comment on the statement as it stands.

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1895 as compared with the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	Cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1894.	1895.			1894.	1895.			1894.	1895.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Majshahi	2,274	2,705	431		1,731	1,779	48		4,005	4,484	478		
Dinajpur	2,644	2,645	1		1,674	1,507	167		4,318	4,152	166		264
Jalpaiguri	1,340	1,340		300	900	888	12		2,240	2,228	12		200
Darjeeling	1,800	1,405	395		1,014	1,014		20	2,814	2,423	391		
Rangpur	2,052	2,347	295		2,700	2,024	676		4,752	4,368	384		
Hoora	1,000	2,174	1,174		1,000	1,112	112		2,000	3,286	1,286		
Pabna	1,700	1,700		91	2,225	1,739	486		3,925	3,439	486		
Total	14,644	15,273	629		11,842	10,673	1,169		26,486	25,946	540		354

During the year under review 26,146 offences were reported, against 26,400 in the previous year, showing a decrease in crime which is little more than nominal. The diminution has taken place in the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Pabna. In Pabna, where the decrease is most marked, it extends to cognizable and non-cognizable cases alike, and this is also true as regards Jalpaiguri. The other districts show an increase in cognizable offences, which is large enough to need explanation only in

Rajshahi, Rangpur and Bogra. The increase in crime in Rajshahi is partly attributed to better reporting, but I am inclined to think that it is in the main real, and the effect of the inferior harvests of the year. In Rangpur the increase is accounted for, and, something more, by the fact that prosecutions for failing to renew gun licenses amounted to 464, against 52 in the previous year. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Bogra attribute the increase, which is about 9 per cent. to better reporting, and in this I concur. It is true that some forms of serious crime have developed in that district, but this was counterbalanced by improvement elsewhere, and the result would have been much as before, had not very stringent measures been taken to secure the registration of petty offences previously unrecorded, such as the theft of rice, jute and fruit. In some instances this policy was pushed too far, Police officers of all grades pressing during their movements in the interior for reports of offences concealed, with the result that baseless rumours were put forward, and the people subjected to inconvenience.

37. The following statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1894 and 1895 in the Division:—

CASES.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	375	339	818	810
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	608	617	6	2
III.—Ditto ditto property ...	3,577	4,597	291	284
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	392	290	4,660	4,423
V.—Ditto ditto property ...	6,620	6,114	1,232	1,104
Total of cases I to V ...	11,872	11,957	7,007	6,623
VI.—Other offences ...	2,534	2,979	2,762	2,128
Special Laws ...	152	337	2,073	2,122
Total ...	2,686	3,316	4,835	4,250
Grand Total ...	14,558	15,273	11,842	10,873

There has been a decrease of 10 per cent. in cognizable offences under class I, which mainly relate to public tranquillity, owing to the diminution in land disturbances in the districts of Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna. A similar improvement is observed in regard to minor offences against the person, class IV. In regard to offences against property, there has been an increase of 720 cases under class III, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 506 under class V. The District Magistrate of Bogra attributes the change in part to a tendency towards entering under class III, as burglaries, offences formerly considered simple thefts, and placed in class V. Under both of these classes there has been an improvement in Darjeeling and Rangpur. In Jalpaiguri the variations are not great—an increase of 43 under the third class, a decrease of 116 in the fifth class; and the figures as to Pabna are not dissimilar. In

Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra there has been a marked increase in offences against property. This is attributed in Bogra to a deficiency in the harvest of 1894, and I have no doubt with truth. There seems, however, to be a tendency in the Division, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling excepted, to a development of professional crime, such as that which has been noticed in Bengal generally during the last four years, and the cause is somewhat obscure. The Magistrate of Bogra observes that we are passing through a transition period, the old methods of obtaining confessions and the surrender of property having fallen into disuse, while the intelligent investigation which we expect to lead to better results in the future has not been attained. The District Superintendent of the Rajshahi Police refers to the difficulty of working through the new officers who are being introduced to the grade of Sub-Inspectors. I agree in considering that the change which is taking place in the method of dealing with professional thieves, and in the instruments used for the purpose, has had for the time the effect of weakening the resistance which the administration offers to the criminal classes, and that this influence has been distinctly perceptible in their districts, as also in Dinajpur. The courts will no longer recognize evidence of a character such as that by which thuggi was suppressed in India, and the organized dacoity for which Bengal was once notorious has long been checked. The appointment of young men from the class educated in English to all the higher posts in the Police will, I hope, give a higher tone to the service in the future, but its immediate effect is to deprive all officers who do not know English of promotion, and therefore of the usual incentive to exertion. I do not find, and perhaps one cannot expect, the patience and ingenuity in such officers which formerly led to clever detections. Their natural abilities are equal to those of the new men educated in English, their opportunities of mixing with those who can give information as to the criminal classes superior. They still constitute, and must continue to do so, the great majority of the force, and whatever diminishes their zeal is detrimental to efficiency. In my experience, it is a mistake to assume, as many do, that the Sub-Inspector educated in English, who "conducts" the investigation as to a dacoity, is the only person who has an influence on the result. The head constables and constables acting with him have each their share in the task, and the actual detection is generally the work of a man bearing inferior rank.

In non-cognizable offences the net result is a decrease of 969 cases, which may be localized to Pabna, where there was diminution in the nuisance cases and cases of security to keep the peace. The latter was due to the falling off in the number of offences against public tranquillity.

38. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts of the Division during 1895:—

DISTRICT.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi	2,764	496	1,279	739	4,043	251	
Dinajpur	1,587	611	1,307	1,113	2,904	301	
Jalpaiguri	1,136	261	894	770	2,210	3-6	
Darjeeling	1,403	156	1,013	219	2,423	91	
Bangpur	3,347	617	2,024	787	5,971	245	
Bogra	1,178	375	1,442	6-6	2,020	233	
Pabna	1,705	790	1,729	787	3,434	396	

The most noticeable feature in this table is that in proportion to population there are two offences and more in Darjeeling to one in any other district. This I can only attribute to more active administration in a hill country, where Magistrates are comparatively numerous. It is only in such places, for instance, that the Act against cruelty to animals can be enforced with vigour. Pabna is generally considered a turbulent district, where there is more than the ordinary amount of crime, but occupies the last place in the statement.

XIV.—POLICE.

40. A thorough revision of panchayats is being made throughout the district of Rajshahi. The introduction of the system in the Darjeeling Terai has been a success. The number of chaukidars rewarded in Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra was 3,977 and 386 respectively. In Rangpur Rs. 312-8 were paid as rewards to the chaukidars, besides 172 chaukidars were rewarded with a jumper and a pagree each. In Bogra Rs. 583 were paid as rewards. In Dinajpur I was dissatisfied with the management of chaukidars during a great part of the year, no punitive notice having been taken of defects. The means now afforded for rewarding the deserving were very imperfectly utilized there and in some other districts, but in this respect a great improvement was effected towards the end of the year. The chaukidars as a body are dilatory in reporting dacoities and other crimes; the delay is seldom very great, but often enough to retard investigation. In this respect much more use may be made of the panchayats; an investigation with their aid as to the cause of every delay occurring would probably prove most effective. I find that, except as regards collecting the tax, panchayats are dropping out of the chain of administration. There is a tendency not even to notice the expiry of their legal term of office, and the steps taken to make the appointments required by law are very generally owing to my interventions. Attention is given to securing that chaukidars be paid, that they attend at the thanas, and that they wear some kind of uniform; but supervision too often stops there. The closer control is disappearing, which was formerly exercised by the villagers as voluntary paymasters, and for some time after the passing of Bengal Act VI of 1880 by their representatives—the panchayats.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

41.

It will be observed that each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of half a case per working day, and examined less than three witnesses. As observed by me last year, figures such as these are the best reply to the statement so frequently repeated that the Magistracy as a body is overworked and cannot get through the business before it without inconveniencing the public either by repeated adjournments, or else by unduly late hours of sitting. The average number of cases disposed of per officer was over 100 in all the districts except Jalpaiguri, where the officers, in addition to the criminal work, tried cases under Act X of 1859 and Act XVI of 1859. The number of persons disposed of was 10,310 against 10,312, of which 5,536 or 53·7 per cent. were convicted. More than half the persons tried were acquitted in Pabna and Dinajpur. In Bogra I observe a marked change, the proportion of convictions was 48·3 per cent. last year, and 60·6 per cent. this year. The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 5·2 against 4·8. The number was largest in Rajshahi (6·7), and smallest in Darjeeling (2·8). Bogra has hitherto been the place in which the most witnesses were heard per case. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined shows an improvement, the figures being 4·5 against 5·4 in 1894. The percentage was highest in Dinajpur (6·4), and lowest in Rajshahi and Bogra (1·2). The improvement in the last-named district is very remarkable, where the percentage fell off from 10·8 to 1·2. Out of 397 appeals decided by Magistrates and District Judges in the Division, decisions were confirmed in 616 or 68·6 per cent. of cases against 558, or 69·1 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of cases reversed in Pabna is very high, it being no less than 53·6 per cent.; then at a long interval comes Dinajpur with 31·8. Of the remaining districts, Rajshahi and Bogra, the results were better than in the preceding year. In Darjeeling the proportion of confirmations is always high, for reasons that are obvious. The Honorary Magistrates disposed of 2,422 cases of classes I to V and examined 7,064 witnesses, against 2,323 cases and 7,001 witnesses in the preceding year. Bogra and Rajshahi continued to show the highest and lowest averages (column 15) in the number of cases disposed of,

the figures being (158·5) and (48) respectively. The falling off in Pabna from 100·3 to 32 is very remarkable. Of the 3,000 persons disposed of, 1,620 or 54·1 per cent. were convicted, against 1,367 or 47·7 per cent. in the preceding year.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

65. The principal results of the Bengal Tenancy Act are such as escape notice, being of a preventive character only. Agrarian disputes have become less common, the rapid enhancement of rent has been arrested, the raiyats are in many ways better protected, the use of the prescribed form of rent receipts is silently preparing a record of rights for Bengal.

67. The only agrarian dispute mentioned under this head is one of no great consequence, on the subject of fishery and pasturage rights. In general, it may be said that relations between landlord and tenant in this Division are peaceful. This was not their characteristic formerly, and I attribute the change, which becomes more marked each year, in part at least, to the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It has defined the rights of both parties. When disputes have come to my notice that could not otherwise be settled, I have taken the proceedings authorised by Chapter X of the Act to make an authoritative record of rights founded on a survey. In Pabna, where active collisions were at one time frequent, the Officiating Collector, Mr. J. H. Lea, notices that a contentious spirit still prevails, which finds its vent mainly in the Civil Courts. He comments unfavourably on the failure of the zamindars to render assistance during the drought, and their unwillingness to help the Police in any way; also on the ungracious demeanour and litigious spirit of the raiyats. In regard to the former, I may observe that, according to the traditions of the country, zamindars are not expected to invest money in agricultural improvements, and that they did not do so even when such a course might have been expected of them with more reason than it can be at present. The observation as to the conduct of the raiyats is true in regard to parts of Pabna, but has no general application.

LOANS.

Advances under Act XIX of 1882 (The Land Revenue Improvement Act).

Rajshahi, writes:—

68. No advances were made under the Act during the year, although endeavours were made to secure applications. Mr. N. K. Bose, Collector of

"The only improvements which are required in this district are the drainage of marshy lands and the excavation of tanks for drinking and irrigation purposes. The former is generally a costly affair, and, to be successful, requires professional advice, which cannot be easily obtained. As regards tanks, the landlords demand *muasurs* for their excavation, and the tenants are too poor to meet both the cost of excavation and the demand for *muasur*. The small number of applications is also probably due to the ignorance of the law and the rules on the subject, and in view of the present scarcity of water, steps are being taken to make it widely known that loans will be readily given under the rules in force to individuals or body of villagers, binding themselves jointly and severally under section 9 of the Act, for the construction of wells, tanks, and other works for the storage, supply and distribution of water for the use of men and cattle employed on agriculture."

In my opinion there are many improvements for which money could be used with advantage; considerable capital is invested every year in reclamation, in irrigation channels, in forming sugar and pán plantations. The reluctance of the raiyats to borrow Government money for this purpose I attribute to the same cause as that which prevents them taking more largely the proffered assistance at Kalimpong towards paying their debts. They dread dealing in such matters with Government, believing that the procedure will be one which they may not understand, and that difficulties will arise in going through the ordinary forms of business.

In Rajshahi a sum of Rs. 325 was advanced and in Jalpaiguri Rs. 390; the greater part of the allotments lapsed for want of applications. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,267 were lent out of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for the special purpose of enabling raiyats to pay debts said to be very burdensome; on this point I have offered some remarks in paragraph 56.

XXIV—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling Road Cess Committee is shown in the table following:—

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage of column 7 on column 6.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	18,086	9,169	45,969	49,269	63,989	52,432	81.9
Dinaipur	40,229	25,097	41,140	31,369	81,329	56,470	69.42
Jalpaiguri	27,279	24,100	36,244	34,980	63,513	59,140	93.1
Darjeeling	5,050	22	14,317	844	19,367	946	4.87
Rangpur	59,328	50,368	47,760	47,746	98,088	97,984	99.8
Pogra	40,967	18,745	36,862	35,876	77,329	51,621	70.63
Pabna	18,946	17,448	23,850	22,831	42,796	40,079	93.6
Total for 1896-96	2,00,985	1,44,909	2,45,526	2,26,249	4,46,411	3,70,158	82.9
Total for 1894-95	1,32,294	1,19,239	2,27,866	1,97,244	4,60,160	3,66,483	77.6

The expenditure for original works was incurred mainly in improving existing roads, particularly by the construction of bridges. This course appears to me to be judicious, as our predecessors were rather enterprising in opening up new routes, than persistent in finishing what had been undertaken. In this direction there is still very great room for improvements. In Darjeeling Rs. 3,768 were spent by Government in constructing new roads in Kalimpong, in Rangpur a feeder of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles was opened to the Saidpur railway station at a cost of Rs. 2,727, and a short road was made from Bhurangamari to Khatamari, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at a cost of Rs. 4,193. This is all that was done to make new roads, except, perhaps, in Jalpaiguri, as to which district no figures are given under this head. In Pabna a grant of Rs. 6,000 was made to complete the Elliott bridge in the town of Sirajganj, a work undertaken by private subscription, but left with incomplete approaches. Except in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Pabna, there has been a failure to work up to the budget proposals as regards original works, the discrepancy being very marked in Darjeeling, where Rs. 5,050 were assigned and only Rs. 22 spent. It is explained that tenders have been called for the work in respect of which the unexpended allotment was made.

In regard to maintenance, the Darjeeling roads, which are in the hands of the Public Works Department, are in by far the best condition. Those in the Terai are excellent, the chief routes being well metalled, and the hill paths, considering the difficulties they present, are very creditable to the Executive Engineer Mr. Gardiner. In the Jalpaiguri Duars, the conditions of which are similar so far as the industry of tea planting is concerned, the state of things is very different. It has been more recently opened out, the bridges are cheaply made on a less permanent pattern, and the stage at which metalling is thought necessary has not in any instance been reached. The action of the numerous rivers in Jalpaiguri is very destructive, and last season the floods were excessive. The question of granting money for considerable improvements is under consideration. I am, however, unable to say that the Deputy Commissioner and

District Engineer kept communications up to the highest standard attainable during the year, or to that previously maintained. In my judgment there was a falling off, and this year the ground lost should be recovered. The Rangpur, Rajshahi and Bogra roads appear to have been kept in fair order, but in the district last named a grave abuse has been suffered to obstruct communications—the charge of a fee by the farmer on those who cross during the cold weather at places where ferries are maintained in the rains. There was some trace of the custom in Dinajpur also, and the road work there was generally unsatisfactory. In Rajshahi, though I think the management has been good, the communications are not what might be expected in a district so old and important.

Village roads.

83. The total outlay in each district for the construction and repairs of village roads is given below:—

				Rs.
Rajshahi	...	...	...	7,483
Dinajpur	...	...	...	1,268
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	271
Darjeeling	...	...	...	198
Rangpur	...	...	...	12,763
Bogra	...	...	...	1,233
Pabna	...	...	...	5,667

As different system of classification of routes exists in each district, so that it is difficult to ascertain from these figures what has been spent on roads of a particular kind. In Jalpaiguri I think that existing village roads were unduly neglected. I observed in the part of the district west of the Tista, where there are no tea gardens, that several of a useful character were going to decay. Although other claims are pressing, more than Rs. 271 should have been devoted to this purpose. In Darjeeling the Rs. 198 entered were spent by the Road Fund Committee on repairs of village roads in the Terai, and this may be enough, as villages can hardly be said to exist in that region. The village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats at their own cost under a condition of their patta.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

103. There was no demonstration during the year of popular sentiment on any subject; I have no experience of a period at which public feeling gave such slender evidence of its existence. Six of the district officers have nothing to report under this head. The seventh, Mr. Bose of Rajshahi, states that the scarcity of water brought home to all classes the fact that a fair portion of the road cess receipt should be devoted to the construction and maintenance of tanks and wells. He notices a case in which Muhammadans outraged an idol, but adds that this was done merely to provoke an individual, and that the relations between the two sections of the community have, on the whole, been satisfactory. The Sub-divisional officer of Nagaon observes that the puritanic sects of Hedayets made some progress in his jurisdiction. They have an aversion to music, and attacked three processions, because these were accompanied by the usual beating of drums. In one case, where the crowd consisted of Muhammadans welcoming a fakir, who undertook to arrest a cholera epidemic, a man was murdered in the affray.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. There has been during the year a remarkable absence of those serious disputes between landlord and tenant which once characterized the Division, and the collisions between rival zamindars have been less marked.

Upon this point all the district officers are agreed. The Collector of Pabna observes:—

“Disputes between zamindars and their raiyats have, I am glad to say, been very few this year; this is no doubt due to the several surveys and record of rights carried out and being carried out under the Tenancy Act.”

The district reports are silent as to any action taken by landlords during the drought to relieve the want of water, except in so far as the following statement of the Collector of Pabna may be relevant:—

“In the town of Pabna, Babu Tarak Chandra Pramanik, who recently excavated the Jubilee tank for the benefit of the town, has now taken in hand a large tank which is at present in a filthy state, and proposes to excavate it and fence it in for the benefit of the town.”

Kumar Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapatis, educated under the care of the Court of Wards, and Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadur of Balihar are praised by the Collector of Rajshahi for good management. Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur and Babu Kaliprosanna Bhaduri of Porjana in Pabna, as the District Officer observes, do a great deal of good in a quiet way. Mr. Lea notices, on the other hand, that the police receive no assistance from zamindars, and I believe his remark has a very general application.

LIBERALITY OF BABU DHARUM CHAND, ZAMINDAR OF PURNEA, AND OF MISS FORBES.

No. 50Med., dated Calcutta, the 5th January 1897.

From—H. H. BISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 128L.A., dated the 17th December 1896, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Collector of Purnea, in which he reports that Babu Dharum Chand, a zamindar of his district, has contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the construction of a cottage hospital for women at Madhopara, while Miss Forbes has promised to meet the cost of acquiring the land required for the purpose.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to Babu Dharum Chand and to Miss Forbes the thanks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for their liberality and public spirit. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1896-97, AND THE
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 2180 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No 803P., dated the 8th October 1896, from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, submitting, through the Accountant-General, Bengal, the revised budget estimate of the Commissioners for the year 1896-97, and the estimate for the year 1897-98.

The principal difference between the figures in the estimate for the year 1896-97, sanctioned in Resolution No. 2485 Marine, dated the 12th December 1895, and those for that year given in the estimate now submitted, are shown below:—

RECEIPTS.			
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.
Port Dues	...	38,000	39,500
Fees and Fines—			
Water	...	4,000	3,000
Mooring-fees	...	11,000	15,000
Sundry Receipts	...	21,680	22,600

EXPENDITURE.			
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
Vessels and Boats Establishment	...	25,176	34,058
Miscellaneous Establishment	...	2,184	3,339

2. The sanctioned estimates of receipts under the heads mentioned above have been altered with reference to the actuals of the year 1895-96.

3. The revised estimates of expenditure under the heads "Vessels and Boats Establishment" and "Hospital Charges" are based mainly on the actuals of the six months ending on 30th September 1896. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous Establishment" is due mainly to the appointment of a gunner on Rs. 100 a month in January last.

4. The receipts and expenditure of the Chittagong Hospital Port Dues Fund were included in the estimate. Under section 50 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the accounts of this fund should be kept separate, and this was pointed out to the Commissioners in the letter from this Department, No. 280T. Marine, dated the 30th October 1896. The items of receipts and expenditure of this fund have, therefore, been omitted from the estimate.

5. Subject to the above remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the revised estimate.

6. The budget estimate for 1897-98 is based generally on the revised estimate for 1896-97, and does not call for any special remarks. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1897-98 under section 69 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1887.

7. An abstract of the revised estimate for 1896-97 and of the estimate for 1897-98 is subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.	1896-96.	1896-97.				1897-98.	EXPENDITURE.	1896-96.	1896-97.				1897-98.
	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Six months' actuals.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.			Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Six months' actuals.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Port dues	32,108	32,000	10,670	22,500	22,500	Refund	14,434	10,322	15,296	14,203	14,203	14,203	
Fees and Fines—						Administration	13,528	11,864	8,074	11,071	11,071	11,071	
Water	2,535	4,000	405	3,040	3,000	Law and Justice	50	50	522	50	50	50	
Mooring fees	14,813	11,000	1,867	16,000	16,000	Police	1,337	1,260	522	1,294	1,294	1,294	
Licenses	730	770	811	770	770	Marine, Port Office Establishment	3,165	3,200	1,410	18,050	2,322	2,322	
Other Fees and Fines	5	100	...	100	100	Vessels and Boats	24,212	25,176	20,412	24,722	21,523	21,523	
Sundry Receipts	23,180	21,522	3,600	22,000	22,000	Sanaphore Establishment	310	312	153	300	312	312	
Contribution by Pilotage Fund	1,900	1,200	...	1,200	1,200	Harbour Master's Boat Establishment	420	420	240	420	420	420	
						Light-house Establishment	11,200	9,814	3,011	9,224	9,224	9,224	
						Miscellaneous Establishment	2,253	2,124	1,525	2,320	1,402	1,402	
						Miscellaneous	21,204	18,220	1,226	12,120	12,120	12,120	
						Harbour Master's pay	1,403	1,350	427	1,172	1,320	1,320	
						Public Works ... ..	...	524	...	524	524	524	
Total	51,371	72,720	17,368	52,170	52,170	Total	90,651	84,900	51,120	64,522	50,624	50,624	
Opening Balance	70,154	...	...	54,524	41,402	Closing Balance	14,524	...	...	41,402	50,720	50,720	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,51,405	72,720	17,368	1,36,694	1,23,572	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,51,405	84,900	51,120	1,36,694	1,23,572	1,23,572	

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTUR, Colonel, R.F.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. *State.*—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAME OF MARKET.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	3rd week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	4th week of Dec. 1896. Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,57,000	1,47,000	66,000	65,500	74,000
Uliadanga	70,600	26,500	2,800	3,200	3,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathbala, and Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	3,26,800	1,45,600	1,71,400	1,69,800
Pathuringhatta, Poeta, and Jorabagan	1,500	500	500	1,900	2,000
Tollygunge, Chella, Kidderpore, and Manshi- ganj	1,66,900	56,600	40,700	46,100	1,31,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	71,100	70,780	66,100	63,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	7,363	14,494	18,078	9,666	24,235
Total	15,31,302	11,32,994	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835
On Railway premises on both sides of the river†	16,450 (on 3rd Dec. 1895).	15,72,525	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)
By Canal returns	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks	16,06,278	11,72,339	8,97,638	9,58,525	10,83,655
					11,14,719

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
Ditto by the Railway authorities.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
1st 4th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 8 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The total quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the week ending the 21st December 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding week of 1895, was as follows:—

	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports ...	40	55	92,642	1,26,096
" Indian " ...	18,566	25,270	12,407	23,693
Total ...	18,606	25,325	110,049	1,49,789
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	87,829	1,19,545	13,072	17,792
" Indian " ...	23,696	32,253	12,496	17,013
Total ...	111,525	1,51,798	25,571	34,805

Imports—The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food grains imported during the third week of December 1895 and 1896:—

	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice ...	13,654	18,584	13,839	18,936
Paddy ...	3,221	5,241	3,032	4,127
Wheat ...	40	55	92,642	1,26,096
Gram and pulses ...	1,091	1,485	536	730
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18,606	25,325	110,049	1,49,789

The chief point of interest during the period under report is a heavy consignment of wheat amounting to 92,642 cwts., received for the first time from San Francisco in the United States. Transactions with Chandbali showed a decrease of 7,057 cwts. in the aggregate quantity consigned from that port, while Balasore showed a slight improvement of 4,484 cwts.

Exports.—As in previous weeks there has been a heavy falling off of 77·07 per cent., owing chiefly to the decline in the exports of rice to both Foreign and Indian ports, as will be seen from the details given below :—

1	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
	Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	92,642	1,35,624	18,918	18,944
Paddy	78	99	.....	.....
Wheat	15	20	577	785
Gram and pulses	11,431	15,559	9,498	12,928
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	864	496	1,078	2,148
Total	111,523	1,51,798	25,571	34,805

As regards Foreign ports, the decrease in the quantity of rice shipped for Ceylon was 39,723 cwts., and in that to the United Kingdom 16,135 cwts. Such ports as Cape Town, Algoa Bay and Natal, which drew largely during 1895, received nothing during the period under report. Of the Indian ports, Madras showed a falling off of 8,957 cwts. and Bombay of 3,161 cwts. The fluctuations under the other heads are normal.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—
Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 15th to 21st December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras	{ 1895	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
		{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	450
	Calingapatam	{ 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coconada	{ 1895	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	181
Burma	Tuticorin	{ 1895	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
		{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
	Bangoca	{ 1895	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	1,568
		{ 1896	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,048
	Balasore	Balasore	{ 1895	1,995	1,053
{ 1896			4,616	2,897	.....	.....	.....	18,068
Chandbali		{ 1895	11,563	2,768	.....	654	.....	7,998
		{ 1896	7,784	27	.....	187	.....	6
Chittagong	A	{ 1895	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
		{ 1896	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian Ports			{ 1895	13,654	3,821	.....	1,091	18,568
			{ 1896	13,839	3,032	.....	636	17,407
From Foreign Ports.								
United States	San Francisco	{ 1895	.....	.....	92,843	.....	.....	92,843
		{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	Bagdad	{ 1895	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40
		{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1895	.....	40	.....	.....	40
			{ 1896	.....	92,843	.....	.....	92,843
GRAND TOTAL OF			1895	13,654	3,821	40	1,091	18,568
FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS			1896	13,839	3,032	92,843	636	110,049

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st December 1895 and 1896.

Ports.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>						
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ... { 1895 ... 18,186 ... { 1896 ... 2,000	587 697	...	18,723 2,687
Cape Town ... { 1895 ... 4,061 ... { 1896	4,061
Port Elizabeth ... { 1895 ... 267 ... { 1896	267
East London ... { 1895 ... 74 ... { 1896	74
Algoa Bay ... { 1895 ... 4,903 ... { 1896	4,903
Mossel Bay ... { 1895 ... 517 ... { 1896	517
Natal ... { 1895 ... 7,923 ... { 1896	555	...	5,489
West Indies—Trinidad ... { 1895 { 1896	147	...	147
Ceylon ... { 1895 ... 47,823 ... { 1896 ... 8,159	...	73	...	1,884 1,473	...	49,639 9,633
China—Hongkong ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 22	20	...	...	52
Pernia ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 439	439
Straits Settlements ... { 1895 ... 1,019 ... { 1896 ... 7	37	540 78	16 33	1,568 156
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1895 ... 84,163 ... { 1896 ... 10,687	...	73 ...	67	3,577 2,395	16 33	87,829 12,072

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7		
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Bombay	...	1895	5,389	...	...	...	...	5,389	
		1896	2,239	...	...	...	...	2,239	
		Madras	1895	680	...	...	4,074	128	4,862
			1896	...	...	...	4,358	...	4,358
		Calicut	1895	3,227	...	...	...	...	3,227
			1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	1895	250	...	...	...	...	250
			1896	249	...	...	...	...	249
		Cocanada	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1896	...	...	8	78	...	81
Cochin	1895	1,579	...	...	...	147	...	1,726	
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1896	...	...	...	375	...	375	
		Masulipatam	1895	...	...	...	150	...	150
			1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Negapatam	1895	...	...	...	264	...	264
			1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punani	1895	2,404	104	...	2,508
			1896
		Tellichery	1895	997	997
			1896	232
Visagapatam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Burma	...	1895	248	...	...	2,644	220	3,110	
		1896	741	...	405	1,525	1,545	4,207		
		Akyab	1895	27	...	...	105	...	132
			1896	2	...	...	75	...	77
		Kyouk Pyoo	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1896	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Moulmein	1895	...	...	...	267	...	267
			1896	...	...	...	147	...	147
		Sandoway	1895	...	...	...	5	...	5
			1896	...	...	...	2	...	2
Balasore	...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1896	...	...	...	100	...	100	
		Chandbali	1895	...	...	...	18	...	18
			1896	...	...	...	83	...	83
Chittagong	...	1895	...	...	15	74	...	89	
		1896	...	...	7	241	...	248	
Total Indian Ports			15,479	...	15	7,854	348	23,696		
			2,231	...	510	7,213	1,545	12,499		
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.			98,642	78	18	21,431	354	111,025		
			13,918	...	577	2,408	1,578	25,671		

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 68 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

The import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895, are shown in the following statements:—

IMPORTS.

Ports			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1895	...	.....	8,363	8,363	4,977
	1896	...	.....	1,681	1,681	2,288
Narayanganj	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1895	...	.....	860	860	1,171
	1896	...	.....	519	519	706
Cuttack	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1895	...	.....	4,223	4,223	5,748
	1896	...	.....	2,200	2,200	2,934

EXPORTS.

Ports			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1895	...	.....	30,147	30,147	11,031
	1896	...	.....	747	747	1,017
Narayanganj	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	187	187	254
Balasore ports...	1895	...	3,049	76,456	79,505	1,08,215
	1896	...	.....	90,683	99,883	1,35,544
Cuttack	1895	...	22,201	12,697	34,898	47,500
	1896	...	32,507	436	32,943	44,839
Puri	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	7,347	.....	7,347	10,000
Total	1895	...	25,750	119,300	144,550	1,96,748
	1896	...	39,854	100,953	140,807	1,91,654

The import trade is of little significance. As regards exports, the largest falling off appears in the Chittagong port, from which only 746 cwts. of paddy are shown to have been sent to Calcutta, whereas in November 1895 large supplies of rice and paddy, amounting to 18,696 cwts. and 11,443 cwts., respectively, were shipped for Cochin, Calicut and Panani in the Madras Presidency. Concerning the trade of Balasore, the increase occurred in the consignments of rice and paddy to Calcutta. Balasore, however, did no business with Mauritius, to which 3,049 cwts. of rice were consigned in 1895. The export trade of False Point in Cuttack showed a slight falling off of 860 per cent., the chief fluctuations being an increase of 17,514 cwts. of rice exported to Mauritius, against a falling off of 5,382 cwts. in the quantities shipped for Colombo, and of 6,716 cwts. in those for the different ports in Madras, while Bombay, which had imported 5,494 cwts. of rice during November 1895, received nothing during the period in question. From Puri, 7,347 cwts. of rice were carried to Colombo, but the returns for the previous year showed no such shipments.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta		80			24		2,048	1,963	31		2,103	1,144
Dacca-Narayanganj	734						580	536			1,940	536
Total	734	80			24		2,628	1,601	31		3,363	1,681
GRAND TOTAL	734	80			24		2,628	1,601	31		3,363	1,681

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma												
Akyab												
Cochin	13,858		8,500								21,453	
Madras	4,740										4,740	
Calcutt			2,030								2,030	
Punjab												
Calcutta				748								748
Chittagong-Nilab								1				1
Total	18,606		11,448	748				1			30,147	749
GRAND TOTAL	18,606		11,448	748				1			30,147	749

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Chittagong								187				187
Total								187				187

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil													
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Calcutta	285	285	41	41	121	121	518	518	294	294	700	700	519
Total	285	285	41	41	121	121	518	518	294	294	700	700	519

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Totals.		
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	3,440											3,440	
Indian Ports.													
Calcutta	50,740	74,763	12,874	14,819			13,123	10,001				76,456	90,553
Total	53,180	74,763	12,874	14,819			13,123	10,001				76,456	90,553

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Falac Meen in the Cuttack District, to each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.				Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
				1893.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
* Columbo				3,347	2,665									3,347	2,665
Mauritius				12,129	30,619									12,129	30,619
Calcutta				1,526										1,526	
Total				22,901	33,284									22,901	33,284
Indian Ports.															
Cochin				3,378	436				51					3,429	487
Cannanore				1,004										1,004	
Tellicherry				441										441	
Calcutta				267										267	
Tuticorin				508										508	
Bombay				6,461										6,461	
Total				12,059	1,884				51					12,945	1,974
GRAND TOTAL				34,960	35,168				51					34,960	35,258

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the month of November 1896 as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

[illegible]

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Raniganj .05. Weather cloudy during the week, but now fine again. *Rabi* prospects fair, but rain wanted. Harvesting of *aman* continues. A few cases of cattle-disease in thana Monteswar. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0
Kalna	9 8	to 11 0
Katwa	10 15	to 11 6
Raniganj	10	4

Birbhum.—A slight shower on 1st instant, but not enough to register. Weather warmer and cloudy. Rice selling from 9½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and cloudy. Threshing of *aman* continues. Prospects of *rabi* gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thanas Gangajalghati and Onda. Sporadic cases of cowpox in Onda. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather cloudy at times. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Transplanting of *boro* going on in Ghatal. Prospect of sugarcane and indigo good, and of *rabi* moderate. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan, Garhbeta, Binpur, Salbani, and Keshpur. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	Old rice 9
Contai	New " 10
Tamluk	12 to 14
Ghatal	10½
	11½ to 11¾

Hooghly.—Weather cloudy and very little rain yesterday (3rd). Rain is wanted throughout the district. Harvesting of *aman* is going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. *Kalai* and mustard being harvested. Prospect of *rabi* crops unfavourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	9 to 12
Barasat	10
Basirhat	10
Diamond Harbour	11

Nadia.—No rain, except a slight shower on the 3rd; the remaining days were cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues; that of *kalai*, *mug*, and *rashar* not yet completed. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

26th December	1,436
27th "	1,569
28th "	1,928
29th "	2,036
30th "	2,333
31st "	2,385

Murshidabad.—No rain at Sadar and Kandi, 15 at Jangipur. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	9½
Kandi	11
Jangipur	10

Jessore.—Weather cloudy and rather warm until yesterday (3rd). Harvesting of *aman* about to be closed. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad for want of rain. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 10½	} per rupee.
Jhenida	9	
Magura	9 to 10	
Narail	10	
Bongaon	10	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; crop below the average. *Boro* paddy will be good if there is rain in the next two months. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells per rupee at—

	Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	11	
Satkhira	Old rice	8
	New "	10

Wages calculated at 9½ seers for staple food-grain. Number of test-works four; two of which stopped, as no one came forward to work. Number of men employed on test-works:—

20th December	100
21st "	112
22nd "	122
23rd "	97
24th "	108
25th "	74
26th "	103
27th "	69
28th "	76
29th "	76
30th "	106
31st "	111

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naugaon 04. No rain elsewhere. Harvesting of winter rice almost finished. Prospects of standing crops not favourable. No want of fodder and water except in Rajapur outpost. Average price of rice is 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Weather cloudy. Rainfall at sadar 47. Slight rain throughout the district. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Mustard in flower. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall 07. Weather cloudy and cold. Harvesting of winter rice has almost been finished. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 14, Siliguri 06, Kurseong 20. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Phaphur* flowering. *Kalai* coming up. Potatoes planted. Wheat and barley progressing favourably. Coarse rice selling in the hills 8 seers, *dhutta* 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 20. Harvesting of *aman* and sugarcane going on. Ploughing for *aus* commenced. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall 09. Weather cloudy now and then. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Oilseeds and pulses are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers and in the interior from 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Fabna.—Weather partially cloudy and cool. Winter crops doing fairly so far, especially mustard, but rain is badly wanted. Sugarcane being cut. Outturn estimated at 12 *annas*. Coarse rice (new) selling at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful. Great scarcity of water.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop not favourable. *Rabi* crops are thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. *Aman* harvest now finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair on the whole. Price of new rice, 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Slight sprinkle of rain at head-quarters yesterday (3rd).

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine in the earlier part and cloudy in the latter part of the week. Harvesting of rice going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new aman) ranges from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aman nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops not very hopeful. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease reported. Price of new rice at—

	Srs.
Sadar	11 to 12½
Brahmanbaria	8 to 12
Chandpur	11 to 13

per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of aman and sowing of rabi crops continue. Prospects not good. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Price of rice ranges from 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Reaping of aman finished. Rabi crops withering for want of rain. Prospects not favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall general this week.—Sadar 23, Barh 22, Bihar 30, Hilsa 33, Dinapore 15, Bikram 20. Prospects of rabi and poppy greatly improved. Insect pests which appeared in Bihar destroyed. Harvesting and threshing of paddy in progress. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices slightly risen. Common rice (new) 10½ and (old) 10 seers per rupee. Four test works open. Numbers on 2nd January—men 169, women 76, and children 66—total 311. Two test-works closed. Except on one work, where workers are ordinary labourers and petty cultivators, test-works attract professionals only. Condition of workers good. No relief-works necessary at present. Stocks adequate. Condition of people good. Gratuitous relief nil, but probably necessary on small scale later on.

Gaya.—Rainfall 51. Rabi crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 23, Buxar 37, Bhabua 35, Sasaram 36. Rabi greatly benefited and fair prospect of average outturn. State of affected tract improved by November and December rainfall. One relief work open. No poor-house or kitchen open. Number on relief work on 2nd January—men 453, women 482, and children 210—total 1,145. Entire number on gratuitous relief up to end of November, 1,648. Later information called for. One work closed at the end of December. Arrangements for relief adequate. Condition of people in affected tract is fairly good, also of people on works good. Supply adequate for the present. Classes on works mostly low castes, Binds and Nanyas. Class on gratuitous relief mostly beggars.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 21, Gopalganj 79, Siwan 41. Rain has done much good to the rabi crops. Average price of makai 10½ seers per rupee. Open relief-works 17, test works nil, poor-houses 4, kitchens nil. Number on relief works 2,336 and receiving gratuitous relief 1,386. Relief circles formed. Twenty-nine Superintendents of Famine appointed. More circles are being formed and more Superintendents appointed as necessity arises. Above arrangements sufficient. Only a small percentage of people of affected tracts really in distress, and these are being assisted by Circle officers. Condition of people on works decidedly good. Food supplies sufficient, but very dear. Stock of Indian-corn appears to be running short. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 2nd January—men 979, women 1,113, and children 1,363—total 3,655; gratuitous relief—men 420, women 1,104, and children 246—total 1,770.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 14, Bettiah 33. Rabi and poppy crops much benefited. Sowing will now go on. Prices generally at Motihari nevertheless continue to rise somewhat. Common rice selling at 8 seers; and maize, the staple, at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 2nd January—men 19,896, women 16,746, and children 12,042—total 48,684; gratuitous relief—men 521, women 1,172, and children 731—total 2,424.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 22, Sitamarhi 73, Showhar 98, Para 50, Pupri 50, Mahua (Chaitwara) 15. Rabi prospects much improved. More atua being planted. Jowara and mung being sown. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, makai 10½ seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, arhar 12 seers, masha 12 seers. Makai and arhar fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 2nd January—Sitamarhi subdivision men 1,153, women 478, and children 435—total 2,061; Sadar subdivision, men 264, women 31, and children 2—total 297.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 99, Samastipur 29, Madhubani 23. Condition of standing crops improved by the rainfall of this week, but cloudy weather is injurious to mustard. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 2nd January. Madhubani subdivision—men 4,794, women 2,582, and children 1,108—total 8,484; Samastipur subdivision, men 331, women 97, and children 74—total 702. Gratuitous relief—Madhubani subdivision—men 2,210, women 4,771, and children 2,412—total 9,393; Samastipur subdivision—men 2, women 4, and children nil—total 6.

Monghyr.—Average rainfall 47; highest, Bandacharai (134); lowest, Shekhpura (05). Weather cold and cloudy. *Rabi* prospects still unfavourable. Wheat and poppy doing well. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.
Monghyr	9 to 11
Begusarai	9
Jamui	8 to 10

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cool and cloudy. Reaping of paddy continues. The Subdivisional Officer of Supaul estimates the outturn to be somewhat less than the previous report. His present estimate is 6 annas; the estimate for the remaining portion of the district remains the same. The rain (55) has been beneficial to the standing *rabi* crops and given an impetus to sowing of late *rabi* crops to some extent, but the price of food-grain has nevertheless risen in the Banka subdivision, and is stationary in other subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10 2
Banka	10 10
Madhipura	10 0
Supaul	10 0

} per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 17. Winter rice harvest nearly finished. Recent rain benefited standing crops. Outturn of mustard estimated at 14 annas. Cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	9
Araria	10 to 11
Kishanganj	9 to 9½

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall 54. General rain all over the district has greatly benefited *rabi* crops and improved prospects. Rice selling at from 9 to 12 seers per rupee in the different thanas.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall (67) does good to wheat and *chaitali* crops. Dewa sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee and Indian-corn 11 to 16 seers.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather reasonable. Reaping of *gura sarad* still going on. *Dalua* being transplanted. Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.
Cuttack	11 13
Jajpur	14 7
Kendrapara	14 7
Barki	15 12

} per rupee.

Balasore.—No rain. Sky cloudy. Harvesting of *sarad* continues. *Rabi* crops are withering for want of rain. *Dalua* sowing in progress. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease in several *chaklas*. Rice sells at 13 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Mustard, *brinjals*, *huldi*, and tobacco are the only crops on the ground. Sugarcane being reaped. Condition of cattle good. Coarse rice 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 20 seers in Khondmala.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of crops same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10½ seers to 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 77, Giridih 130. Weather cool. Prospects of poppy and sugarcane 12 annas. Recent rain has done good to standing crops. Rice sells from 6 to 9 seers per rupee in the Giridih subdivision and 8 to 9 seers elsewhere.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall (80) will do good to *rabi* crops. Ploughing commenced. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 to 10 seers, and in the interior 9 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamanu.—Rainfall 154. Weather reasonable. Rain will do great good to *rabi*. Prices vary from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Test works not largely attended.

Manbhum.—Rainfall 24. Weather cold and cloudy. *Dhan* all cut. *Rabi*, such as sown, is poor generally, but fair in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Ilaghnathpur and Paru. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Average prices of common rice:—

	Srs.
Sadar	{ Old rice 8
	{ New " 11
Gobindpur	{ Old " 9
	{ New " 10

} per rupee.

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Signs of rain. No change in prospects of crops.

General Summary.—There has been slight rain, as shown in the marginal statement, in the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Rajshahi Divisions. There was no rainfall that could be registered in the other Divisions, except a slight shower (·15 inch) at Jangipur in Murshidabad. The rain has been of great benefit to the rabi and poppy crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but in Bengal Proper (except in the north of the Rajshahi Division) and in Orissa the rabi crops (and also the sugarcane) are withering for the want of it. In spite of the rain, the prices of food-grains continue to rise in the distressed districts of North Bihar as well as in the Patna district. The winter rice harvest is still proceeding, and has been completed in some districts, but prices have only fallen in a very few districts, and there very slightly. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. A scarcity of water is reported from Pabna and parts of Nadia and Bankura. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (not reported), Saran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 8½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 2nd January 1897, are shown in the following statement (the information to be given in the last five columns of which is as yet incomplete):—

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
Rajshahi (Nangaon)	·04	Darjeeling—condid.	
Jinnajpur	·47	Sikuri	·06
Jalpaiguri	·07	Kurseong	·20
Darjeeling—		Rangpur	·20
Sadar	·14	Bogra	·09
PATNA DIVISION.			
Patna—		Champaran—	
Sadar	·23	Motihari	·14
Barh	·22	Bettiah	·33
Bihar	·30	Muzaffarpur—	
Dinapore	·15	Sadar	·22
Gaya	·51	Sitamarhi	·73
Shahabad—		Bhawal	·08
Sadar	·23	Paru	·50
Buxar	·37	Purri	·50
Bhabua	·35	Mahua	·15
Boswan	·30	Darbhanga—	
Saran—		Sadar	·09
Sadar	·21	Samastipur	·29
Gopalganj	·79	Madhubani	·35
Siwan	·41		
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
Monghyr	·47	Mahla	·54
Bhagalpur	·55	Sonthal Parganas	·67
Purnea	·17		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
Hasaribagh—		Lohardaga	·80
Sadar	·77	Palamanu	1·64
Guridih	1·30	Manbhum	·24

but prices have only fallen in a very few districts, and there very slightly. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. A scarcity of water is reported from Pabna and parts of Nadia and Bankura. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (not reported), Saran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 8½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 2nd January 1897, are shown in the following statement (the information to be given in the last five columns of which is as yet incomplete):—

Numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief.		Number of relief works.	Number of test works.	Number of poor-houses.	Number of kitchens.	Class of persons on relief works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
RELIEF WORKS—						
Nadia (31st December) 2,366	...	2 opened	1 opened and 2 more are being opened.	.....	.....	Low caste labourers and petty cultivators.
Khulna (Ditto) ... 111	...	.....	2 open (2 first opened, and then closed.)	.....	.....	Mainly low-caste labourers.
Patna 311 (men 189, women 76, children 66).	.....	.....	4 open (2 first opened, then closed.)	.....	.....	Ditto.
Shahabad 1,145 (men 463, women 493, children 310).	1 open (1 first opened, then closed).	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
Saran 2,655 (men 979, women 1,413, children 1,263).	17	Nil	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Champaran 48,684 (men 19,896, women 18,746, children 12,042).						
Muzaffarpur 2,358 (men 1,417, women 504, children 437).						
Darbhanga 9,155 (men 6,325, women 2,679, children 1,151).						
Total for the whole Province— 67,835, against 52,136 in the previous week.						
GRATUITOUS RELIEF—						
Saran 1,770 (men 400, women 1,104, children 346).						
Champaran 2,424 (men 521, women 1,172, children 731).						
Darbhanga 9,200 (men 3,212, women 4,775, children 2,413).						
Total for the whole Province— 13,394, against 7,490 in the previous week.						

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 5th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																													
		WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.						JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.					
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.			
BENGAL.																															
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	8	0	8	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	0	13	8	10	8	10	8	17	0	...	...	...		
	2 Birbhum	7	8	7	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	6	12	7	8	13	8	9	12	9	12	18	0	...	...	...		
	3 Bankura	8	14	8	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	8	12	8	11	8	12	0	19	0	...	...	...		
	4 Midnapore	9	0	7	0	15	4	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	8	16	0	10	8	11	0	20	0	...	...	...		
	5 Hooghly	8	0	8	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	13	14	...	...	...		
	6 Howrah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	12	4,	...	...	10	0	15	4	...	...	...	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	7	8	8	8	9	8	14	0	...	...	...		
	8 Calcutta	8	0	8	0	12	1	10	10	10	0	16	6	8	8	6	6	7	14	8	0	8	0	12	9	11	6	10	0	17	4
	9 Nadia	9	6	9	6	16	0	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	2	8	10	9	2	9	6	13	8	...	...	...		
	10 Murshidabad	10	0	10	0	16	0	12	0	12	0	...	8	8	9	0	12	0	10	0	11	0	16	8				
	11 Jessore	9	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	9	6	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	12	16	0			
	12 Khulna	9	8	10	0	14	0	10	14	11	8	16				
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	8	4	9	0	16	8	12	0	10	8	24	0	6	12	6	12	12	0	9	6	9	8	16	8			
	14 Dinajpur	8	0	8	0	13	4	20	0	7	12	4	7	12	12	0	9	9	3	10	8	16	12	
	15 Jalpaiguri	7	8	8	0	12	0	7	0	7	8	11	0	9	0	9	8	16	0				
	16 Darjeeling	6	0	6	0	8	0	6	8	6	8	9	0	5	8	5	8	6	8	9	0	8	0	13	0			
	17 Rangpur	8	0	10	0	10	0	13	0			
	18 Bogra	7	8	7	8	15	0	6	12	6	12	12	0	9	12	9	12	17	8				
19 Pabna	9	0	8	10	18	12	15	0	...	22	8	6	0	8	8	...	...	9	6	9	3	17	4	...	...	...		
DAHA DIVISION.	20 Dacca	7	4	7	0	12	4	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	12	0	10	12	10	0	13	8	...	...	...		
	21 Mymensingh	9	8	9	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	6	10	0	7	8	8	6	22	0	...	...	...		
	22 Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	5	0	8	0	9	8	9	8	16	0	...	...	...		
	23 Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	now 10	0	7	0	12	5	now 10	4	old 7 now 10	0	13	8	...	...	...		

* Return not received.

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kaina 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranigani 10½ seers (panga).
 B. At Ranpur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
 D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 8 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Ghatal 8 seers 2 chittaks.
 E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 9 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
 F. In the mufassal masts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Ghatla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, Baduria 10 seers.
 G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers (panga), Moherpur 9½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
 H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Laltugh 11 seers, Kandli 11 seers, and Jaugipur 10 seers.
 I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chittak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chittaks, and Bongaon 9 seers 2 chittaks.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARROW OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indica.)			PINEWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	13 0	12 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	90 0
...	8 12	9 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	9 8	19 0	11 8	320 0	320 0	320 0
...	18 0	13 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	260 0
...	7 8	7 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0
...		8 14	12 4		100 0	100 0
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	100 0	101 0	88 0
0 8	10 11	14 13	10 10	10 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	84 5
...	16 0	14 9	22 8	128 0	128 0	128 0
...	14 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	190 0
...
...	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	15 0	12 0	21 7	240 0	240 0	240 0
...	120 0	120 0	120
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	140 0	160 0
13 0	13 0	16 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
14 0	14 0	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	50 0	80 0	80 0
...	90 0	90 0	90 0
...	9 8	...	12 0	140 0	140 0	140 0
...	8 12	8 8	15 12	120 0	120 0	110 0
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	120 0	100 0
...	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	80 0	80 0	85 0

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st December 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.															DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEAM OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																	
BENGAL.																															
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Burdwan	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.											
A	11 4	11 7	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	6 14	6 0	7 9	6 0	5 0	7 8	12 0	14 1	15 0																	
B	10 4	10 0	10 8	8 12 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8						Birbham.	2									
C	9 8	9 0	10 0	Panga.	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0						Bankura.	3									
D	10 0	9 0	11 8	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Midnapore.	4											
E	9 0	9 0	11 8	Crushed.	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	10 0	7-15-8		6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Hoochly.	5												
	9 6	11 7			4 0 0	3 4 0		9 0	8 0		7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Howrah.	6												
F	9 0	10 0	11 4	Panga.	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			24-Parganna.	7											
	8 14	8 6	11 3	Panga.	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0			Calcutta.	8											
G	10 5	10 5	10 12	Panga.	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	5 10	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Nadia.	9											
H	11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatch.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0	5-11-0	5 0	5 0	4 11	5 0	7 0	5-11-0	10 0			Murshidabad.	10											
I	8 0	8 0	9 2	Panga.	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			Jessore.	11											
J	8 0	8 0	10 12		4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0			Khulna.	12											
K	9 0	9 0	9 9	Panga.	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	5 0	8 0		5 0	6 0		10 0	10 0			Rajshahi.	13												
	9 6	9 6	10 0		4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			Dinajpur.	14											
L	8 0	8 0	10 0		4 4 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0			Jalpaiguri.	15											
M	7 0	6 8		Panga.	5 6 0	5 8 0		7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0			Darjeeling.	16											
	8 0	8 0		flora.	4 14 0	4 12 0		15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	30 0			Rangpur.	17											
N	8 0	8 0	9 4		4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	7 8	7 0		7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Bogra.	18												
	7 15	7 15	9 12		4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			Fabna.	19											
O	9 4	9 0	9 12	Panga.	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0			Dacca.	20											
P	9 0	8 10	10 0	Panga.	4 3 8	4 6 0	3 10 0	5 0	5 0	0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0			Mymensingh.	21											
Q	8 0	8 0	8 0		4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0			Faridpur.	22											
R	8 0	9 0	10 10	Panga.	5 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	7 8	9 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			Backergunge.	23											
S	9 4	9 4	10 8	Panga.	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 7 6	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 0															

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and Bakhura 9 1/2 seers.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugosa 5 seers.

L. In Alipur Duara the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

M. Retail price of salt at Kurigram, 7 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibandha 9 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.

O. At Singur the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

P. In the ghats in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 9 seers 11 chittaks, Miraulim 9 seers 11 chittaks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chittaks, Jamalpur 8 seers, Kargari 8 seers, and Netrakona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalpuri 10 seers (panga).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OHOLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL—continued.																			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	7 4	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	11 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	6 8	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																			
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	9 4	9 12	15 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	8 12	9 0	12 0	9 15	10 12	10 8	11 0	18 0	22 0		
	28	Gaya	8 8	8 10	12 0	10 4	10 0	25 4	7 4	7 4	10 0	9 8	10 8	17 0	...	...	18 4
	29	Shahabad	{ 8 0 to 9 0	{ 8 8 to 13 0	{ 12 0 to 13 0	11 0	11 0	{ 20 0 to 22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	{ 8 8 to 9 0	{ 8 8 to 14 0 to 17 0	10 12	11 0	...	...
	30	Saran	8 8	8 8	14 0	12 0	10 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	...	...	...
	31	Champana	8 8	9 0	13 8	10 0	10 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...
	32	Munaffarpur	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga	7 0	7 8	14 4	11 0	11 4	17 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	16 6	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	8 9	9 0	14 0	...	12 4	23 8	8 7	7 4	10 8	8 11	9 13	13 8	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	13 14	11 0	10 12	22 11	8 14	9 8	2 10 4	10 12	18 14	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 12	10 0	15 8	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Pargana.	7 4	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 0	11 0	10 12	19 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Outtack	7 4	6 9	11 18	...	...	...	8 9	9 8	13 2	11 13	12 8	23 0	...	...	...
	40	Salasore	8 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	6 9	6 9	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 0	13 2	22 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	6 0	8 8	13 4	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	{ 6 0 to 8 0	{ 5 12 to 7 8	{ 7 12 to 11 4	...	...	...	8 0	{ 8 0 to 9 0	{ 10 0 to 12 8	10 0	{ 10 0 to 11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamanu	7 14	7 14	12 15	11 13	7 14	21 15	7 5	6 12	10 2	8 11	9 9	14 10	...	...	...
	45	Manthum	8 8	8 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	{ 11 0 to 12 0	11 0	12 0	{ 15 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...

T. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

U. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Dinapore 10 seers 2 chittaks, and Bihar 9½ seers.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad 9 seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Bhubua 10 seers, and Basaram 10½ seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Situa 11 seers 6 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 14 chittaks.

Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi not reported.

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAOI. (<i>Melinis Crotocoma</i> .)			KARONI OR KARUB, ITALIAN MILLEN. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			CHHOLA, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA. (<i>Claes aristatum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
8. Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.
...	8 0	9 0	13 0
...	8 0	8 0	12 0
...	7 12	7 8	12 4
...	14 8	15 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	11 0	11 8	20 0
...	12 0	13 4	...	12 0	...	15 4	10 4	10 4	19 0
...	11 0	11 0	18 0
...	11 4	11 4	19 0
...	13 0	14 0	28 0	12 8	14 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	18 8
...	11 0	11 0	20 0
...	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	17 0
...	12 0	14 0	27 5	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0
...	13 8	11 5	11 14 15 8
...	10 12	10 12	17 10
...	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	9 0	14 0
13 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0
...	9 8	8 12	14 0
...	Hir or kalmi 13 2 13 13 13 6 Chhola. 9 0 9 0 13 0 Hir or kalmi. 12 0 13 0 16 0 11 13 11 13 14 7		
...	11 8	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0
...	16 0	16 0	26 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 8
...	9 0	9 0	16 0
...	12 8	11 13	27 4	...	...	...	8 8	10 2	16 12
...	9 8	9 4	14 8
...	10 0	10 0	13 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (See Maps.)			ARABUS OR TEND, CANIAN PEA. (Cyperus indicus.)			Pine-wood.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0
11 8	13 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	130 0	130 0	130 0
10 8	11 10	22 12	12 0	10 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 12	12 4	24 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 6	12 0	25 8	11 0	11 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 0	13 0	26 6	11 8	12 0	21 8	200 0	180 0	160 0
11 0	11 8	26 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
9 12	11 0	27 5	11 0	11 0	19 11	160 0	160 0	176 0
11 7	13 4	26 0	11 0	11 2	17 8	126 0 168 0	126 0 168 0	126 0 168 0
12 10	12 10	25 4	11 6	11 6	17 10	181 8	170 0	181 8
13 0	13 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0
...	...	30 0	...	...	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
14 0	14 0	31 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	17 1	90 0	90 0	80 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	90 0	100 0	120 0
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0
10 8	11 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
10 0	10 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	11 0 18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 11	11 18	19 2	9 13	11 4	16 14	...	...	...
12 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0

Station Hazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st December 1896—(concluded).

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
B. Cl.	B. Ch.	B. C.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.	B. A. P.		
BENGAL—concluded.																			
9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	Tippah.			24	
T	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	Noakhali.			25	
U	7 5	8 0	11 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	Chittagong.			26	
BIHAR.																			
9 6	9 0	11 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 6 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 6	4 6	7 0	6 0	7 0	Patna.			27	
W	10 9	10 0	10 10	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 0	3 0	7 8	8 0	5 10	Gaya.			28	
WI	9 8	9 8	11 0	4 2 8	3 10 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Shahab. d.			29	
X	10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Saran.			30	
Y	10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10	5 0	5 0	Champaran.			31	
Z	11 0	11 4	11 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	4 0	3 12	3 12	6 0	2 8	2 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Munshargarh.			32	
a	10 4	10 0	11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	6 9	6 10	5 10	Darbhanga.			33	
b	9 7	9 0	10 8	3 15 0	4 1 6	3 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	5 0	3 12	6 8	7 8	5 10	Monghyr.			34	
c	10 0	10 0	10 11	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bhagalpur.			35	
d	10 0	9 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 10	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purnea (Kach).			36	
Karkatch.	10 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	Malda (English Bazar).			37	
Panga.	9 0	8 0	10 8	4 3 4	3 13 0	7 0	5 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	South Patna.			38	
Karkatch.	10 0	10 0	10 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 12	4 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 8	18 12	18 12	ORISSA.				
f	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0 0	3 4 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	4 4	7 8	Cuttack.			39	
g	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Balasore.			40	
h	12 0	11 0	12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	5 4	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Puri.			41	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
i	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Ranching.			42	
j	8 8	8 8	9 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lohardaga.			43	
k	8 7	7 14	9 0	—	—	4 11	6 13	6 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Palamau.			44	
l	9 2	9 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Manbham.			45	
m	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Singbham.			46	

- a. In Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jammu 9½ seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers, Madhipura 8½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
d. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
e. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Dumraon 9 seers (panga), Godda 8 seers (mixed), Jamtara 3 seers (panga), Pakour 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).
f. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Jagpur 9 seers and Kendrapara 8 seers.
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKET.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 7 0
2	Burdwan	4 10 0	4 14 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Palna	6 19 0	6 0 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	5 5 0	5 5 0	...	3 12 6	3 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	5 4 0	5 6 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 11 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	6 0 0	6 2 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	6 2 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 13 0 }	3 5 0	3 5 0	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 10 6	5 10 6	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...
10	Bhagalpur	4 2 0	4 3 6	...	3 14 0	3 11 6	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	3 3 0	3 11 6	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 0 9	3 0 0	3 3 3	2 14 3	1 11 0	5 3 6	5 2 0	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 0 0	{ 3 12 3 to 4 0 0 }	...	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	{ 6 5 0 to 6 16 3 }	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 5th January 1897.

JUAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriocaulon acrocha</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer arisctinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 11 0	3 10 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	4 6 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 6 0	4 6 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 10 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 14 0	4 12 0	3 2 0
3 3 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	—	—	—	2 10 6	2 10 0	1 6 6	3 8 0	3 7 0	1 15 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 11 0	3 11 6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 14 3	2 12 3	3 2 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 0	4 7 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			WHEAT-BAD OR FINE-- CANIAN FEE (Triticum indicum).			LUMBER.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
'87	'88	'89	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 13 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 6 0	5 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mustard, black.	5 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	Mustard, white.	6 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rapeseed.	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	...	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	5 1 9	5 1 9	...
...
...
3 5 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
3 10 0	3 18 6	...	4 11 8	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 3 0	3 3 6	...	3 8 0	3 8 6	...	3 11 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 2 0	...
...	...	...	3 12 3	3 12 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	...	7 4 0	7 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 6 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to 2 5	5 5 0	...

STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR FINEST SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			CANE CRUSHED.			MOLASSES.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.	R. A. F.
12 0	8 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 3 0	4 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 12 0	5 1 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...
...	...	...	4 15 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
2 0	4 6 0	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	16 12 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 0	4 2 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHE (CLEANED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRAM.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru. A. P.	Ru.
32 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6
26 10 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.			...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	32 0 0	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	to 2 8 0	to 2 6 0	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	22 0 0	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.			...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	23 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	41 0 0	...	8 14 8	8 14 8	...	...	...	...	16 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.	...
38 8 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...
24 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	per maund.			per maund.		
24 10 0	24 10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	26 8 0	...	7 8 8	8 0 0	...	per maund.			...	...	...
32 8 0	32 8 0	...	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	...
28 10 0	26 10 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	per maund.		
33 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	30
...	...	...	3 8 0	2 8 0	...	per maund.			per kaban.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
...	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	per piece.			per maund.		

the undermentioned Markets of Bengal on the 31st December 1896.

STRAW.			JUTE STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARKET.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.															
5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	4 8 0	...	2. Bardwan.
per kahan.															
2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	3 0 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.															
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	...	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	4. Patna.
per maund.															
0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 6 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	9. Munshiganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
20 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.
The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of July, 1896.
IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Where imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										OTHERS.		FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		Tea.		Cotton.		Silk.		Coal and Coke.		Indigo.		SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		WHEAT.		GRAM AND PULSES.		Other food-grains.		Total.		Jute.		Gum.		Mustard seed.		Indian.		raw.		and		raw.		Refined.		Unmanufactured.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
BENGAL.																												
Burdwan	58,153	20,615	48,087	122	3,006		61,801	15,745	15,745	600										6	16,28,125							
Birbhum	22,440	5,745	34,794		8,377		34,794	1,898	1,898											121	17,770							
Bidharpur	17,440	5,745	34,794		8,377		34,794	1,898	1,898											10	11,781							
Hooghly	12,720	12,720	12,720		10,456		23,176	1,407	1,407	1,385										30	2,700							
24-Parganas	1,24,405	8,165	1,27,568		14		1,27,582	1,407	1,407	1,385										44	405							
Kadia	14,141	1,232	15,373		14,593		29,966	5,153	5,153	9,771										54								
Murshidabad	42,117	1,232	43,349		14,593		57,942	5,153	5,153	9,771										8								
Jessore	13	1,375	1,388		13,481		14,869	1,375	1,375	1,300										125								
Kalyans	675	400	1,075		43		1,118	12,457	12,457	73																		
Bangladesh	16,910		16,910		1,031		17,941	7,841	7,841																			
Dumraon	8,282		8,282				8,282	5,415	5,415																			
Jaipur								14,155	14,155																			
Darjeeling								14,155	14,155																			
Banspur	14,733		14,733				14,733	14,155	14,155	317																		
Bara								14,155	14,155																			
Coon-Bihar								14,155	14,155																			
Dacca								14,155	14,155																			
Munshingh								14,155	14,155																			
Faouhar								14,155	14,155																			
Bachchan								14,155	14,155																			
Kodkani								14,155	14,155																			
Chittagong								14,155	14,155																			
Total of Bengal	6,07,433	77,865	6,85,298	51,498	2,14,503		9,51,298	6,55,550	1,142,498	23,520										811	14,49,347							
BIHAR.																												
Patna	722		722		22,546		23,268		23,268																			
Shahabad					7,183		7,183		7,183																			
Chauran					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Chauran					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115		1,115																			
Dehri					1,115		1,115																					

FOOD-GRAINS.

Wholesale Importers.	RICE AND PADDY.				Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Oil or seed-grains.	Total.	FARMER PRODUCE.		ORIENTAL.		Cotton, S.W.	Coal and coke.	Jute.	STOCK.		TOMACCO.								
	Rice.		Paddy.																							
	No.	Mds.	Total (in lbs.).	Mds.					John. rev.	Quarry-bags.	Liberal.	Richard and.				Wheat.	Unmilled.	Manufactured.								
1	8	8	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
Quota.																										
Current Balance	11,000	800	12,800	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	11,000	Mds.	No	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.							
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Total of Orissa	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Quota, Madras.																										
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Bombay	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440		8,750																
Madras	1,000,000	61,440	1,061,440					1,061,440	</																	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 8, 1897.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1896 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linnseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indian ports.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	34,878	28	34,897	...	11,050	1,300	47,245	...	916,040	...	...	1,820	47	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	80	...	80	...	29,144	3,200	33,164	...	136,700	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports in Madras ...	15,881	...	15,881	50	8,288	...	22,820	...	232,750	...	1,425	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	8,085	...	8,085	11,677	11,928	187	23,892	176	709,600	...	...	107	104	5	2,374	1,176	30,797	...
Other Indian ports ...	...	...	...	48	807	8	863	...	104,750	...	...	1	...	...	1,174	1,213	1,402	...
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sal of Inter- port trade ...	53,907	80	53,986	11,775	30,801	6,322	1,51,084	108	2,116,440	...	1,420	2,944	174	479	2,420	2,420	21,380	...
Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	48,623	...	48,623	...	38,815	...	87,578	61,623	2,340,897	3,43,790	...	1,81,568	420	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign ports ...	5,38,980	153	5,39,133	798	45,763	11,526	5,91,084	60,307	18,806,044	2,44,195	14,079	14,908	5,187	510	130	25	1,000	...
Sal of Foreign trade ...	5,81,328	283	5,81,611	798	84,718	11,556	6,78,623	81,670	18,144,935	6,67,801	14,079	1,77,464	5,617	...	130	25	1,000	...
Grand Total 1896	6,26,106	283	6,26,389	12,683	1,45,619	17,186	8,08,714	83,588	18,220,540	6,67,801	17,719	1,80,500	5,600	3,178	3,590	2,481	33,141	...
Sal of Exports in July 1896	10,77,342	45,135	11,22,477	3,01,389	1,32,085	7,324	15,97,340	1,63,300	15,312,384	5,74,781	1,897	2,34,083	19,230	1,927	6,820	1,745	27,100	...

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTE.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Lignite.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linnseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un- refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
By country boats ...	3,23,645	43,202	22,069	1,74,516	2,870	1,91,451	854,523	22,663	31,711	338	8,605	147	10,806	...	2,343	67,088	10,770
By river steamers ...	51,151	2,600	6,190	2,21,327	...	2,57,255	11,304	2,174	70,440	1,34,111	1,673	308	2,540	...	360	178	2,320
By rail { H. I. Railway ...	68,854	23,247	91,947	1,23,185	34,330	3,885	27,963	5,83,645	61,130	508	10,231	34	22,134	...	...	5,140	2,370
By rail { E. B. R. Rail- way ...	51,131	...	941	50,637	...	1,89,809	404,263	10,916	14,334	48,000	1,109	160	...	...	2,094	9,928	41,130
By road ...	68,730	10,105	...	13	...	2,610	135,300	331	...	...	907	...	...	...	1,913	1,748	5,540
By sea ...	1,53,854	47,034	...	7,078	...	...	21,443	...	2,458	1,790	21,308	...	22,060	...	54,239	53,971	...
Grand Total of 1896	7,67,785	1,40,183	1,19,607	7,54,054	36,411	6,21,720	1,184,185	5,18,771	1,80,536	1,33,947	58,953	1,087	3,07,140	33	61,515	98,296	63,550
Sal of Imports in July 1896	8,06,561	1,43,280	2,61,080	6,15,434	30,329	1,69,067	1,311,489	4,83,146	2,61,947	1,63,900	51,141	1,540	...	...	62,400	60,677	64,150

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July, 1896.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Staple exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Calcutta.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Raw silk	1,04,353	1,181	801	990	14,005	8,828	33,578	Cuttack	44,100	24,703	4,173	106,876
Raw cotton	34,805	9,688	11,047	1,049	37,406	Salaspor
Raw jute	1,07,376	...	1,931	...	32,718	1,207	25,140	Total of Orissa	44,100	24,703	4,173	106,876
Raw hemp	1,07,376	CHOTA NAGPUR.
Raw flax	1,36,341	4,897	10,405	7,078	8,691	Hazaribagh	4,270	1,405
Raw wool	2,15,092	4,898	27,000	9,213	31,623	Masbhum	88,321	11,719	2,500	...
Raw hides	35,810	7,038	16,374	4,313	17,150	Khaghbhum	18,535	6,657
Raw skins	88,448	17,016	4,310	4,400	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,10,205	17,045	2,501	...
Raw bones	87,934	22,001	8,300	2,200	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	30,28,972	30,711	14,300	10,361	4,12,000	5,40,111	8,04,870
Raw tallow	87,934	18,863	1,414	18,070	OTHER PROVINCES.
Raw sugar	87,934	15,047	1,508	3,220	Assam	7,34,751
Raw oil	87,934	9,537	3,143	700	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,45,870	2,450	1,154	...	12,300	22,321	1,51,654
Raw rice	87,934	4,017	2,441	800	Punjab	3,93,714	741	40,705
Raw flour	87,934	30,215	2,311	4,632	Central Provinces	41,000	16,400
Raw grain	87,934	4,410	...	17,000	Madhya Pradesh	47,387
Raw pulses	87,934	4,447	37,444	9,600	Other places	2,134
Raw oilseeds	87,934	Grand Total of Ex. (1896)	30,10,730	30,470	19,796	43,057	4,31,331	5,75,448	10,309,730
Raw cotton yarn	87,934	ports in July	34,00,315	27,161	12,700	34,200	4,42,400	5,80,719	10,330,000
Raw cotton thread	87,934								
Raw cotton cloth	87,934								
Raw cotton fabric	87,934								
Raw cotton goods	87,934								
Raw cotton articles	87,934								
Raw cotton manufactures	87,934								
Raw cotton products	87,934								
Raw cotton waste	87,934								
Raw cotton scrap	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton dross	87,934								
Raw cotton trash	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton waste	87,934								
Raw cotton scrap	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton dross	87,934								
Raw cotton trash	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton waste	87,934								
Raw cotton scrap	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton dross	87,934								
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Raw cotton scrap	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton dross	87,934								
Raw cotton trash	87,934								
Raw cotton refuse	87,934								
Raw cotton waste	87,934								
Raw cotton scrap	87,934								

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1896.

	Inches.	Data.
The mean pressure at 10 a.m. during the month	80.127	
The mean temperature at 10 a.m. during the month	71.8	
The highest temperature during the month	85.7	1st.
The lowest temperature during the month	46.3	22nd.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	39.4	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	25.0	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	29.8	24th.
	%	
The mean 10 a.m. humidity during the month	57	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 a.m. vapour tension during the month	.444	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil.	
	Days	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.	

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 4th January 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th December 1896 to 2nd January 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 a.m. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 a.m.	Wet bulb at 10 a.m.	Vapour tension at 10 a.m.	Dew point at 10 a.m.	Humidity at 10 a.m.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	27th	80.242	67.7	78.5	21.4	55.9	70.6	59.7	.389	55.6	69	Nil.
"	28th	80.159	65.6	78.3	25.4	52.9	69.6	58.7	.351	49.2	68	"
"	29th	80.109	66.1	79.3	26.6	52.8	69.7	51.7	.444	55.6	61	"
"	30th	80.115	70.0	79.7	17.6	61.2	68.1	63.5	.498	58.6	66	"
"	31st	80.153	69.1	81.0	23.8	57.3	71.6	54.4	.510	59.6	66	"
1897.												
January	1st	80.153	68.3	77.5	18.4	59.1	69.6	54.6	.544	61.4	75	"
"	2nd	80.156	68.9	77.0	16.3	60.7	67.8	60.2	.622	54.2	63	"

The mean 10 a.m. pressure of the seven days ... 80.156

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 68.0

The extreme variation of temperature ... 26.2

The maximum temperature ... 81.0

The mean 10 a.m. relative humidity of the seven days ... 63

The total fall of rain from 27th December 1896 to 2nd January 1897 ... Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 4th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
27th December 1896 to 2nd January 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Dec.	27th	125.5	8.3	30.153	65.7	77.2	20.2	50.4	59.9	0.400	58.4	67	NNE and N by E	79	Nil	Chiefly clear,
"	28th	127.1	9.0	30.1	64.1	76.8	23.4	53.4	57.0	301	52.1	67	N by E and N by W.	65	"	Chiefly clear,
"	29th	129.0	8.5	30.0	65.2	77.5	25.2	52.3	59.4	435	55.1	72	N by W	38	"	Partially cloudy,
"	30th	125.5	1.7	30.54	67.0	77.0	15.0	61.1	62.8	511	59.0	76	N by W	43	"	Day cloudy, Night clear,
"	31st	128.6	8.2	30.3	68.0	78.8	21.0	57.2	62.8	487	58.2	71	N by W and E by N.	69	"	Clear,
1897.																
Jan.	1st	124.7	8.1	30.4	66.0	78.1	17.0	59.1	62.0	522	60.2	70	E by N and N by E.	85	"	Chiefly clear,
"	2nd	119.7	6.2	30.5	65.4	74.7	14.3	60.4	60.9	476	57.6	78	N by E and NNE	79	"	Partially cloudy,

The mean pressure of the seven days ...
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

Inches.
30.089

30.031

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...

Hours.
48.0
75.1

The mean temperature of the seven days ...
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

66.1

66.8

The extreme variation of temperature ...
The maximum temperature ...

26.5

78.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...

Miles.
8

°/h

73

The mean relative humidity ...
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

71

Inches.

Nil

The total fall of rain from 27th December 1896 to 2nd January 1897 ...
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

0.01

53.22

The total fall from 1st January 1896 to 2nd January 1897 ...
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

65.24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Ken Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 38, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Inches.
63.22
65.23

N.B. — Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1896 ...
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

Δ, dew; o, overcast; ☉, for.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA
Calcutta, the 4th January 1897.

J. H. OLLIVAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of November 1896.

Date.	Mileage.	RIVER GANGA.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.				RIVER JALANGI.				RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.			
		Mitrapur.	Banar.	Baran.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.	Benares.
		Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.
1st	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
2nd	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
3rd	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
4th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
5th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
6th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
7th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
8th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
9th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
10th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
11th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
12th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
13th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
14th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
15th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
16th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
17th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
18th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
19th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
20th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
21st	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
22nd	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
23rd	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
24th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
25th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
26th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
27th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
28th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
29th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
30th	14	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275

CALCUTTA,

The 1st January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd of January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,420	1,99,980	3,152	1,119	1,45,025	2,205
Jute	314	1,34,000	2,301	311	1,21,100	2,041
Firewood	87	86,175	848	165	77,275	1,173
Other articles	319	1,33,045	2,914	789	2,14,275	3,224
Total	2,970	5,53,200	9,215	2,414	5,57,675	8,653

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of October 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1896.		
Tons.								
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,197		1,364	270	1,197	1,343		346
Cotton, raw								
Cotton, manufactured—	134		146		134	149		15
Twist and yarn, European								
Ditto, Indian	250		281		250	281	1	41
Piece-goods, European	2		1		2	1		
Ditto, Indian								
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium								
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	1		3		1	3		
Others								
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolans			3			3		
Others	3	36		17	3	17		
Orchil								
Turmeric								
Aniline Dyes								
Others								
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	81	9	2	63	43	323		44
Rice in the husk	516	20	29	206	535	210		
Do. not in the husk								
Jawar and Bajra	62	212	183	30	245	210		
Gram and pulses								
Others								
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw		11		11		11		
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								
Jute—								
Raw	16	11,028	10	12,195	11,044	12,190		1,146
Gunny-bags and cloth								
Lea—								
Shell								
Leather, manufactured								
Liquors—								
Beer								
Spirits								
Wines								
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass, ditto								
Copper, wrought								
Brass, ditto								
Iron								
Others								
Oils—								
Kerosene	247		623		247	403		156
Castor	10		14		10	14		
Coconut								
Others								
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	31	53	30	6	31	53		
Rape and mustard								
Til or jirdili								
Poppy								
Earth-nuts								
Castor								
Others								
Opium								
Paper and pasteboard								
Provisions—								
Glass								
Dried fruits and nuts								
Others	23	57	53	28	23	123		43
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.								
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof.								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	85				85			
Other sorts								
Salt—	624		477		624	451		
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Sulphate								
Other saline substances								
Silk, raw—								
European								
Indian								
Silk piece-goods—								
European								
Indian								
Muga								
Endi								

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Nutmegs	13	1,125		1,206	1,125	1,206		81
Pepper			3			3		3
Ginger								
Chillies	2	154	35	11	156	46	110	
Cardamoms								
Others	9	18	4		35	5	31	
Lime and lime-stone	20		2		22			
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	4	9	7		14	7	7	
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggy or gur, and other saccharine produce.	20	75	91	261	100	273		200
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian								
Timber	21		17		21	17		
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	25	30	130	27	25	152		25
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	204	336	204	205	200	703		164
Total	3,740	13,209	4,912	14,540	14,908	19,325	201	2,913

CALCUTTA, the 31st December 1896.

HARRY STUART,
J.-A. and Examiner of Accounts.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th December 1896 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	271,973	Rs. A. P. 3,33,981 14 0	Mds. S. 38,48,186 0	Rs. A. P. 5,43,167 4 0	Rs. A. P. 25,597 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,50,538 2 0	91,317	159,581	250,898
Or per mile of railway	.....	180 0 8	.....	490 1 1	13 13 2	700 7 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 34 weeks of half-year	*6,653,595	*73,78,963 14 0	*77,78,73,768 10	*1,67,80,321 9 0	35,05,783 0 0	2,36,30,968 7 0	\$2,018,630	\$3,333,074	5,352,704
Total for 34 weeks	7,120,025	77,02,768 13 0	6,17,31,954 10	1,65,79,298 13 0	5,30,290 0 0	2,48,11,644 0 0	2,110,094	3,192,353	5,302,447
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	553,694	3,30,118 15 3	\$7,08,950 0	7,08,709 7 5	31,410 9 6	11,46,230 0 0	81,876	141,312	223,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	193 10 2	.....	488 3 3	13 0 7	674 8 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 34 weeks of previous year	7,229,803	61,04,932 1 1	7,61,78,092 0	1,88,04,460 7 10	6,76,336 7 0	2,45,84,706 0 0	1,990,123	3,019,088	5,009,211

•	Added number of passengers 2,985 and	Rs. 11,335	} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th
†	Do. Mds. 2,57,724 and deducted	" 4,840	
†	Do. " 93,330	November and Supplemental figures for 30th September 1960.	
†	Do. " 93,330		on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 31st
†	Do. " 93,330		October to 6th December 1961.

TAKKESUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th December 1896 on 22-23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	OTHER EARNINGS (estimated).		Coaching.	Merchandise.	T. M.
					Estimated.	Total earnings.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,214	8,089 8 0	8,031 0	403 9 0	0 0 0	8,089 8 0	1,098	86	1,184
Or per mile of railway	.....	169 2 7	.....	18 2 6	0 0 0	181 11 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 231 weeks of half-year	443,083	1,17,547 9 0	1,24,722 10	110,887 0 0	1392 0 0	1,25,630 9 0	16,874	1,345	27,219
Total for 24 weeks	501,207	1,21,174 11 0	1,25,653 10	111,090 0 0	311 0 0	1,25,676 4 0	17,480	1,578	29,147
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,163	8,510 8 5	8,081 0	381 12 0	7 12 0	8,530 0 5	1,102	86	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	180 4 4	.....	17 2 9	0 0 7	176 12 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24 weeks of previous year	443,080	1,17,876 10 10	1,24,801	1,337 6 8	325 10 0	1,25,302 8 0	20,113	1,410	29,623

* Added number of passengers 1,249 and
† Deducted Mds. 354 and
‡ Added " 78

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th December 1896 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		(Other earnings (estimated).	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.		Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No. A. P.	Mds. S.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.
Total traffic for the week	14,131	14,337 11 0	77,905 28	9,430 3 0	30 11 0	24,237 14 0	6,834	3,004	9,738
Or per mile of railway for previous 344 weeks of half-year	401,194	5,53,847 8 0	418,22,806 80	23,24,922 3 0	70,832 0 0	3,84,004 11 9	188,480	79,327	267,797
Total for 344 weeks	427,608	5,78,186 3 0	18,00,630 10	2,34,910 6 0	6,812 0 0	3,19,140 11 0	103,093	38,404	141,497
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,637	15,868 0 3	93,277 0	10,307 11 0	48 10 3	21,708 3 0	5,800	3,708	9,508
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	240	30 1 10	2,700 0	61 8 3	0 4 10	150 13 5	18,000	10,000	28,000
Total for corresponding 344 weeks of previous year	482,577	3,39,178 11 4	21,18,447 14	2,56,711 13 10	4,234 10 7	3,66,171 8 4	140,000	54,000	194,000

4. Deducted No. of passengers	367 and	Rs. 1,001	on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th
5. Less Mds. 5.48	and added	618	November and Supplemental figures for 20th September 1896.
6. Added		5,270	

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,936	6,115 0 0	1,36,048 0	2,986 8 8	154 8 0	14,354 18 2	2,364	3,001	5,365
Or per mile of railway ...	74.95	38.43 0 0	858.40 0	52.13 8 0	97 0 0	91.53 10 0	14.40	19.44	33.83
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	190,807	96,901 12 3	18,00,068 0	64,916 4 4	3,225 12 10	1,05,943 12 8	23,951	52,900	76,851
Total for 18 weeks ...	201,743	1,03,011 12 11	19,28,126 0	75,104 11 10	3,679 12 10	1,79,796 8 7	26,315	55,895	82,210
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,328	6,949 7 3	2,51,545 0	4,300 7 0	712 7 0	12,462 6 3	943	4,804	5,747
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	77.51	33.51 0 0	1,576.75 0	26.22 0 8	4.27 0 0	97.56 0 0	7.45	37.55	44.99
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	104,003	64,983 4 3	10,26,132 0	79,586 8 3	3,275 11 6	1,27,099 6 0	11,757	1,00,632	112,389

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH NOVEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	16,653	91.53	138	12,462	87.33	120	2,51,001	2,100.19	125	1,27,099	1,235.78	1,24,901	...

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 159 miles open for all classes of Traffic and an additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,749	5,951 8 0	66,392 0	1,967 0 0	295 0 0	5,213 0 0	2,364	3,019	5,383
Or per mile of railway ...	80.18	37.43 0 0	321.94 0	62.28 0 0	1.63 0 0	65.34 0 0	16.17	19.55	35.72
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	2,70,274	1,30,389 12 11	23,64,454 0	64,144 11 10	4,822 15 10	2,30,911 9 7	27,467	74,704	1,02,171
Total for 18 weeks ...	2,83,023	1,45,600 12 11	24,18,966 0	64,115 11 10	5,117 15 10	2,39,124 8 7	40,431	75,323	1,15,754
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,027	4,730 15 0	2,24,906 0	4,402 10 0	164 16 4	5,318 7 4	1,804	3,019	4,823
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70.52	36.01 0 0	1,091.72 0	34.31 0 0	1.43 0 0	72.60 0 0	11.75	30.21	41.96
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,02,184	55,945 12 1	10,60,166 0	1,09,401 11 3	3,967 9 10	1,07,534 11 3	19,410	1,29,562	1,48,972

* Includes audited figures for week ending 7th November 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST DECEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	16,653	91.53	138	12,462	87.33	120	2,51,001	2,100.19	125	1,27,099	1,235.78	1,24,901	...

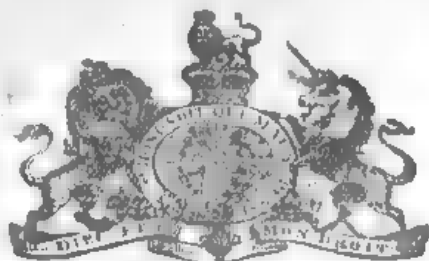
(a) 159 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and 127 additional for goods traffic only.
* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

C BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th December 1896 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 97,076	(a) 38,410	(b) 3,78,000	(b) 40,570	10,000	58,900	14,000	(c) 19,430	94,000
Or per mile of railway	128.40	50.81	500.79	53.27	14.23	78.29	18.54	25.54	103.83
For previous 52 weeks of half-year (d)	2,299,001	9,08,155	55,58,854	10,62,553	2,48,971	22,54,302	231,100	418,593	749,693
Total for 54 weeks	2,396,077	9,46,565	56,57,434	11,32,131	2,59,971	23,59,534	245,711	450,873	796,584
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	89,144	36,490	4,88,380	52,530	11,831	54,647	15,643	(e) 17,000	86,700
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	118.45	48.15	647.20	69.07	15.63	72.26	19.38	22.49	101.83
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,670,448	10,41,015	50,50,046	9,70,940	2,43,800	22,48,216	228,679	425,200	753,879

- (a) The decrease in passenger earnings with increased numbers is due to greater numbers having travelled shorter distances than in the corresponding period.
 (b) The decreased weight with increased freight under goods is due to lesser quantity being carried to a greater load.
 (c) Includes 536 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (d) Audited figures up to week ending 31st October 1896.
 (e) 1,140 miles of ballast trains run on open line.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 119 FORESTS.

READ—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Read again—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1894-95 and the Government Resolution thereon.

The Bengal Forests continued in charge of Mr. A. E. Wild throughout the year, but the report is submitted by Mr. E. G. Chester, Mr. Wild having gone on privilege leave since the close of the year. It was received on 11th October, ten days after the due date, but still with much more punctuality than last year.

2. The following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the charge of the Department:—

Forest.	At com- mencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reserved	Sq. mll 5,839	Sq. miles 43	Sq. miles 5	Sq. miles 6,377	46	37
Protected	3,081	435	60	3,435	26	23
Unclassed	4,035	.....	.....	4,035	30	26
Total	12,954	478	64	13,348	100	85

Most of the net increase of 38 square miles in the recorded area of Reserved Forests was brought about by a recalculation of areas in Jalpaiguri the actual additions being trifling and amounting to little more than half a square mile. The area of Protected Forests in the new Sonthal Parganas division is now estimated at 435 square miles, and this accounts for the whole of the increase in the figures shown in the above table: no new areas were actually added to Protected Forests. Sixty-nine square miles in the Sundarbans were made over to the Revenue Department to be leased out and reclaimed. The remaining 20 square miles shown as excluded had been leased out to raiyats in Khurdā during the last few years. The Island of Tumchar off the coast of Noakhali has been gazetted as a proposed reserved forest, and is now under settlement. The areas of forests in Palamau, Lohardaga and Manbhum have not yet been calculated, as the forest settlements in those districts are still pending.

3. *Settlements.*—The settlement of 191 square miles in Darjeeling district has been finally sanctioned since the close of the year. The settlement of three detached plots of 379 acres in all was also completed during the year, two in the Darjeeling and one in the Angul district. Progress was made in the settlements of forests in Chittagong, Manbhum and Palamau, which are proceeding concurrently with revenue settlements. Similar operations are also being conducted in the Kollan tract of Singhbhum. The forest area in the last two districts cannot be calculated until the settlements of revenue is completed; the area under settlement in Chittagong is 842 square miles.

A plot of one square mile in Darjeeling is under settlement, and so also is the Island of Tumchar already mentioned, which is 5 square miles in extent. No progress was made during the year in the formation of fuel and fodder reserves.

4. *Working-plans.*—In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 6 of last year's Resolution, an effort was made to accelerate the preparation of working-plans. Plans for 225 square miles in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions were completed, though they have not yet been submitted to Government for sanction. In the latter part of the forest year, Mr. Haines was placed on special duty to prepare a working-plan for the Jalpaiguri forests, and it is hoped that his work will soon be finished. It is intended shortly to depute an officer to prepare a plan for the Singhbhum forest. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks by Sir Charles Elliott in the Resolution on last year's report as to the backwardness of Bengal in the matter of working plans, and desires that the efforts which are being made in this direction should not be relaxed. Working plans are still required for 3,339 square miles of reserved forest.

5. *Buildings and Communications.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on roads, bridges, and buildings in the last two years, and the budget allotment for 1895-96:—

	BUILDINGS.			ROADS AND BRIDGES.			TOTAL.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New construction	Rs. 69,283	Rs. 18,507	Rs.	Rs. 10,227	Rs. 14,133	Rs.	Rs. 10,820	Rs. 32,644	Rs.
Repairs	9,410	9,929		7,040	9,917		10,450	18,316	
Unapportioned	314	571		83	1,011		407	1,503	
Total	10,747	28,907	28,420	17,350	24,061	24,800	33,713	51,463	53,220

There was a large increase of Rs. 11,660 in expenditure on buildings. Two inspection bungalows, the construction of which had been previously commenced, were completed during the year, and the construction of three others was taken in hand: two of them were finished. An office bungalow at Khurda and a new revenue station in the Sundarbans were constructed, besides smaller buildings of various descriptions.

The expenditure on roads increased by Rs. 7,095; and 97 miles of new road were made and 678 miles of old road kept in repair, against 73 miles made and 622 miles repaired in 1894-95. The expenditure on repairs per mile was Rs. 13-11-10½ against Rs. 11-5-3 in the previous year; no reason is assigned for the increase in the rate.

6. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—Two hundred and sixty-three cases were prosecuted in the courts, against 135 in 1894-95; 89·8 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction. Almost the whole increase in prosecutions is contributed by two divisions, the new division of the Sonthal Parganas, in which 83 cases were instituted, and the Singhbhum Division, where the number rose from 21 to 59. There was also, as last year, an increase in Chittagong.

The number of prosecutions for injury to forests by fire rose from 18 to 55; 33 of these cases were in Singhbhum. The Officiating Conservator reports that in respect of the classification of these offences, the practice varies in different divisions. A separate report on the matter should be submitted, and the orders of Government obtained with a view to securing uniformity.

Detailed information has been given regarding these cases as directed in paragraph 7 of last year's Resolution; the number of persons prosecuted was not completely shown in the Report, but it has been subsequently ascertained to have amounted to 143: 54 cases were disposed of, and 44 cases resulted in the conviction of 78 persons. The punishments inflicted were generally light especially in Singhbhum, where forest fires have been very frequent. Detection in these cases is difficult, and it is important where the offender is discovered and where there are no mitigating that no circumstances the punishment should be sufficient to deter others from following his example. Of the cases brought to trial, 33 came from Singhbhum, 11 from the Tista Division, 3 each from Chittagong and Angul, 2 from Palamau, and 1 each from Darjeeling, Buxa and Jalpaiguri: 96 cases remained undetected after enquiry, besides the 55 that were brought to trial.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,163 involving 1,761 persons, against 958 cases and 1,562 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 6,241, or Rs. 5-5-10 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. The orders of Government prohibiting the composition of the offence of injury to forests by fire were departed from in two cases in the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Divisions; the reason is not stated.

The number of offences of all kinds was greatest in the two Divisions (Darjeeling and Tista) which headed the list in the two previous years. The numbers were in the Darjeeling Division 482 cases and in the Tista 259, against 421 and 281 cases respectively in the previous year.

7. *Grazing.*—The whole area of protected and unclassed forests is open to grazing by all animals, except the forests in the Sundarbans, and 12 square miles elsewhere. In the reserved forests 300 square miles (177 square miles out of 188 in Palamau, and the whole of the Angul Reserved Forests) were thrown open to pasture by all animals for the whole or part of the year; the whole area so open is now 816 square miles, besides 20 square miles in Darjeeling open the whole year to all animals, except camels, sheep and goats. The total area in which there is pasture (the Sundarbans not containing any) is 3,785 square miles. The actual fees received for grazing in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 11,943 against Rs. 10,022 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri Division. Similar fees in protected forests yielded Rs. 5,175; of this sum Rs. 4 were collected in the Sonthal Parganas and the rest in Puri. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 5,138 in 1894-95. In the Tista, Singhbhum, Angul, Chittagong and Sonthal Parganas Divisions no cattle were impounded. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,697 against 1,432 in 1894-95.

8. *Forest fires.*—As regards forest fires, the year was as disastrous, as the previous year had been exceptionally favourable in this respect but the

damage done was not so great as in the year 1893-94. In the year under report special protective measures against fire were taken in an area of 1,957 square miles of reserved forests, as compared with 1,874 square miles in the previous year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the recalculation of areas, the real increase being only 35 square miles. 584 square miles, or 29·84 per cent. of the area specially protected, were burnt down; the percentage in the previous year was exceptionally low, being only 0·49. In 1893-94 the area burnt was 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the specially protected area. In the whole forest area (excluding unclassified forests), so far as information is available, 667·08 square miles were burnt down, or 7·16 per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, and also of the area burnt, was in the Singhbhum Division. Here attempts were made to protect an area of 732·5 square miles and 471·1 square miles, or 64·34 per cent. of this area was burnt down. The unprotected area in this Division also suffered very heavily, but it is not stated to what extent. The increase of fires is attributed, no doubt with justice, to the dryness of the year. It is also stated, and probably there is much truth in the remark, that there is a tendency for bad years in the matter of damage by fire to alternate with good years; because after a good year there is more forest to burn and there are fewer clear spaces to check the progress of fire.

9. *Yield and outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives details of the forest outturn during the year, including removals by privileged villagers:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Reserved.</i>	<i>Cu.ft.</i>	<i>Cu.ft.</i>	<i>C. ft.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Government	104,585	95,606	200,191	14,757	242
Purchasers	4,451,933	12,286,470	16,738,403	7,142,692	1,01,843
Free grants	3,001	21,624	24,625	...	559
Right-holders ... ..	...	1,389,185	1,389,185	633,200	8,211
Total	4,049,519	13,772,885	18,422,404	7,840,649	1,10,665
<i>Protected.</i>					
Government	10,757	6,436	17,193	83,555	4
Purchasers	358,733	4,267,219	4,625,957	359,028	22,035
Free grants	5,683	...	5,683	900	19,361
Right-holders	184,030	14,463,312	14,647,342	4,000,000	1,87,259
Total	548,603	18,736,967	19,275,575	4,444,581	2,09,660
<i>Unclassified.</i>					
Government	9,483	2,637	12,320	6,726	...
Purchasers	359,870	172,270	532,140	8,408,808	8,349
Free grants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Right-holders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	369,353	175,107	544,460	8,415,533	8,349
GRAND TOTAL IN 1895-96	5,557,480	32,684,959	38,242,439	20,700,663	3,23,664
GRAND TOTAL IN 1894-95	4,493,234	30,195,622	34,688,856	22,049,274	2,74,942
Difference in 1895-96	+ 1,064,246	+ 2,489,337	+ 3,553,583	- 1,348,711	+ 56,922

There was an increase in the outturn of every kind of produce except bamboos, which showed a falling off. The total yield of timber and fuel was 38,242,439 cubic feet, or 3,553,583 cubic feet more than the previous year's yield, being an average of 2,865·03 cubic feet per square mile.

The amount of timber removed from Reserved Forests by Government and by purchasers shows an increase of 1,106,359 cubic feet over the previous year. In the Singhbhum Division departmental operations were undertaken on a large scale, a contract having been entered into to supply the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway with two lakhs of sleepers; 174,758 cubic feet of timber were cut for this purpose during the year, and furnished 47,232 broad-gauge sleepers. In the Kurseong and Angul Divisions, small quantities of sleepers were supplied to the Darjeeling-Himalayan and East Coast Railways, respec-

tively. The Department continued to supply the Jelapahar and Lebong cantonments with fuel; and the whole amount of produce removed by its own agency was 214,825 cubic feet of timber, 104,879 cubic feet of fuel, and 105,037 bamboos, besides minor produce to the value of Rs. 242.

Mr. Wild has recorded an interesting note, which is appended to the Report, on the utilization of certain descriptions of minor forest produce.

10. *Financial results.*—The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 9,35,680, and the charges to Rs. 4,75,601; so that the net revenue was Rs. 4,60,079, or Rs. 43,962 more than in 1894-95, when the net revenue was the highest recorded. These results are very satisfactory. The following table shows the figures for the last six years according to the financial year:—

FINANCIAL YEAR.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,80,553	4,22,930	3,57,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,008	3,63,874
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96	9,35,709	4,66,068	4,69,641

The following table shows the results in each Division for the last two financial years:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Receipts.		Debit.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Barisal	73,187	79,039	27,504	28,737	15,679	6,922	—	—
Buxa	27,734	24,701	22,804	24,144	—	3,454	—	—
Kurigram	27,611	26,314	26,573	25,775	1,040	11,520	114	—
Jalpaiguri	38,878	44,242	25,111	26,47	19,357	15,525	—	—
Bura	10,000	14,537	75,910	19,73	—	—	16,346	5,691
Sonthal Parganas	11,733	11,733	—	12,000	—	—	—	—
Dumuria	14,419	13,783	44,805	45,062	—	—	30,453	32,179
Palamau	2,200	1,063	9,375	15,014	—	—	6,810	15,351
Singbhum	45,346	31,613	30,010	64,351	4,949	—	—	32,001
Angul	2,401	3,719	12,000	13,334	—	—	—	—
Puri	10,000	16,143	14,174	21,114	5,819	—	10,441	11,543
Sundarbans	9,30,701	9,35,709	44,951	41,465	3,86,720	4,69,569	—	4,078
Chittagong	50,000	86,035	37,614	51,727	60,000	75,831	—	—
Total	7,95,673	9,35,709	3,98,601	4,66,068	4,01,329	5,43,710	66,327	1,01,000
Net surplus	—	—	—	—	3,97,072	4,62,041	—	—

The profits of the Sundarbans Division show the very large increase of Rs. 1,04,819 on the revenue of the previous year, and were greater than the whole net surplus of the province. The Chittagong Division again comes next, but the decline in the revenue of this Division, which was noticed with regret in paragraph 12 of last year's Resolution, still continues. The deficit shown against Singbhum is nominal, and is due to the initial expenditure on sleeper operations not having been recouped within the financial year; but it is feared that the Buxa, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau, Angul and Puri Divisions must continue for some time to be worked at a loss.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—Mr. Wild was on tour for 203 days and inspected 9 divisions; but the details and dates of his tours, which were called for in paragraph 13 of last year's Resolution, have not been furnished. Changes in the charge of divisions were, it is observed, less numerous than in the previous

year; but still there were changes in no less than eight out of the thirteen divisions. The Sundarbans Division was held by five Officers; and it is most satisfactory that it should nevertheless have produced the large revenue shown in the previous paragraph. Four Officers had charge of the Direction Division. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the death, while on duty, of Babu Kedar Nath Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Angul.

The three cases of defalcation by Divisional Head-clerks, which have recently come to light at Angul, Puri, and Chittagong respectively, suggest that those officers are exposed to great temptations, and that there is room for improvement in the control of their transactions, and possibly in the departmental system of keeping accounts.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are tendered to Mr. Wild for his efficient and successful management of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRESS IN THE PATNA DIVISION. •

No. 76 Agri.—Fam.—The 12th January 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 75 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 12th January 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your report No. 13G., dated ^{15th}/_{12th} January 1897, under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, for the weeks ending the 19th and 26th December 1896, and in reply to communicate the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. In paragraphs 1 and 2 of your report you draw attention to the shortness of the time allowed for the submission of the fortnightly reports, and while promising that every effort will be made to secure punctuality, request that allowance be made for the difficulties experienced in attaining it. On this point, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor recognises the difficulty, but hopes that it will be found possible to submit these reports on the due dates. It is necessary that Government should have prompt information as to the state of districts afflicted with famine; and though the information that it is possible to give may not be quite up to date, it will be better to give the latest information available on the due dates, rather than delay the submission of the reports.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that, owing to the recent rainfall, the Patna and Gaya districts and nearly all of the Shahabad district are now safe from famine. His Honour agrees with you, however, in thinking that fortnightly reports from all these districts should be continued for the present for the reasons given by you, and also because their capacity to export is an important factor in judging of the possible sources of food-supply to other districts.

4. *Saran.*—Having regard to the somewhat peculiar circumstances of Saran, as described in paragraph 24 of your report, the inversion of the ordinary sequence of relief measures suggested in that paragraph seems to be judicious. The Collector concludes, and you agree with him, that charitable relief should be extended, and the system of exacting relief work in the Saran district made more onerous. It is also suggested that a strict enforcement of a reasonable task by means of the free use of a penal wage should be insisted on. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in these conclusions. They are clearly in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code. It is observed that the daily "dole" of grain to persons on gratuitous relief in Saran cost 2 annas 2½ pies per day, and that the task of work exacted from each person during the fortnight under report was on an average only 25 cubic feet. The cost of the daily "dole" is excessive in itself and as compared with that in other districts, and the task of work is inadequate.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal to open large central relief works in this district in place of many scattered small ones.

5. *Champaran.*—There was a great and sudden increase in the number of labourers on relief works during the second week of the period under report, their number being nearly 40,000, against only 4,500 in the corresponding period of 1873-74. It is, perhaps, inevitable that there should at first be some confusion when people flock in crowds on to relief works; but as Government had accepted the Collector's estimates, and sanctioned the entertainment of a strong establishment in anticipation of, and in order to be prepared for, a sudden rush of the kind, His Honour had hoped that effective arrangements for enforcing discipline from the outset and exacting a proper task of work would have been possible. The amount of work done during the fortnight under report was inadequate; but it is hoped that the arrangements, now made, will be sufficient to secure the enforcement of discipline and the exaction of a proper amount of work in future. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the Collector arranging the areas of relief charges without

strictly adhering to the boundaries of thanas or outposts when that course is found to be convenient.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees that poor-houses should be opened at once in this district, as proposed in paragraph 45 of your letter.

6. *Muzaffarpur*.—The daily task of work exacted in this district was fairly sufficient, being 77 cubic feet of earthwork per day per male unit.

No charitable relief was given, because it is said that the Collector is waiting till the organization of relief circles is complete. It is not clear why gratuitous relief should not be given in circles where the organization is completed, if it is required, without waiting for completion of the circle organization elsewhere.

7. *Darbhanga*.—Here, as in Champaran, there was a great and sudden increase of the numbers on relief works, for which the Collector was not altogether prepared. The sanctioned number of Relief Superintendents and of Circle Officers have now joined their appointments, discipline has been enforced, and a fair day's work is being exacted; but the Collector should take care to be prepared in future for any similar sudden rash of labourers to relief works.

It is stated in paragraph 57 of your letter that on the 26th (a fortnight from the 12th) there were 43,789 persons on relief works in this district. This, it is understood, is the total of the numbers on these works during the week, and not the number employed on any one day.

The numbers employed on relief works, undertaken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other private gentlemen, should, as you suggest, be obtained and shown, as far as practicable, in the returns.

Government awaits the complete list of relief charges and circles promised in paragraph 63 of your report.

8. *Prices and Stocks*.—In Part III of your report, you remark that prices were stationary on the whole during the fortnight, but that in Saran and Muzaffarpur the price of maize, the food-staple of the poorest classes, had risen, and approximates to that of rice. The new rice had been harvested everywhere, but yet the price of rice had not fallen. Exports had not risen to any great extent. From these facts you infer that the greater part of the lately harvested grain is being stored for local consumption. It may also be inferred that the stocks in hand from previous harvests are low. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the Collector of Champaran has grave doubts on the point whether private trade will supply grain in certain tracts of his district in time to prevent loss of life. In connection with this matter I am to call your attention to the circular orders of Government No. 76Agri., dated 31st December, authorising the employment of contractors for the provision of grain for charitable relief doles, to His Honour's remark made at the Sonapore Conference to the effect that contractors might be employed for the supply of grain on relief works in areas in which private trade may fail to do so, and to paragraph 8 of the Government of India's letter No. 104F., dated 4th January 1897, in which it is also indicated that contractors may be employed for supplying grain on relief works in such cases.

9. *Task*.—With reference to the statement given in paragraph 68 of your report, I am to call your attention to the great differences in the amounts of task work exacted, in the daily wage earned, in the rates per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, and in cost of grain dole for gratuitous relief in the various districts of the Division. These differences cannot be accounted for by the variations in the price of food-grains in these different districts. I am to request that you will use your best efforts to secure greater uniformity in future and to make sure that an adequate task of work is enforced in the case, at least, of able-bodied persons accustomed to work, as a test of their being in distress. Those who are able to do a fair day's work and refuse to do so or refuse to submit themselves to discipline are presumably not in need of relief, and need not be admitted on relief works at all. If the task of work proposed by Mr. Glass is found to be too light, it can be increased; but it is clear that the task, such as it is, was not enforced during the fortnight.

No. 13G., dated Bankipore, the 5th—6th January 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the weeks ending the 19th and 26th December 1896.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report is again overdue in spite of every effort on my part and on that of the District Officers, and I am constrained to submit that the time allowed by the Famine Code in paragraph 13 is not sufficient. The statements received by the Collectors are often wrong, and have to be corrected with great labour, while those received in my office have all to be checked, scrutinised and compared with those of the previous fortnight. Even if the reports are received in time, this process occupies a considerable time, and the papers do not reach me in complete form till well into the second day. The time occupied in copying is also considerable. Every effort will always be made to work up to the dates prescribed; but I trust that if I fail to attain the desired punctuality, due allowance will be made for our difficulties.

3. Since the last report was written I have made a rapid tour in the Saran district, and I intend to start to-morrow for a week's tour in Champaran, returning in time to write the report for the fortnight ending the 9th January. As the next following Saturday is the 16th and District Officer's reports are due to me on the 18th, it is a physical impossibility that they should contain figures for any later date than the 9th instant. I am therefore issuing instructions that the next report shall be confined to the period ending on the 9th instant, and that the second report for January shall refer to the three weeks ending the 30th instant.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

4. *Patna.*—The Collector's report is characterized by the same hopeful tone that has marked it on previous occasions, and the rain which fell during the last week of the year, though it was not nearly so plentiful in Patna as in other districts of the Division, justifies his confident attitude. On an average a quarter of an inch fell over half the district, and half an inch over the remainder. No alteration is made in the area and population likely to be affected, but it is obvious that these timely showers have greatly diminished the chances of scarcity becoming severe.

5. At the present moment the most important points to watch in the Patna district are the prices of food-grains and their movements by rail. The former show little variation. In the latter there has been on the East Indian Railway an increase in the balance in favour of the district, the excess of exports over imports having fallen from 85,431 to 56,433 maunds. This result has been produced both by an increase of imports (by 5,691 maunds) and by a decrease of exports (by 23,307 maunds). But the district figures are so largely affected by those of the great city itself that too much importance need not be attached to these fluctuations. The grain imported consists largely of rice, while the exports are mainly composed of Indian-corn.

6. The Collector reports that no relief works were open in the district, but Form No. 5 shows that four test works designed to afford relief, if needed, were open in the last week of the period under report. All the labourers are classed as A. The number of male units in the last week was 965 and in the former week 417: the rate was less than Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of relief workers on the last day of the month was 311.

7. *Gaya.*—The Collector is able to report that his district is in better case than before, and he now anticipates a full *rabi* crop.

8. The explanation of these improved prospects is to be found here as in other districts in the welcome fall of rain which occurred in Christmas week. There was a slight shower on the 25th December in all parts of the district, except Nawada, which has all along been the most prosperous tract,

and on the 30th December about half an inch fell over the whole district. This, says Mr. Savage, "guarantees a bumper *rabi* crop. The *aghani* rice is nearly all cut, and has proved fully an 8-anna crop."

9. Prices, however, are still high; and though there has been in most grains either a maintenance of former rates or a slight fall, there has been in rice a slight advance, which is explained by Mr. Savage to be only temporary, and due to the smaller imports from the villages to the larger markets owing to bad weather on the last two days of the period under review.

10. Exports also have begun to rise again and imports to fall off, though the volume of both is exceedingly small, being only 1,792 maunds imports and 5,417 maunds exports, against 2,369 and 3,993 maunds in the previous fortnight. The imports are slightly larger and the exports considerably smaller than in the corresponding period of 1895.

11. In all other respects, save the two above stated, the condition of the district is excellent. No relief works are required, and Mr. Savage does not mention any applications for charitable relief. In these circumstances he asks permission to discontinue the submission of fortnightly reports; because in his opinion "there is not now the slightest fear of famine in the district," and because "as no operations under the Famine Code will be needed, it seems unnecessary to continue the submission of reports prescribed by that Code." Mr. Savage undertakes, if this be allowed, to watch the course of prices and to administer charitable relief when necessary.

12. I am not prepared at present to accept the Collector's recommendation. I am willing to grant that the crops are excellent, and that if an average or 16-anna *rabi* crop is harvested, the outturn of the district will be nearly two-thirds of the normal, i.e., 1,55,08,000 maunds against 2,44,01,000. Moreover, in this district, for reasons already stated elsewhere, the stocks in hand are probably larger than in other parts of the Division, and, lastly, in such a year of high prices the sale of their crops will bring in large sums of money to the agricultural community. But, on the other hand, the *rabi* crop is proverbially exposed to sudden calamity, and it is unsafe to count upon its ultimate outturn so early in this season. Moreover, even though Gaya itself be safe, it is surrounded by districts where scarcity prevails, and it is most necessary to watch the course of trade, for the temptation of high prices may lead to an undue depletion of stocks and to a consequent rise in prices.

13. For all these reasons I think that the fortnightly reports should not yet be discontinued, and I will ask the Collector to submit them, as at present, until further orders.

14. *Shahabad*.—From this district also the report is more favourable, due again to the rain which fell in the last week of the year. Bhabhua received more than four-tenths of an inch; and though no return has been received from Sasaram, there was nearly a quarter of an inch at Arrah and at Buxar. Mr. Marindin estimates an average, or 16-anna, *rabi* crop.

15. Prices are stationary, and the recent rain has not yet had time to affect them. The general state of the district is good, and the public health is said to be satisfactory.

16. In the matter of food-grain traffic it appears that the tide has now turned, and imports now largely exceed exports. The imports, which consisted almost entirely of rice, aggregated 26,356 maunds against 16,647, and the exports, which were almost exclusively Indian-corn, amounted to 14,810 maunds against 24,247. The Collector points out that as nearly the whole of the grain exported by rail from Bhabhua and Mohannia goes *via* Zamania in the Ghazipur district, his own returns are necessarily defective unless the figures for Zamania are included. On the other hand, the Zamania traffic necessarily includes much which comes from tracts not in the Shahabad district. I will ascertain whether the figures can be separated in any way.

17. As regards relief works, that on the Sabar tank has been closed, as promised in my last report. The Hati-Durgouti road is still open, and will remain open for the present for the reasons given in paragraph 14 of my last report. There has been a slight rise in the numbers on this road; but owing to the closing of the Sabar tank, the daily average of mulo units throughout the fortnight was 568 against 620. The outturn of work averaged 56 cubic feet against 50·5 cubic feet; but with so many A class labourers as are shown in

Form No. 5, the outturn should have been higher. The proportion of persons on daily wage irrespective of task is now not excessive. It is clear that the demand for work in this district is not urgent.

18. Paragraph 9 of the Collector's report deals with a subject which I shall refer to again in my concluding remarks, i.e., the short amount of work done by relief workers. In so far as this is due to a late commencement of work, the Collector will correct the fault, and I have issued orders already that for contumacious idleness the penal wage is to be given without hesitation.

19. As regards the circulation of a subscription list, I have desired the Collector to take no steps until some general orders are received from Calcutta. Meanwhile I have confirmed the orders reported by him in his final paragraph, and have urged him to complete his lists of persons likely to require charitable relief. If distress invades any of the South Bihar districts, it will be along this line.

20. *Saran.*—Mr. Earle submits a full and interesting report, most of the conclusions in which are based upon our joint observations and enquiries. I was on tour in this district with the Collector from the 29th December to the 1st January, both days inclusive. Leaving Bankipore the morning after the Accounts Conference, we travelled by train to Siwan, and thence drove to Hutwa (14 miles). Next morning, after a long conference with the Manager, we drove to Bhorey (14 miles), and thence to a relief work road some 2½ miles further on. Returning to Bhorey, we inspected the poor-house there, and drove on the Katiya (8 miles), arriving there at 1 p.m. In the afternoon we inspected the poor-house and rode 3 miles out to another relief work. On our return we drove back to Hutwa (18 miles) by another road, arriving at 8-30 p.m. after picking up on our way Mr. Buskin, Manager of the Sripur Circle under the Raj. On the 31st we inspected the poor-house at Hutwah and the tank which is being re-excavated as a relief work on behalf of the Raj. We then drove out to Thaway (9 miles) and back, to interview the widowed Maharani, and discuss certain points in Mr. Earle's programme of management, and finally reached Siwan (11 miles) in the afternoon. Next morning, January 1st, after inspecting the arrangements for relief works and a poor-house and looking into several local matters, I returned to Bankipore, leaving Mr. Earle at Chapra. The tour, though rapid, was full of interest, and as Messrs. Tytler, Knyvetts, and Lyall were at Siwan, and we saw Messrs. Twiddell and Garrett at Hutwa and Kartya, we learned the latest news of the state of the district at first hand.

21. The rain which fell before and during our tour has done much good to the *rabi*. The Collector suggests an average of half an inch all over the district, the heaviest falls being in the north, where the failure of the crops has been greatest. In the "rice villages" not much good can be expected, but the *rabi* elsewhere has been greatly refreshed.

22. Mr. Earle's report propounds yet another estimate of area and population to be affected based upon further enquiries, but it is unnecessary to notice this now, as it is only provisional. The Settlement Department, under the directions of Mr. Gauntlett, have been preparing a detailed scarcity map of the district; and when this is ready, a final estimate will be made and submitted with a revised map.

23. The Collector, with my sanction, is busy in developing and manning his circles, because, for reasons to be explained below, it has become necessary to prepare without delay lists of persons likely to require charitable relief. Mr. Earle, soon after joining the district, called for applications for employment as Circle Officer, and from the numerous applicants prepared a list of suitable candidates which has proved most useful.

24. Mr. Earle's remarks under the head "General state of the affected tracts" embody, for the most part, the conclusions at which we arrived during and after our tour, and should be studied. The key-note of the affected tracts in this district is acute distress for a very small number and serious inconvenience for a very large majority of the population. These features of the situation are caused by three peculiar conditions of the district, i.e., (a) its dense population, (b) the very large proportion of adult males who are absent in Lower Bengal or elsewhere, and (c) the fact that almost every one is accustomed to labour. The result is that throughout the affected area, especially

in the tracts where rice is the staple crop, there is in every village a small number of the labouring poor who must be relieved at once, and an immense number who are willing to earn a small wage if it can be obtained near home. They cannot go far, as, for the most part, they have their houses to look after, one man in the family being left to attend to the women, children and cattle. To meet fully the requirements of these people, we should need a relief work every few miles—an absolutely impossible task. It is for this reason that Mr. Earle has correctly stated that for his district the programme must be first poor-houses, secondly, charitable relief, and, thirdly, relief works.

25. From these premises he draws the conclusion that charitable relief should be largely extended, and that the system of exacting relief work should be made more onerous. It is quite certain that by adopting the first expedient he would greatly reduce the number of persons to be relieved, and the cost, and if our agents could be trusted, he would relieve only those who urgently require assistance. But this measure *alone* would involve to some extent the abandonment of self-acting tests, and it is essential that it should be supplemented by the second expedient, which should take a double shape, viz., (a) the strict enforcement of a reasonable task by means of the free use of a penal wage when necessary, and (b) the opening of large central relief works in place of many scattered small ones. The first expedient is absolutely essential in the interests of economy, order and discipline, and in order to make the relief works an effective test, and the result expected of the second is that the works will assist those who really need immediate relief, and are prepared to leave their homes to get it. Those who are not in such urgent need will stay away until, if ever, they are forced by hunger to seek work abroad. It is to be remembered that for the support of the home-staying folk large sums of money are now coming into the district by money-order at the rate of more than two lakhs a month as pointed out by Mr. Earle.

26. The above remarks explain the policy which will be followed in the Saran district, and I shall shortly be able to judge whether it should be followed in the remaining districts also. The other points in Mr. Earle's report which deserve notice may be more briefly treated.

27. As to traffic in food-grains, it will be noticed that the Collector's figures are a fortnight behindhand, and refer to the half-month ending December 15th. I hope that he will soon get his returns with greater punctuality; but taking them as they stand, it is clear that food stuffs are coming in more rapidly than before. The railway statistics in Forms Nos. 8 and 9 show that, as compared with the previous fortnight, imports have gone up almost 100 per cent. (76,155 maunds against 38,666), while exports have fallen from 14,644 maunds to 10,840. The balance in favour of the district is 65,315 maunds against 24,022. The Revelganj river and road returns show that the imports were 3,309 maunds up to the 31st December, and the exports 14,963, leaving a balance of 11,654 against the district. I shall endeavour to arrange that the period covered by the river and road figures shall tally with that of the railway returns.

28. The large number of deaths under "Other causes" in paragraph 10 of the Collector's letter need cause no alarm. Accuracy of description has long been a weak point in the vital statistics from the Saran district, and attention was drawn to the fact both in 1895 and 1896 by Mr. Forbes and myself when reviewing the annual returns.

29. As to relief works, I have not much to add to what has been said in paragraphs 24, 25 above. I can testify from personal inspection that Mr. Earle has spared no pains in endeavouring to make his subordinates understand and observe the principles of the Famine Code; but with the inferior material which is usually available, the task is stupendous. Fortunately, except in works executed by the Hutwa Raj officials, where a good deal of laxity has been shown, and the Famine Code has not been studied, the officers in charge have everywhere endeavoured to secure a fair day's work, and the result is that although the works are in an initial stage, the expenditure per 1,000 cubic feet has not been unconscionably high. The number of works, exclusive of those under the Hutwa Raj, increased from 3 to 8 during the fortnight, and the number of male units in the last week was 8,882, against 2,818 in the week ending 12th December.

30. Advances have been freely given under both the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvements Acts, and the Opium Department have from the first been most active in this direction. From the Hutwa Raj large sums have been advanced to raiyats for grain and wells. The amount sanctioned for these purposes by the Board is Rs. 25,000 in all. Little advantage has been taken of the proposed bounties for *kutch* wells. Immense numbers of these have already been dug by the cultivators, and no more are required.

31. *Champaran*.—Mr. Macpherson's report is at once the most full and the most important of the present series. During the past fortnight the development of events has been much more rapid in Champaran than in any other district, and the Collector has entered into great detail in portraying the situation of affairs. The two leading features of the fortnight in Champaran have been the rainfall and the great increase in the number on relief works but many other points deserve notice.

32. In my last report it was stated that the area and population in Champaran in which immediate relief was required were 1,057 square miles and 601,149 persons. During the fortnight now under review these numbers have increased to 1,242 and 729,120, respectively, and the map which accompanies this report will show how rapidly the ominous brown tint is spreading over the district. In place of scattered areas the affected tracts now lie on the map in three large splashes of about equal size—one in North Bettiah (area 410 square miles), a second about the centre of the district with an area of 460 square miles, and the third to the east with an area of 372 square miles. Mr. Macpherson is justified in saying that these figures vindicate the accuracy of his earliest estimates of distress.

33. The general mapping out of the district into charges and circles has been completed, and is described in the Collector's report: briefly it may be stated that Champaran will be divided into 12 Superintendents' charges and circles. Six of these are already manned by the seven officers named by the Collector. Mr. Macpherson has broken the boundaries of outposts and thanas, in order to let indigo planters retain charge of their own *dhats*. The reasons he gives are weighty; but, before deciding finally whether to approve the arrangement, I will further discuss it with him when we meet at the end of the present week. Invaluable assistance has already been rendered by gentlemen who have been acting as Honorary Circle Officers.

34. The rainfall of Christmas week, if followed by ordinary weather, will, in the Collector's opinion, secure a fair *rabi* crop throughout the district, say from 10 to 12 annas; but, as he observes, the *rabi* crop, when a full average, is only represented by 21·02 per cent. of the food crop of the district.

35. The Collector has not been able to analyse and assimilate the numerous and discrepant reports he has received as to food stocks, and I fear that with the heavy work now on his hands, it will be long before he finds time to prepare this report.

36. In respect of food-grain traffic the tide seems to have turned, for the imports now for the first time exceed the exports. In last report I showed that the excess was only 59 maunds in favour of exports, now it is 1,861 maunds in favour of imports; but the volume of both is small, viz., imports 4,761 maunds and exports 2,900: both consisted almost entirely of rice. Clearly, the new rice has not yet been exported, and is being stored, and it is always to be remembered that these figures take no account of the imports from Nepal, which, on the analogy of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, must be very considerable.

37. Prices have risen during the fortnight, as will be seen from the statement appended to the Collector's report; and it may be hoped that this fact will stimulate importations.

38. The public health is still fair: the death-rate is higher than in neighbouring districts, but this is always the case, and the statement given in the Collector's 14th paragraph shows that in only three thanas is the rate for November perceptibly above the average of the previous five years. The observations on prisoners admitted to jail also give no particular cause for anxiety. Crime, however, appears to be increasing to some extent.

39. In my last report I stated that for the second week of the period the numbers employed daily on relief works in the Champaran district were

about 20,000, of whom 4,292 were on Government works, and the remainder on private works opened by indigo factories. These numbers have greatly increased: instead of 11 Government relief works there are now 32 open, and whereas the number on Government works on the 12th December was 6,393, the number on the 26th idem was 39,796. In addition to all these, there are the labourers employed on private relief works during the fortnight. A separate statement gives the figures for these, and it shows that the daily average of male units was 9,316 for the week ending 19th December and 6,541 for that ending 26th December.

40. Taking the whole district and including those in the receipt of daily wage irrespective of task, the average daily numbers in each week were as follows:—1st week, $12,945 + 9,315 = 21,260$; 2nd week, $22,997 + 9,014 = 30,011$: and the Collector states that the number employed all over the district on the last day of the fortnight must have been 55,009.

41. The result of this great rush of persons to the relief works has been what is always to be expected on such occasions, i.e., the temporary collapse of arrangements and an altogether inadequate outturn in return for the wages paid. But the officers in charge of the works seem to have done their best, and the expedient of paying every one the minimum wage until order could be restored has my full approval under the circumstances. However, even so the net result of the two weeks' work was as follows. According to the Collector's 18th paragraph, in the week ending December 19th the average number of male units was 12,756, and each dug and carried on the average only 17.7 cubic feet of earth, and was paid 1 anna 2 pies, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet being Rs. 3-5-3. In the next week ending December 26th, the average number of male units per diem was 20,675, and each man dug and carried 12.5 cubic feet, so that the cost ran up to Rs. 5-15-3 per 1,000 cubic feet, the daily average wage remaining the same. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task were well kept down, being on the average only 187 and 322 male units respectively.

42. The Collector in paragraph 23 of his letter makes a personal explanation, which may be accepted. Mr. Macpherson is not to blame for the confusion which occurred. His observations in paragraph 24 will be further discussed with him in person.

43. In paragraph 25 the Collector has been at some pains to defend his action in digging out tanks, which has, I believe, been attacked by officers of the Sanitary Department. I am strongly disposed to support Mr. Macpherson, but will look into the matter further on the spot.

44. Paragraphs 27 to 30 of the report deal with the important question of private relief works. In most of the factories where these were started Government relief works have now taken their place, but the thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen who came so cordially to the Collector's assistance.

45. No poor-houses have been opened, but this should be done at once. If the numbers employed on relief works are a true index of the distress in the district, poor-houses are urgently required.

46. Gratuitous relief has not yet been completely organised, partly owing to the sudden rush of relief workers, and partly to the late arrival of some of the Charge Superintendents. A good beginning has now been made, but this matter will be looked into further. The number relieved was 698 in the first and 1,395 in the second week, giving an average of 1,043 for the fortnight. The total cost was Rs. 724-10-11 for the same period.

47. *Muzaffarpur*.—Mr. Hare reports little change, and it would seem that, as in the preceding fortnight, affairs in his district are in a state of quiescence; but field work is coming to an end, and requests have been made to open relief works in all three subdivisions. The Muzaffarpur district shared in the rainfall which marked the closing week of 1896. The rain, as elsewhere, in North Bihar was heaviest in the north of the district which profited least by that of the 22nd November. The registered fall was as follows:—

Muzaffarpur	... 22	Paru	... 50
Sitamarhi	... 73	Pupri	... 50
Shiabar	... 98	Manuwa	... 15
		Chitwara	...

Much benefit is said to have resulted to the standing crops, and more *alua* will be sown in the moistened lands.

48. The price of rice is about the same, but those of the commoner food-grains have risen—a sure sign in particular that the stocks of the *bhadoi* harvest are coming to an end, and generally that scarcity is increasing, since one of its most characteristic symptoms is an approximation in the prices of all grains, whether fine or coarse. The rise in the price of Indian-corn finds a parallel in Saran.

49. Mr. Hare has given some calculations of the stocks in hand prepared partly from the reports of his subordinates and partly from figures of areas and crops supplied him by the Settlement Department. I defer comments on these until I receive reports from all District Officers, and I will only say here that Mr. Hare's two estimates of the stock on the 1st April next vary so widely as 21 and 141 lakhs of maunds. His remarks also on the difficulties which surround the calculation are sound and judicious.

50. The number of relief works open is now six, against two at the end of the preceding fortnight. In paragraph 15 of his report Mr. Hare states that the numbers paid by daily wage were 753, and by task work 12,063; but I cannot trace these figures in the statements appended to his report. Statement 5 is prepared on a wrong principle, since it shows the averages on each work, instead of the totals. However, it shows that the numbers on relief work are steadily increasing, the average number of male units engaged on task work and receiving a daily wage irrespective of task having been as follows for the last four weeks:—

Week ending.	Task work.	Wage without task.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
5th December 1896 ...	210	12	222
12th " " " ...	335	25	360
19th " " " ...	572	59	631
26th " " " ...	854	60	914

The whole of the workers are entered as A class, and it is therefore not surprising that they have been able to do as much as 72·4 and 82·4 cubic feet, and that the cost per 1,000 cubic feet has been low. Mr. Hare apprehends, what is actually the case in Saran, that the absence of so many adult males in Eastern Bengal will seriously weaken the gangs when relief works begin in earnest.

51. In the food-grain traffic during the fortnight imports greatly exceed exports. The former have nearly doubled themselves, and the decrease in exports is 62 per cent. The balance in favour of the district was 22,107 maunds instead of 6,284. More than one-third of the imports consisted of rice (9,302 maunds), Indian-corn being next in volume (7,418 maunds). Mr. Hare remarks, as a curious fact, that within the district there has been no movement towards Sitamarhi as might have been expected. I suggest that the wants of the subdivision are met by smuggled grain from Nopal. The Collector is issuing the needful orders to warn Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers to be on their guard against a possible depletion of stocks.

52. I have sanctioned the opening of poor-houses at Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi, and arrangements are being made for the purpose. No charitable relief appears to have been afforded so far, not even by the police. Mr. Hare reports, however, that his system of circles is not yet complete, and it may be presumed that he is waiting till they have been completed before relief is given.

53. *Kutcha* wells are being made largely in Sitamarhi, probably through the personal influence of the Subdivisional Officer, but not so much elsewhere.

54. *Darbhanga*.—Mr. Carlyle's report shows that the apprehensions of a rapid increase of relief workers expressed in my last report have been fully realised, and here, as in Champaran, events have moved very rapidly during the fortnight under report, as Mr. Carlyle points out this is, doubtless due (as

in Saran and Champaran) to the termination of work in the field, for in other respects there has been no great deterioration.

55. The rain of Christmas week benefited the whole district, the fall having been, as in the margin. With ordinary weather, Mr. Carlyle now hopes for about an average *rabi* crop (16 annas) in the south of the district and fair crops elsewhere—we may say a 12-anna crop all round; but it is to be remembered that in a good year the *rabi* crop in this district only represents 21·05 of the whole district outturn.

56. The exports in this district still exceed the imports, but not to nearly so large an extent as in the previous fortnight. They have fallen off from 61,085 maunds to 24,218 maunds, while imports have decreased from 15,620 maunds to 1,622 maunds: the net balance against the district is 12,596 maunds against 45,465 maunds, and, as Mr. Carlyle observes, this is much more than covered by the smuggled rice from Nepal. Three-fourths of the exports consisted of "Other grains"; and a very large proportion of this amount went to Saran; very little of the paddy or rice imported from Nepal seems to have left the district by rail.

57. The number of relief works open was more than doubled during the fortnight under report, and the numbers employed increased in a still greater ratio. On the 12th December there were 5 relief works open, giving employment to 4,982 persons, while on that day fortnight there were 43,789 persons on 12 relief works, and 4 more have since been opened. It is clear from Mr. Carlyle's paragraph that in some places the rush was too great for proper control, and that for a short period the staff was insufficient and the exaction of a task impossible. These sudden rushes appear to be characteristic of famine relief work in Darbhanga, and they occurred both in 1866 and 1873-74. Order has, however, been restored, and Mr. Carlyle, taught by experience, is now arranging to send out to every new work a certain leaven of trained hands. In a subsequent letter he has informed me that he has been obliged to depute police to every work where large numbers of coolies are congregated. The precaution is obvious, and should prove effective; but the demands on the district police must be very heavy, and it will probably be found advisable to substitute temporary guards as matters settle down.

58. Turning to the statements it appears that in the first week of the fortnight the average number of male units per diem was 2,308, and in the second week 6,780: the amount of work turned out per man fell from 45 to 35 cubic feet, and the number on daily wage irrespective of task rose from nil to 1,314.

59. It will be observed that no returns for the relief works managed by the Darbhanga Raj have been furnished. I trust that the Manager will make no difficulty about supplying regularly such simple information as the Collector may ask for, since it is manifest that the district returns of relief will be very incomplete unless they include the operations of this rich and influential house. I have already arranged that the operations of the Hutwa Raj shall appear in the Saran returns.

60. The information as to the formation of circles and the arrangements for charitable relief is not very full: probably Mr. Carlyle, like Mr. Haro, is waiting till his arrangements are complete before he reports them. Forms Nos. 6 and 7, however, show that charitable relief being given, the total recipients being in the two weeks 3,399 and 3,726 adult units, and the amount expended Rs. 307 and Rs. 476. If a report detailing the arrangements is not received in the meantime, I will look into the details when I visit Darbhanga at the end of the month.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

61. The leading features of the period which has elapsed since the submission of my last report have been the rapid rise in the numbers seeking relief in Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga and the rainfall which commenced on Christmas day. The District Officers' reports are appended, together with the required statements and a map (except for Patna and Gaya), since the period referred to is the second of the month of December. These reports have been criticized above. The following remarks are intended to supplement those criticisms.

62. The rain which fell between the 25th December and the 1st of January, though not everywhere large in quantity was exactly of the kind which agriculturists desire at this season, viz., light drizzling showers, with an occasional downpour: moreover, the fall was heaviest along the north of the

Division, precisely in those tracts in which the November fall was deficient. For all these reasons the beneficial effect of the rain has been greater than would be supposed if its quantity alone were considered: the standing crops have been refreshed; the ground has been moistened for "catch crops" of vegetables, and even where the fall was very light, it was sufficient to form a basis for irrigation. Lastly, its moral effect has been great, inasmuch as it has put heart and courage into thousands of raiyats. The reported rainfall at each subdivision for the week ending the 2nd January is given below:—

Patna	Bankipore	...	23	Saran	Chapra	...	21
	Barh	...	22		Siwan	...	41
	Bihar	...	30		Gopalganj	...	79
	Dinapore	...	15		Motihari	...	14
Gaya	Gaya	...	51	Champaran	Bettiah	...	33
	Jahanabad	...	15		Muzaffarpur	...	22
	Aurangabad	...	51		Sitamarhi	...	73
	Nawada	...	41		Hajipur	...	
Shahabad	Arrah	...		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	...	
	Buxar	...			Madhubani	...	
	Sasaram	...			Samastipur	...	
	Bhabhua	...					

63. No great change has occurred in the area affected except in Champaran: in Saran the area to be immediately affected has been somewhat contracted, but I have made no change in my estimates pending the receipt of a final scarcity map of the district, which is being prepared by the Settlement Department. The mapping out of the four northern districts has been nearly completed; but as my information on this point is not yet quite complete, I defer reporting on the matter. I hope before long to submit a complete list of charges and circles with the names of the officers in charge of the former. Circles are being filled up as rapidly as material is available, in order that the lists of persons requiring charitable relief may be completed as soon as possible.

64. Prices are stationary on the whole; but in certain districts, viz., Saran and Muzaffarpur, the price of maize has risen; and as this is the food chiefly consumed by the poorest of the people on account of its cheapness and its nutritive qualities, this rise in price is a serious matter. The new rice has been harvested everywhere, but the price of rice has not fallen. Seeing that exports of this grain and of paddy have not risen to any great extent, the inference is obvious that the greater part of the rice lately harvested has been stored for future need.

65. The crop prospects are distinctly better everywhere than they were a fortnight ago. In South Bihar they leave little to be desired: given ordinary weather for the remainder of the cold weather, we ought to reap a full average crop in the three southern districts, if not more than that in Gaya; while as regards the districts of North Bihar, my first estimate of 8 annas each for Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, and 10 annas for Muzaffarpur is likely to be fully realized.

66. As to food-stocks, my information is still incomplete. I have drawn up a memorandum on the subject, but am awaiting the reports of my District Officers. An effort will be made to submit a full report within the current month. Now that the Government of India have again declared their policy of non-intervention in the grain trade, it becomes more than ever necessary to prepare as soon as possible an estimate of the requirements of each district.

67. Closely connected with this subject is that of the imports and exports of food-grains. The rail-borne traffic figures as reported by District Officers are summarised below, and they have already been noticed under each district:—

Districts.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		RICES & C. OR R.	
	FORTNIGHT ENDING—		FORTNIGHT ENDING—		FORTNIGHT ENDING—	
	December 12th.	December 26th.	December 12th.	December 26th.	December 12th.	December 26th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mps.	Mps.	Mps.	Mps.	Mps.	Mps.
Patna	35,433	31,146	1,10,888	8,579	R. 88, 31	R. 50, 033
Gaya	2,367	1,792	3,903	5,917	R. 1, 425	R. 3, 895
Shahabad	10,617	30,250	9,217	14,110	R. 5, 000	R. 11, 660
Saran	20,630	28,123	14,044	10,810	R. 24, 028	R. 65, 015
Champaran	3,031	4,701	3,903	2,900	R. 59	R. 1, 001
Muzaffarpur	12,035	24,844	7,341	2,780	R. 6, 984	R. 32, 107
Darbhanga	15,030	11,028	61,085	24,218	R. 46, 040	R. 11, 300

* These figures refer to the half-months ending November 30th and December 15th.

Four districts (Seahabad, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur) now show an excess of imports, as against two (Saran and Muzaffarpur) in my last report, and the general balance of trade in the Division is now 28,775 maunds on the side of imports instead of 72,054 maunds on the side of exports. The measure of the change in the movements of grain during the fortnight is therefore 1,38,048 maunds or 4,951 tons; these figures, however, are not complete even for railway traffic, and they do not include traffic by road or river. I have lately addressed the Traffic Managers of both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-North-Western Railway, and hope that, with their assistance, both I and all District Officers will receive reliable statistics with punctuality and regularity. As soon as I can procure the figures, I propose to submit a statement comparing the figures of each fortnight with those for that which preceded it, and with those for the same period in 1895.

68 The number of people on relief works and in receipt of charitable relief has very largely increased during the fortnight under report. The statistics of each district have already been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, but I submit below an abstract statement showing side by side for each district in the Division some of its principal figures as compared with those for the preceding fortnight.

Comparative Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the present and past fortnights.

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 15TH.								FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 25TH.							
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.			
	Average daily number of male units.	Wm. & done by each per diem.	Wage earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average daily.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wage earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average daily.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Patna	32	74	0 2 54	1 13 104	1	0 2 10	...	...	92	74	0 2 54	1 13 64	1	0 2 4	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seahabad	620	50	0 1 34	1 8 104	16	0 1 94	...	...	1,024	23	0 1 4	1 11 4	19	0 1 2	...	...
Saran	990	304	0 1 54	2 3 11	10	0 3 4	236	0 2 14	1,120	23	0 1 4	3 7 0	19	0 1 2	790	0 3 54
Champaran	2,624	62	0 1 0	1 13 84	217	0 1 4	140	0 1 0	25,715	13	0 1 5	4 10 3	256	0 1 54	554	0 0 104
Muzaffarpur	973	51	0 1 6	1 6 4	19	0 1 0	...	...	715	77	0 1 5	1 5 14	60	0 1 0	...	...
Darbhanga	404	421	0 1 6	2 3 04	...	...	629	0 8 64	4,510	40	0 1 54	2 4 11	1,314	0 1 6	3,563	0 1 24

69. In the first place, the statement shows clearly the great developments that have taken place during the last fortnight, the average number of male units in receipt of all kinds of relief all over the Division for the period being 28,764 as against 5,501.

70. In the next place, it will be noticed that very great variations exist between districts in their administration of details. In three districts alone, viz., Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, has gratuitous relief been given; but in Darbhanga the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief (3,563) is 61.08 per cent. of the average daily number on relief works, viz., 5,833, while in Saran the proportion is 5.91 per cent. and in Champaran 5.48. I am inclined to think that this has been overdone in Darbhanga. Next the proportion of those on daily wage irrespective of task varies greatly, being as before highest in Darbhanga and lowest in Champaran.

71. Turning next to statistics of outturn of work, daily wage and rate per thousand cubic feet, the signs of the sudden rush off labourers which occurred in Champaran and Darbhanga, and to a less degree in Saran, will be clearly observed, and their effects will be still more clearly visible if Form No. 7 in each case is referred to. It appears from the abstract above that the outturn of work per man fell in Champaran from 52 cubic feet to 17 cubic feet, and in Saran from 39½ cubic feet to 25 cubic feet. In Darbhanga the fall was only from 42½ cubic feet to 40 cubic feet, apparently because large numbers of the applicants either received charitable relief or the daily wage irrespective of task. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet rose in Saran from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 3-7-0, in Champaran from Rs. 1-13-8½ to Rs. 4-10-3, while in Darbhanga (for the reasons suggested above) it remained

practically the same in both periods. Violent oscillations such as these are inevitable at the first before the machinery gets into regular work, and I am confident that they will soon cease. All District Officers have now learned the lesson that when a work is opened, it must be officered much above its apparent requirements, and I trust that each succeeding fortnight will show a better control over the difficulties of the situation.

72. The general policy to be adopted in respect of relief works I have already discussed at length in noting on the Saran report. During my coming visit to Champaran I shall test the principles there enunciated, and shall also discuss them with the Hon'ble Mr. Glass and other officers of experience; but I feel pretty confident that the only way to avoid having almost the whole population on our hands, is to open large relief works in central places, and to enforce by penal wages the execution of as full a task as the relief workers are reasonably capable of doing. Every District Officer in North Bihar has discovered for himself, as Mr. Macpherson has reported, that the difference between the maximum and the minimum wage is too small, and that so long as the penal wage is not freely given for wilful idleness, thousands of villages will flock to the works for healthful employment to eke out their income, thus confounding all order and system, and leading eventually, unless the practice is prevented, to enormous expenditure.

73. In this connection I venture to think that the tasks propounded by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass are too easy, and I think that after he has visited Bihar again, he will be able to recommend to Government that they should be raised. The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 5th December 1896, which I have received, but not had time to read, will doubtless afford much valuable instruction in the administration of relief works of all kinds.

74. Poor-houses have been opened in Saran by the Hutwa Raj and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga by Government. They will be largely developed in the current fortnight, for they are a necessary adjunct to the penal clauses of the Famine Code. Moreover, it is a patent fact that the condition of beggars and cripples, and such waifs and strays of the native community, is rapidly deteriorating from cold and hunger.

75. Loans have been given in most districts, but the figures are for the most part incomplete. As soon as the full complement of Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers is appointed, and the great rush to relief works is brought under complete control, an effort will be made to put in order all these matters of comparatively minor importance. The offer of bonuses for *kutch* wells does not seem to have been fully appreciated, except in Muzaffarpur and parts of Champaran. Advances for agricultural improvements have been granted largely in Saran.

76. On the whole, the events of the past fortnight have not been unexpected. It was known that large numbers of persons would come on our hands in December; it remains to test them by the exaction of a fair task, and to organise more perfectly the employment of those who remain. Gratuitous relief requires to be more fully organised in most districts, and apparently to be somewhat restricted in Darbhanga. Lastly, the imports and exports have to be carefully watched, and instant notice given if stocks in particular places begin to run out; for although the Government have no intention of interfering, yet immediate intimation of this nature can be communicated to the grain dealers of the nearest large market, and charitable relief in grain can be freely extended till private trade comes to the rescue.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 152 L.S.-G.—*The 11th January 1897.*—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1765 G., dated Dacca, the 31st December 1896.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 58 L.S.-G. of the 12th instant, asking for a quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve existing sources of water supply and to open new ones.

2. In reply, I beg to say that no report from Dacca and Backergunge is yet to hand, although Magistrates were asked to submit their reports so as to reach this office not later than the 28th instant.

3. The Magistrates of Mymensingh and Faridpur report that they have asked the panchayats under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 to collect the necessary information, but that they have not yet supplied it.

4. As to the step taken by the District Boards and Municipalities:—

(i) The Magistrate of Mymensingh writes:—"The District Board is collecting information from Local Boards regarding the villages where wells and tanks are needed; lists have been prepared for each subdivision and are being copied out. Rs. 15,000 have been allotted for water-supply in this year's budget, divided equally among the five Local Boards. An additional sum of Rs. 14,000, the gift of Rai Jogendra Kisor Roy Chaudhury Bahadur, has also been allotted in equal shares to the Local Boards. Copies of Government letter No. 58 L.S.-G. have been sent to the Chairmen of all Municipalities for report as to the steps taken by them to improve water-supply."

(ii) The Vice-Chairman of the Faridpur District Board writes:—"Rs. 4,420 was set apart by the three Local Boards in their current year's budgets for water-supply, and Rs. 3,000 has been allotted on the District Board budget for 1896-97 in addition to the original grant of Rs. 4,420 by transfer. As the season for excavation or re-excavation has not yet advanced, no work on that account has yet begun."

(iii) The Magistrate of Faridpur says that the Chairman of the Madari-pur Municipality has not yet submitted his report.

A copy of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Faridpur Municipality on this subject is herewith submitted.

5. A further report will follow.

Statement showing the water-supply of the Faridpur Municipality.

Ward.	Tanks reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.			Tanks for bathing purposes.			Wells reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.			Other sources of water-supply.			REMARKS.	Steps taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones.
	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	River.	Khal.	Jolia.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	1	...	1	1	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1) Besides the tanks shown in the body of the statement, there are also 30 small tanks of various size, of which nearly 20 are partially dried up in dry season. These tanks are used for miscellaneous purposes.	(1) A large tank called the Jubilee tank has been excavated in the heart of the town, which has benefited a good number of people of the central blocks of the town. One water filter is also being constructed in connection with this tank.
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	(2) There are 23 private wells within the Municipality used for miscellaneous purposes. They are generally 23 feet in depth, and in most of them water is found in hot weather.	(2) The Commissioners have sanctioned Rs. 375 for re-excavation of the Ginehamat tank in Ward No. I and tenders invited. The work will be taken up shortly.
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(3) Certain portions of the river Padma, Khal and Jolia have been set apart, (1) for bathing, (2) for milk-watering, (3) for cloth-washing, and (4) for miscellaneous purposes. River water is also used for drinking and culinary purposes. The water of the Jolia is also used for drinking and culinary purposes. These are situated at a safe and convenient distance from each other.	(3) In Mahabli South Alipor in Ward No. V, one eddy has been provided with raised embankments.
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	Padma	1	...	...	(4) During the rains the municipal reserved tanks were cleaned and some of them were flushed with river water.
...	Tank ... 1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	(5) Notices were also issued to cleanse the private water-supply.
...	Eddy ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	3	3	2	1	14	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

No. 221, dated Faridpur, the 24th December 1896.

Memo. by—The Chairman, Faridpur Municipality.

SUBMITTED to the Magistrate of Faridpur, with reference to his memorandum No. 958G., dated the 23rd December 1896.

No. 14Mct.R., dated Darjeeling, the 1st January 1897.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In reply to your Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896,

1. Letter from the Magistrate of Rajshahi, No. 1350J., dated the 27th December 1896, and enclosure.
2. Letter from the Magistrate of Dinajpur, No. 14Jct., dated the 23rd December 1896.
3. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, No. 3181J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosures.
4. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, No. 1347J., dated the 24th December 1896, and enclosure.
5. Letter from the Magistrate of Rangpur, No. 2651J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosure.
6. Letter from the Magistrate of Bogra, No. 874J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosures.
7. Letter from the Magistrate of Pabna, No. 1667J., dated the 26th December 1896.

I have the honour to forward in original the marginally noted letters, being quarterly reports of the progress made in the several districts of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c.

No. 1350J., dated Boalia, the 27th December 1896.

From—N. K. BOSS., Esq., Magistrate of Rajshahi,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 549M.Cir., dated the 16th instant (Miscellaneous Department, General), I have the honour to submit copy of a report received from the Chairman of the District Board.

2. Further communication will follow as soon as the reports are received from the Municipal Boards.

No. 947, dated Boalia, the 21st December 1896.

From—N. K. Bose, Esq., Chairman, District Board, Rajshahi,
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

With reference to your No. 1334J. of the 19th instant, forwarding copy of Government Municipal Department Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th December, calling for a report of the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. I, as Magistrate, directed the panchayats to submit statements, through police in a prescribed form, of facts regarding water-supply. The statements received were arranged in alphabetical order thana by thana, and were forwarded to the Local Boards with a supply of Forms I and II, to prepare the registers.

3. I, as Collector, received a great many petitions praying for the re-excavation of tanks. I therefore called for the statements from the Boards' offices, and distributed them to the following officers for personal inquiry and report of the places requiring immediate attention :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officers. | 3. The Kanungoes. |
| 2. The Income-tax Assessor. | 4. The Excise Sub-Inspectors. |
| 5. The Sub-Inspector of Schools. | |

Their reports are due by the 7th of January next, on receipt of which it will be decided what works are to be taken in hand as relief works and for what advances are to be given under the Land Improvement Act.

4. The District Board has already decided to sink masonry wells at Baneswar, Kanpara, Manda, Dumcoorahat, Dum-Duma, and one on the road from Haripur to Gangar, and works in some of them have already been taken in hand, and in one nearly completed. The Board has also decided to excavate a tank at Kundari village in thana Boraigram, to sink pottery wells in 20 villages, and to clear a tank in each of the following places to reserve for drinking purposes, viz.—

Hat Godagari.
Saipara.
Bansberia.

Bhalukpukhor.
Banbelghoria.
Chak Masura.

Bagadbari.

5. A tank at Parila, belonging to Rani Mon Mohini Devya of Puthia, is being re-excavated under the supervision of the District Engineer as a test relief work. Rani Hemanto Kumari Debya of Puthia has made over to the District Board Rs. 500 for the re-excavation of her tanks at Sibpur and Dusanabad. These works also will shortly be taken in hand.

No. 14Jct., dated Camp Thakurgaon, the 22nd December 1896.

From—F. W. Duke, Esq., Magistrate of Dinajpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In reply to your No. 549M. of the 16th instant I have the honour to report that so far as I know the water-supply of this district has not afforded special difficulties. It is largely derived from the rivers which do not dry up entirely, and, in places remote from the rivers, more from wells than tanks, and the wells also do not appear specially liable to dry up.

2. As regards progress made in systematizing information on the subject, the District Board has obtained lists of tanks and wells from 11 of the thanas. These lists are at present mostly under check by the District Engineer. The register in Form II has been opened and particulars entered so far as regards the Patiram thana.

3. As regards actual improvements, the District Board keeps all its own wells in repair, and in the current year there are six new ones under construction in different places. A tube-well is also proposed to be sunk at Hemtabad. A tube-well has been sunk at Thakurgaon near the dispensary.

4. The report from the Dinajpur Municipality is couched in general terms. It does not appear that anything systematic has been done there. There are abundant private wells. The Municipality also possess some pukka wells which it keeps in repair. It proposes also to sink a tube-well.

No. 2131J., dated Jalpaiguri, the 22nd December 1896.

From—Lieut.-Colonel A. Evans-Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your circular No. 549M., dated 16th instant, forwarding copy of Government, Municipal Department, Local Self-Government, Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, calling for submission of quarterly reports of progress made in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by the Municipality and the District Board respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, I have the honour to submit herewith the copy of a letter, No. 297M., dated 21st instant, from the Vice-Chairman,

Jalpaiguri Municipality, together with a copy of letter No. 563D.B., dated 22nd idem, from the Vice-Chairman, Jalpaiguri District Board, with enclosure, stating the steps taken by those bodies in improving the water-supply and opening new ones.

No. 297M., dated Jalpaiguri, the 21st December 1896.

From—BABU TABINI PRASAD ROY, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Jalpaiguri.
To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2118J. of the 18th instant, forwarding two copies of Government circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, on the subject of submission of quarterly reports of the progress made to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to state that on receipt of Government circular No. 7T.M. of the 15th May 1896, the prescribed registers have been opened, from which it appears that the chief existing sources of water-supply in this Municipality are obtained from (1) the rivers Teesta and the Kurla, (2) from wells owned by the Municipality, and (3) from pucca and kutcha wells owned by private individuals. It has been ascertained that the sources of water-supply alluded to are sufficient to meet the requirements of each ward in this Municipality. Although the number of wells owned by this Municipality is seven, a provision of Rs. 200 has already been made in the budget estimate for 1896-97 for the purpose of sinking new wells to improve the water-supply in this Municipality. The work in that connection will be commenced in March next.

The civil medical officer of the station has also taken steps to improve the quality of water of the municipal wells by disinfecting the water with permanganate of potash.

No. 563D.B., dated Jalpaiguri, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BABU PRANATH BANERJEA, Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2117J. of the 18th instant, forwarding a copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th idem, regarding water-supply, I have the honour to state that the District Engineer reports that there is not a single village in the regulated portion of the district containing more than 100 houses, and information has been procured from your office that there are only two villages, viz. Alipur and Chundabhati in the Western Duars, containing more than 100 houses. The District Engineer has been asked to supply this office with the necessary information as regards these two villages for filling in the heads of the water-supply Registers Nos. I and II.

2. The District Board have provided a sum of Rs. 1,500 in their next year's budget estimate for the purpose of sinking wells in the regulated portion of the district, and the work will be commenced after 31st March next. It appears from the District Engineer's report that a sum of Rs. 3,760 will also be spent after 31st March 1897 in sinking ten Raniganj pipe-wells and two pucca wells from the funds at your disposal, for the purpose of supplying good drinking water to the people of Western Duars.

3. A copy of the District Engineer's report above alluded to is herewith submitted for your information.

No. 748, dated Jalpaiguri, the 21st December 1896.

From—BABU DUNOA DAS DAS, Offg. District Engineer, Jalpaiguri.

To—The Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your No. 554D.B., dated 19th-21st December 1896, forwarding Deputy Commissioner's memorandum No. 2117J. of 18th idem, giving cover to Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, regarding water-supply, in connection with the original circular No. 8T.M., dated 15th May 1896, from the Government of Bengal, on the subject, I have the honour to submit that, after due local enquiry and also consulting the census register of the district, I found not a single village in the regulation portion of the district as containing 100 houses or more, and consequently I beg to return the printed forms unfilled. I would, however, beg to inform you that notwithstanding the thin population in the villages, a provision of Rs. 3,760 for sinking ten Raniganj pipe-wells and two pucca masonry wells has been made during the year to give good supply of drinking water to the people residing at the following places, with funds at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner:—

At Mynaguri	...	...	1	masonry well (pucca), 6 feet diameter.
" Namailhat	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Mynatali	...	...	1	Pipe well, 21 inch diameter.
" Deugaon	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Parengarpar	...	...	2	Ditto ditto.
" Bhutnighat	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Magurmari	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Ultagram	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Joteswar	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
" Lasmirdabri	..	...	1	Ditto ditto.

I am afraid that the Bengal Government circular will not be applicable in this district.
I further beg to state that Rs. 1,500 have been provided in the next year's District Fund Budget for sinking wells in the regulation portion of the district.

No. 1847J., dated Darjeeling, the 24th December 1896.

From—The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your No. 549M.Cir., dated the 10th December 1896, I have the honour to report that there are no tanks, wells or khals in the hills. The people use the water of the jhoras or springs.

2. The Darjeeling Municipality is arranging to filter the water-supply of the town through a Pasteur filter at a cost of Rs. 68,000.

3. The town of Kurseong is supplied with water from permanent and wholesome springs which are under municipal control. The supply of water is at present sufficient for the requirements of the town.

4. The District Road Cess Committee which takes the place of the District Board in this district did not find it necessary to take steps to improve the existing sources of water-supply or to open up new ones, no need having been felt therefor.

5. For the Terai, a register in Form I, showing the existing sources of water-supply, has been opened. Copy is annexed.

WATER-SUPPLY FORM I, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL BOARD OR SUBDIVISIONAL REGISTER OF WATER-SUPPLY.

District Darjeeling, Kurseong Local Board, Thanas Siliguri and Nazulbari.

Serial number of village.	(a)		Population by last census.	Sources and character of water-supply.									Ownership or control.						Is permanent supply adequate to population?	Remarks thereon.
	Name of village.			(c)			(e)		(d)	(f)	Intermittent.	Government.		(f)		Private.				
	(b)	Supplied from river, khal or canal.		Supplied from tanks and wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.		Total sources.	Perennial.	Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks.			Wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Pargana Hathighisa.																				
1	Hathighisa	...	Hathighisa	...	...	1	1	122	2	122	124	128	2	...	...	...	...	1	127
2	Nazulbari	...	Nazulbari	...	...	...	...	24	14	24	24	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	24
3	Buragunge	...	Buragunge	...	...	...	...	34	8	34	34	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	34
4	Ranigunge	...	Ranigunge	...	...	1	1	149	10	150	150	150	10	...	...	...	...	1	150
5	Panibell	...	Panibell	...	...	...	...	195	13	118	118	105	13	...	...	...	1	...	117
6	Bunabari	...	Bunabari	...	...	1	1	679	18	697	698	490	18	...	...	...	...	...	697
7	Khokogram	...	Khokogram	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Total				...	3	3	1,473	85	1,532	1,548	1,470	64	...	...	...	0	3	1,473
Pargana Patharghatta.																				
1	Patharghatta	...	Patharghatta	...	...	...	...	185	24	180	180	162	24	...	...	...	...	...	180
2	Beracharia	...	Beracharia	...	...	...	...	193	...	193	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
3	Athokhai	...	Athokhai	...	...	...	...	127	...	127	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
4	Kumarbhanga	...	Kumarbhanga	...	...	...	...	121	...	121	121	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
5	Gosainpur	...	Gosainpur	...	...	...	...	182	...	182	182	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
6	Hatnara	...	Hatnara	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
7	Hetnari	...	Hetnari	...	...	...	...	118	...	118	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
8	Singhphora	...	Singhphora	...	...	...	...	187	...	187	187	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
9	Nizantara	...	Nizantara	...	1	1	1	637	...	637	637	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	637
10	Thakurgaon	...	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	163	...	163	163	163	...	...	...	...	1	1	163
11	Champurari	...	Champurari	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
12	Biparbhati	...	Biparbhati	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total				...	3	1	3	1,907	84	1,961	1,974	1,910	84	...	...	3	3	1,907
	GRAND TOTAL				...	3	1	6	3,330	129	3,500	3,506	3,240	120	...	...	3	6	3,330
Separate figures not available, Population of the Siltguri thana, 72,927.																				
From local enquiry it appears that scarcity of water was never felt in the Terai.																				
The Terai, deep and fertile, is the only part of the country where the water is never felt in the Terai.																				
Out of 12 in Terai, only 12 in the Terai.																				

BRUSHI BHUBAN DUTTA,

Settlement Officer.

No. 2951J., dated Rangpur, the 22nd December 1896.

From—E. GRAKE, Esq., Magistrate-Chairman of the District Board, Rangpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

REFERRING to the Municipal Department, Bengal Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, asking for a report on the progress made in collecting the statistics and opening out registers in regard to the sources of water-supply existing in the district, according to the instructions conveyed in the Municipal Department, Bengal Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated 15th May 1896, I have the honour to report that for the purpose lists have been made thana by thana separately for the whole district, of villages with 100 houses or more, and also of the population in such villages, that the forms annexed to the Government circular for the registers have been printed and both these village lists and the forms have been circulated with instructions to the overseers, sub-overseers and surveyors to collect the necessary statistics and to fill in the forms during their tour round their subdivisions of work in the present cold season, as in the rains most of the villages in the interior are not easily approachable.

2. The water-supply in the district is obtained entirely from sub-soil springs which are generally met with at a small depth below surface. This underground water at Rangpur is, with few exceptions, of very good quality and practically inexhaustible. The cost of pot wells in most places also is very small. Therefore there is nearly always one or more pot well at every house. Moreover, the district being a backward one and building materials not being available easily, there are very few masonry wells in the district, and those only at the houses of wealthy men and at some of the hâts and markets.

3. The sub-soil of the district, consisting mostly of pure porous sand, tanks cannot by ordinary means be dug very deep. Those few that have been dug by the people are mostly shallow and are overgrown with obnoxious vegetation. The tanks also, with few exceptions, are of small size, and the water in them is usually of bad quality and is not used by the people except for washing purposes, for growing fish, and for cattle. However, even for these purposes the number of tanks in this district is, as in the case of masonry wells, very small.

4. As I was not aware that a report of the progress made in collecting statistics and preparing the prescribed register would be required so speedily, I have not asked my subordinates to submit to me before December any report of the steps taken by them, but I believe some progress has been made by them, and that by the end of the cold season information regarding most of the few masonry wells and tanks existing in the district will be collected and the preparation of the register undertaken, so that at the next quarterly report some material progress may be shown.

5. As to the action taken by District Board to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to construct new ones where wanted, I beg to state that no dearth of water is ever known to have occurred in this district, owing to the small cost of sinking pot wells and the sufficiency of yield therefrom; still the District Board has in previous years repaired or constructed 52 masonry wells and 17 tube wells, and for the current year 16 estimates for repairs and improvement of existing masonry wells have been sanctioned by the Commissioner by his letter No. 416Mct., dated 30th June 1896, and No. 466Mct., dated 18th July 1896. Some other estimates are also under preparation and will soon be submitted. Estimates for construction in the current year, of some new masonry wells and a number of tube wells, in rural areas, were also submitted to the Commissioner for sanction, but these have been returned asking for site plans of those wells. These site plans are also being prepared, and the estimate for new wells will be submitted shortly.

A copy of the progress report received from the Municipality is herewith enclosed.

No. 228, dated Rangpur, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BABU RAJANIKANT BHATTACHARJEE, Vice-Chairman, Rangpur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Rangpur.

WITH reference to your No. 2914J., dated 17th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the following improvements were made in the existing sources of water-supply during the present quarter:—

- (a) A tube-well at Mahiganj has been sunk 5 feet lower, with a view to obtain good water, and a reservoir with cover for storing drinking water is under construction.
- (b) A reservoir has been constructed at Katkipara tube-well, and water is being stored there for drinking purposes.
- (c) A tube-well 40 feet deep has been sunk at the charitable dispensary compound, and a reservoir to hold about 60 gallons of water has been provided for storing water.
- (d) Nothing important has been done to improve the condition of public wells during this quarter, except that permanganate of potash was used for purifying water in almost all of them, and the result seemed successful.

No. 874J., dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—UMES CHANDRA BATAYYAL, Esq., Magistrate of Bogra,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your circular No. 549M., dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit the documents noted on the margin, and to state that the report from the Chairman of the Sherpur Municipality has not been received yet.

1. Copy of a letter, No. 580, dated the 22nd December 1896, from the Chairman of the District Board.
2. Copy of a letter, No. 105M., dated the 22nd December 1896, from the Chairman of the Bogra Municipality.

2. The two municipalities in this district, Bogra and Sherpur, both lie on the bank of the Korotoya river, the water of which is considered good and healthy. The soil in both is what is known as *khar*, in which well-sinking is very easy. A kind of *kutcha* well is sunk without any masonry or pottery-rings, at the cost of about one rupee or so, even by the poorest house-holder, which gives him a good supply of drinking water. In both the towns already a number of public wells have been made, and in Sherpur a shop-keeper is giving a good *indera* (a large well) for public use out of religious motives. None of these towns at present suffer from want of water in any season of the year.

3. As regards the district generally, the *khar* tracts in thanas Sherpur, Bogra, Shibganj, Adamdighi and Khetlal are studded with old tanks, most of which, however, have run waste and are now used for irrigation only. Still there are other tanks in sufficient numbers and wells in private houses (and these wells are as easily made as in the towns of Bogra and Sherpur) which fully meet the requirements of the villagers. In fact the public wells which have been made here and there by the District Board are seldom resorted to by the villagers, and their use is mostly confined to travellers or people coming to markets on market days.

4. It is in the *Pali* tracts in thanas Panchbibi and Sherikandi and outpost Dhanut and the eastern half of Bogra and Sherpur that tanks differ or well-sinking is a comparatively difficult affair. The soil is loose and sandy, and wells collapse after a short time. The tract on the east of the Korotoya is subject to annual floods, and no tanks can be maintained in most places. The important villages in these tracts, however, are mostly situated on the banks of the rivers (the Bengali, the Halhoha, the Phooljhor and the Ichamati), which contain a perennial supply of good potable water.

5. The want of the villagers in the *Pali* tracts as regards water-supply requires the gravest attention. The requirement of each such village is being recorded, and, as stated in the report of the District Board, five tube-wells have been kept in stock to supply urgent wants if any. An attempt was made to record these facts by questioning *chaukidars* in the police-stations at parade days. But I have directed the District Engineer and his subordinates to visit the villages personally and note the facts after personal inspection. The matter also receives my attention in the course of my tours.

6. A question has arisen, in preparing the two prescribed registers, whether every tank and well in each village with 100 houses or more is to be entered therein. I think that Government wants only tanks and wells supplying drinking water to be recorded, and that it is unnecessary to enter tanks or wells the water of which is not used for drinking purposes. Another question is whether all private tanks and wells need be entered. My idea is that tanks and wells open to general use in the village only are to be registered. To register every private well or tank would involve great labour. I have issued orders to make detailed entries about such tanks and wells in the villages only as are used for drinking water purposes by the villagers generally, and to make a note in the remarks column as to how many of the houses in the village have private wells and tanks and how many are without them. I solicit instructions whether I am correct or not.

No. 870, dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—RABU N. K. CHAKRAVARTY, District Engineer, Bogra,
To—The Chairman, District Board, Bogra.

With reference to your memorandum No. 563, dated the 18th instant, I have the honour to report as follows regarding the action taken with respect to the water-supply in this district.

A register of tanks and wells in the villages containing 100 houses or more has been opened.

The following are the number of villages in each thana:—

Bogra thana	...	...	...	85
Sherikandi	...	...	...	39
Sherpur	...	...	...	16
Shibganj	...	...	...	6
Khetlal	...	...	...	3
Adamdighi	...	...	...	20
Panchbibi	...	...	...	16
Nawabganj	...	...	...	9

Nearly half of Bogra thana, half of Sherpur thana, and Shariakand whole lie on the east of Korotoya and they become inundated during rains. The soil is *pali* (alluvial) and the number of tanks and wells are very small on account of bad soil, while the rest of the district is generally of red soil and contains a large number of tanks and mud wells, and each house has at least one earthen well which can be dug at a cost of Rs. 1-4 only. The tanks are large in number all over the district, and they are mainly used for irrigation purposes than for drinking water. These wells are not registered, as it is difficult to ascertain their number. The people generally use well water and river water. The District Board have during 1895 and 1896 constructed 11 masonry wells at Dubchanoia, Khettal, Buriganj, Mokamda, Foolbari, Durgapur, Panchibibi, Baniadighi, Dargarhat, Jainagor and Jaiporehat, at a total cost of Rs. 5,090. The soil is so good that cutcha private wells are self-supporting in the *khar* land, i.e., they do not even require pottery rings inside to keep them standing.

Information as required in the forms of nearly all the thanas have been collected, and the work of checking them will be completed by the next quarter.

No. 580, dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

Memo. by—UMES CHANDRA BATAYAL, Esq., Chairman, Bogra District Board.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of Bogra, with reference to his memorandum No. 861J., dated 17th instant. Five tube-wells have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 273, and it is intended to supply them to villages on the east side of the Karatya river, where scarcity of water may be most apprehended.

No. 105M., dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BARU BANI MADHAN CHAKI, Chairman of the Bogra Municipality.

To—The Magistrate of Bogra.

In compliance with your memorandum No. 862J., dated the 17th December 1896, forwarding therewith Government circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th December 1896, I have the honour to inform you that steps have been taken to place on record (in forms prescribed by Government) the chief facts regarding the water-supply of this town.

No fresh steps have yet been taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply during the last months, as none were necessary. But the Municipal Commissioners will undertake to sink two masonry wells next dry season. I need hardly state here that the residents of this town are not, even under the present arrangements, likely to feel the want of good water.

No. 1567J., dated Pabna, the 26th December 1896.

From—W. MAUDE, Esq., Magistrate of Pabna,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your No. 549M., dated the 16th December 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of recording and improving the water-supplies of this district.

2. Registers have been opened by the District Board, showing villages containing more than 100 houses, and all out-door officers under the Board have been ordered to collect and furnish information as to the water-supplies of these villages. The Magistrate has also been asked by the Board to direct the police and his own subordinate out-door officers to supply similar information. Some such information has already been collected.

Registers of existing sources of water-supply in the form prescribed in the Government Circulars Nos. 7T.—M. and 8T.—M., dated the 15th May 1896, have also been opened by the Municipalities of Pabna and Sirajganj, and statistics have been collected for the municipal areas.

3. With a view to improving existing water-supplies the District Board have arranged to construct this season 50 ring wells throughout the district. The rings are now in course of preparation, and will be sunk as soon as the proper time arrives at which they can be sunk to the requisite depth without encountering water. Materials have also been collected for constructing eight small masonry wells and one large masonry well. Steps are in hand also for cleaning out the 57 large and small wells constructed in previous years, for cleaning and deepening the Santipur tank, and cleaning the five other tanks which belong to the Board.

4. By the Pabna Municipal Commissioners five notices were issued recently under section 200 of the Municipal Act upon owners for cleaning and re-excavation of tanks in their possession. In accordance with these notices, Madhabi Sundari Dasya and Babu Thrak Nath Pramanik have commenced the work. The other owners are the Choudhuri Babus of Tantibandur. As they have failed to comply with the notices, the Chairman has asked me as Magistrate to prosecute them. I have suggested that it would be better to fill up the tanks or re-excavate them after due notice at the municipal expense, and levy the cost thereafter from the owners under section 180 of the Municipal Act. Three other private tanks have been begun at the instigation of the Commissioners, and several works will, it is hoped,

be carried out in commemoration of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Pabna in August last, including a large tank to be dug at a cost of Rs. 15,000, which has been promised by Babu Sarat Chandra Choudhuri of Parshadanga, and of which Rs. 5,000 has been already deposited.

5. In the Sirajganj Municipality there are seven tanks to which the public have access. There are also a number of private tanks. Where necessary, notices have been issued to compel the cleaning out of the above tanks, but the result has not yet been reported, it being yet early in the season for the effective cleaning and re-excavation of tanks. The chief efforts of the Sirajganj Municipal Commissioners are directed to the supply of wells, as the soil of the town is sandy and it is only in a few sites that tanks will hold their water. The Municipality have applied for and obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of sinking wells, and bricks are now being made for the purpose. The Chairman reports that, as far as he has been able to ascertain, there are 787 ring wells in the municipal area of 12 square miles, of which 16 were dug by the Municipality. There are also 47 masonry wells, of which 23 belong to the Municipality.

No. 18 *State*.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balinghatta	2,79,000	1,47,000	65,500	74,000	1,12,000
Unedanga	57,900	26,500	3,200	3,500	3,700
Chitpur, Golebari, Kumartuly, Hatbhol, and Culpi Ghat	5,70,900	3,26,400	1,71,400	1,69,800	1,14,900
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	3,300
Tollygange, Cheda, Kidderpore, and Munabi- ganj	1,65,800	40,700	46,100	1,31,100	1,59,700
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	71,100	60,100	63,600	71,400
Baidyabat, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chaudernagore†	6,426	18,078	9,660	24,235	7,963
Total	15,72,525	8,33,958	8,63,866	9,58,835	9,57,309
On Railway premises on both sides of the river:	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)
On boats unloaded—	48,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	17,826 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	40,158 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)
By Port Commissioners' returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	81,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,845 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)
By Canal returns	17,15,431	8,97,638	9,58,525	10,83,655	11,20,963
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,72,339	12,22,916	13,52,049	14,79,037

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Howrah.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 63 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The total quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the 9 days from 22nd to 31st December 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, was as follows:—

		22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	231,889	3,15,627
" Indian "	...	23,949	32,597	58,107	79,090
Total	...	23,949	32,597	289,996	3,94,717
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	256,867	3,49,611	83,597	1,13,785
" Indian "	...	34,034	46,324	19,697	26,810
Total	...	290,891	3,95,935	103,294	104,595

Imports—The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains imported during the last 9 days of December 1895 and 1896:—

		22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	13,728	16,085	43,953	59,825
Paddy	...	7,560	10,290	4,713	6,415
Wheat	...	.....	.....	219,883	2,98,285
Gram and pulses	...	2,661	3,622	9,099	12,385
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	12,348	16,807
Total	...	23,949	32,597	289,996	3,94,717

The importation of rice showed an advance of 293·01 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. The supplies drawn from Rangoon and Moumein aggregated 26,314 cwts. against nil in 1895, while the quantities shipped from Chandbali and Balasore jointly showed an increase of 3,754 cwts. Following the large consignments from the United States of wheat during the previous week, so much as 219,340 cwts. of this article were for the second time received from San Francisco and Tacoma. The improvement under grain and pulses was chiefly due to large quantities having been received from Coconada and Madras against nil in 1895.

Exports.—As in previous weeks there has been a heavy falling off (64·49 per cent.), owing chiefly to the decline in the exports of rice and gram and pulses to both Foreign and Indian ports, as will be seen from the details given below :—

22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER				
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	225,300	3,06,658	93,578	1,27,370
Paddy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wheat	1,443	1,984	1,102	1,500
Gram and pulses ...	58,817	80,971	6,788	9,239
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	5,321	7,242	1,626	2,486
Total ...	290,891	3,95,935	103,294	1,40,595

Compared with the preceding year, the falling off under rice was largest in the exports to Ceylon (25,890 cwts.), Mauritius (21,966 cwts.), the United Kingdom (20,881 cwts.), and Natal (7,472 cwts.); Port Elizabeth, Reunion, Aden, Maldives and New Zealand, which together imported 57,215 cwts. during 1895, received nothing during the year under report. On the other hand, there were small despatches to Zanzibar, Bassora, New South Wales and South Australia, places to which nothing was sent in the previous year. As regards Indian ports, the figures under Bombay showed an advance of 4,688 cwts., and those under Madras Presidency a decrease of 13,001 cwts., as compared with 1895. The chief fluctuations in the case of gram and pulses are a decrease of 28,291 cwts. in the consignments to the United Kingdom and of 15,771 cwts. in those to the Mauritius. The port of Madras received 5,515 cwts. during 1895, but there were no such exports during the period under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	{ 1895 1896	...	...	475	9	...	478
Madras	{ Madras ... { 1895 1896	...	...	...	1,708	...	1,708
	{ Cocanada ... { 1895 1896	...	...	...	5,860	...	5,860
Burma	{ Rangoon ... { 1895 1896	23,157	240	...	621	...	23,918
	{ Moulmein ... { 1895 1896	3,187	...	...	...	...	3,187
	{ Sandoway ... { 1895 1896	4	...	...	...	...	4
Balasore	{ Balasore ... { 1895 1896	3,553	2,041	...	...	...	5,594
	{ Chandbali ... { 1895 1896	4,843	4,473	...	...	...	9,316
	{ ... { 1895 1896	10,178	5,619	...	2,081	...	17,878
	{ ... { 1895 1896	12,619	...	...	948	...	13,567
Total Indian Ports ... { 1895 1896		43,725	7,560	45	2,081	...	53,341
		43,850	4,713	45	9,099	...	57,707
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>							
United Kingdom ..	{ 1895 1896	...	...	68	...	7,675	7,743
United States—San Francisco	{ 1895 1896	...	...	1,3163	...	...	13,163
United States—Tacoma	{ 1895 1896	...	...	56,157	...	...	56,157
China—Hongkong	{ 1895 1896	123	...	...	10	...	133
Victoria	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	4,671	4,671
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1895 1896		123	...	219,408	10	12,348	231,889
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS ... { 1895 1896		43,725	7,560	...	2,081	...	53,341
		43,953	4,713	219,853	9,099	12,348	239,963

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulso.	Other food-grains, such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
United Kingdom ... { 1895 ... 36,418 ... { 1896 ... 15,537	28,914 923	...	65,332 10,190
Germany—Hamburg ... { 1895 ... 6,009 ... { 1896 ... 7,007	6,009 7,007
„ Bremerhaven ... { 1895 ... 9,952 ... { 1896 ... 8,040	9,952 8,040
Cape Colony—Cape Town ... { 1895 ... 7,024 ... { 1896 ... 7,796	87	...	7,024 7,796
„ Port Elizabeth ... { 1895 ... 9,220 ... { 1896	9,220
„ East London ... { 1895 ... 516 ... { 1896 ... 818	506 818
„ Algoa Bay ... { 1895 ... 8,604 ... { 1896 ... 1,639	8,604 1,639
„ Mossel Bay ... { 1895 ... 443 ... { 1896 ... 1,349	443 1,349
„ Delagoa Bay ... { 1895 ... 147 ... { 1896	147
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 472	472
„ Other ports—Mombasa ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 499	499
Mauritius ... { 1895 ... 33,345 ... { 1896 ... 12,179	16,679 904	5,246 476	55,170 13,602
Natal ... { 1895 ... 9,143 ... { 1896 ... 1,651	419	11	9,573 1,651
Reunion ... { 1895 ... 39,346 ... { 1896	1,816	...	41,161
Aden ... { 1895 ... 8,548 ... { 1896	59	...	8,607
Arabia—Maskat ... { 1895 ... 1,445 ... { 1896 ... 6,254	1,445 6,254
Ceylon ... { 1895 ... 36,500 ... { 1896 ... 10,516	1,506 1,514	147	37,708 11,971
China—Hongkong ... { 1895 ... 19 ... { 1896 ... 8	80	26 13	...	45 68
Maldives ... { 1895 ... 2,781 ... { 1896	13	...	2,794
Persia ... { 1895 ... 474 ... { 1896 ... 1,147	474 1,147
Straits Settlements ... { 1895 ... 8 ... { 1896 ... 43	73	229 818	59	291 929
Turkey in Asia—Bursa ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 220	220
New South Wales ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 470	15	...	565
South Australia ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 402	404
Victoria ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 2,818	2,818
New Zealand ... { 1895 ... 3,321 ... { 1896	3,321
Fiji Islands ... { 1895 { 1896 ... 120	125	...	245
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1895 ... 252,148 ... { 1896 ... 79,044	103	49,393 3,828	6,316 622	258,567 83,697

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	1895	8,950	...	...	...	...	8,950
		1896	13,638	...	...	270	27	14,035
Madras	...	1895	...	...	...	5,386	...	5,386
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	1895	4,997	...	...	...	...	4,997
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	1895	2,480	...	...	18	...	2,498
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	1895	3,609	...	...	...	...	3,609
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	1895	...	...	...	147	...	147
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	1895	1,915	...	...	...	...	1,915
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	1895	1,175	...	1,435	3,089	...	5,699
		1896	870	...	999	1,500	1,177	4,546
Akyab	...	1895	25	...	7	271	5	308
		1896	21	...	...	222	...	243
Kyaukpadaung	...	1895	1	...	...	13	...	14
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	...	1895	...	...	...	132	...	132
		1896	...	...	...	93	...	93
Sandoway	...	1895	...	...	...	16	...	16
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	1895	...	...	...	240	...	240
		1896	...	...	...	463	...	463
Balasore	...	1895	...	...	...	48	...	48
		1896	...	...	...	131	...	131
Chandbali	...	1895	...	...	1	116	...	116
		1896	2	...	...	177	...	179
Cuttack	...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1896	3	...	...	1	...	4
Total Indian Ports			23,112	...	1,443	9,434	5	34,034
			14,584	...	999	2,000	1,204	19,697
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.			225,300	...	1,443	58,827	5,321	390,891
			98,578	...	1,102	6,763	1,826	108,269

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 64 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

The import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the first two weeks of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895, are shown in the following statements:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1895	...	.....	1,025	1,025	1,395
	1896	...	.....	3,307	3,307	4,501
Narayanganj	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1895	...	.....	415	415	565
	1896	...	.....	572	572	779
Cuttack	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1895	...	.....	1,440	1,440	1,960
	1896	...	.....	3,879	3,879	5,280

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	163	163	222
Narayanganj	1895	...	.....	735	735	1,000
	1896	...	.....	69	69	80
Balasore ports...	1895	...	6,079	50,418	56,497	76,899
	1896	...	.....	24,937	24,937	33,942
Cuttack	1895	...	23,100	.....	23,100	31,441
	1896	...	3,014	.....	3,014	4,162
Puri	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1895	...	29,179	51,153	80,332	109,340
	1896	...	3,014	25,159	28,173	38,346

In the export trade, the chief falling off occurred in the shipments from Balasore ports and Cuttack. The consignments of rice and paddy to Calcutta from the former ports declined by 11,395 cwts. and 6,197 cwts. respectively, while in the case of gram and pulses, there was a decrease of 4,205 cwts. as compared with 1895. Mauritius received no rice from these ports, but last year the total supply amounted to 6,079 cwts. The total exports of rice from False Point showed a decrease of 20,086 cwts., owing to there being no shipments whatever to Mauritius, Madras, and Bombay, all which ports drew largely in 1895.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Burma—Rangoon	49	1,018			2	18	86	844	71		104	1,018
Calcutta		484									917	1,396
Dacca—Narayanganj					2	18	910	849	71		1,025	3,307
Total	49	2,402			2	36	910	849	71		1,025	3,307
GRAND TOTAL	49	2,402			2	36	910	849	71		1,025	3,307

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta				163								163
Total				163								163
GRAND TOTAL				163								163

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Chittagong	735								39		73	80
Total	735								39		73	80

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports from which imported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
		1895.	1796.	1896.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		5	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Calcutta		4					24	610	545			615	573
Total		5					24	610	545			615	573

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Maritime</i>	6,079											6,079
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
<i>Madras</i>	730			680								1,390
<i>Tatca</i>	225			2,180								2,405
<i>Calcutta</i>	21,056	20,361	10,439	4,332				4,510	644			26,957
Total	22,510	20,361	13,159	4,332				4,090	644			26,037
GRAND TOTAL	24,689	20,361	13,159	4,332				4,619	644			26,037

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports to which exported.				Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-stuffs.		Total.	
				1905.	1906.	1906.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Colombo				13,100	3,279							23,100	2,979		
Mauritius															
Galle					785								785		
Total				13,100	3,014							13,100	3,014		
Indian Ports.															
Total															
GRAND TOTAL				13,100	3,014							13,100	3,014		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of November and December 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 11th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

Districts.	1896.				1895.			
	16th November.	30th November.	16th December.	31st December.	15th November.	30th November.	16th December.	31st December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S.
Common Rice—								
Burdwan	9 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 0
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	17 4	18 0
Bankura	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	18 12	19 0	19 0	19 0
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	18 12	18 12	20 0
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 14	13 2	13 8	13 14
Howrah	9 2	9 11	10 8	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
24-Parganas	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	13 4	14 0	13 0	14 0
Calcutta	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 13	12 4	12 4	12 9
Nadia	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 2	14 3	13 6	13 8	13 8
Murshidabad	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 8
Jessore	8 2	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna	8 10	9 0	11 8	10 14	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi	9 6	9 0	9 8	9 6	16 8	16 8	16 2	16 8
Dinajpur	9 14	9 4	10 3	9 9	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 12
Balgaon	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0
Rangpur	9 0	8 4	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	13 0	13 0
Bogra	9 12	12 0	9 12	9 12	16 8	18 8	17 4	17 8
	(new rice).	(new rice).						
Pabna	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	17 4	18 8	17 4
Dacca	9 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	16 8	14 0	14 8	13 8
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
			old					
Bachergunge	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 4	16 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
			new					
Tippore	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	14 8	14 7	14 8	16 0
Noakhali	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	13 8
Patna	10 0	10 8	10 12	9 16	18 8	18 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya	8 0	8 4	10 8	9 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
	8 8		8 8	8 8				
Shahabad	and	9 0	8 8	and	18 0	18 0	19 0	17 0
	9 8			9 0				
Saran	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champanan	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 12	19 0	20 0	20 0
Muzaffarpur	7 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0
Darbhanga	10 0	10 4	9 0	8 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
Monghyr	8 8	8 10	9 18	8 11	15 8	16 6	16 8	16 8
Bhagalpur	10 2	10 2	10 12	10 4	17 10	17 10	18 16	18 14
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Malda	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 12	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8
Southal Parganas	10 8	10 12	10 12	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
Outtock	11 13	13 2	12 8	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 0
Belasore	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	24 16	23 0	23 10	23 0
Masariabagh	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	18 4
	9 0		10 0					
Lohardaga	to	10 0	to	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0
	10 0		11 0					
Palaman	8 11	8 7	9 9	8 11	13 8	14 1	14 1	14 10
	Old	11 8						
Manbhum	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	14 8	16 8	16 0
	New	(new rice).			to	to	to	to
Singbhum	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	12 0				18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1896.				1895.			
	15th	30th	15th	31st	15th	30th	15th	31st
	November.	November.	December.	December.	November.	November.	December.	December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya ...	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0
Shahabad ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
...	and	and	8 8	and	and	and	and	and
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Champan ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 12	17 0	18 8	18 8
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0
Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 6	13 2	14 4	14 4
Monghyr ...	8 12	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 0	15 4	14 8	14 0
Bhagalpur ...	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	15 2	14 3	13 14	13 14
Purnea ...	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	26 0	26 8	27 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 2	11 8	11 10	10 8	22 12	23 12	23 4	22 12
Shahabad ...	12 0	12 0	12 4	10 12	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0
Saran ...	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	25 8
Champan ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 4	25 4	26 0	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	25 8	25 0	26 8	26 0
Darbhanga ...	12 0	11 12	11 0	9 12	26 8	26 8	28 0	27 8
Monghyr ...	13 4	13 10	13 4	11 7	27 0	26 8	28 0	28 0
Bhagalpur ...	13 0	13 6	12 10	12 10	26 4	26 8	26 8	26 4
Purnea ...	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
Southal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	10 11	16 14	18 9	19 2	19 2
Manbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	6 10	8 6	8 6	9 2	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	9 0	8 9	8 12	15 5	16 5	15 8	15 8
Mirzapur ...	.....	.....	7 10	7 11	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	9 1	9 11	7 9	7 9	13 1	12 8	12 4	12 7
Ghazipur ...	.....	8 0	8 12	8 4	14 4	12 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	9 0	8 4	.....	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 10	7 11	7 9	7 9	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 11	11 11	11 4	11 4
Mirzapur ...	.....	.....	7 12	7 13	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
Benares ...	7 11	7 11	7 9	7 9	12 7	11 16	11 14	11 8
Ghazipur ...	.....	8 14	7 0	7 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8
Ballia ...	8 4	8 4	.....	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 8	13 0

ARUN.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 24th December 1896 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1895.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	8 8	8 6	11 14
Hailakandi	10 10	10 10	11 0
STABET—			
Kani Bazar	8 12	10 8	14 8
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	10 0	12 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	11 0	11 8	14 0
Karniganj	9 0	9 0	12 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	.....

To be substituted for pages 101 to 105
of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*
dated 13th January 1897.

Districts.	1896.				1895.			
	15th	30th	15th	31st	15th	30th	15th	31st
	November.	November.	December.	December.	November.	November.	December.	December.
1	2	3	4					
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.					
Patna ...	9 0	9 12	9 12					
Gaya ...	8 4	8 4	8 10					
Shahabad ...	8 8	8 8	8 8					
and ...	9 0	9 0	9 0					
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8					
Champan ...	9 0	9 0	9 0					
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 8	8 0					
Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	7 8					
Monghyr ...	8 12	8 9	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 4	14 8	14 4
Bhagalpur ...	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	15 2	14 3	13 14	13 14
Purnea ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 2	11 8	11 10	10 8	22 12	22 12	23 4	22 12
Shahabad ...	12 0	12 0	12 4	10 12	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0
Saran ...	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 6	25 8	25 0	26 0	25 8
Champan ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 4	25 4	26 0	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 0
Darbhanga ...	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 12	26 8	29 8	28 0	27 8
Monghyr ...	13 4	12 10	13 4	11 7	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Bhagalpur ...	13 0	13 6	12 10	12 10	26 4	26 8	26 8	25 4
Purnea ...	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
Southal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	10 11	16 14	18 9	19 3	19 2
Manbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	8 10	8 6	8 8	9 2	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	9 0	8 9	8 12	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
Mirzapur ...	...	...	7 10	7 11	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	9 1	9 11	7 9	7 9	13 1	13 2	12 4	12 7
Ghazipur ...	...	8 0	8 12	8 4	14 4	12 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	9 0	8 4	...	8 8	16 0	15 0	11 0	12 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 10	7 11	7 9	7 9	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 3	7 8	7 8	11 11	11 11	11 4	11 4
Mirzapur ...	...	...	7 12	7 12	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
Benares ...	7 11	7 11	7 9	7 9	12 7	11 16	11 14	11 8
Ghazipur ...	...	6 14	7 0	7 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8
Ballia ...	8 4	8 4	...	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 8	13 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 24th December 1896:—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1895.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
GACHAS—			
Janiganj Bazar	8 8	8 6	11 1
Harlakandi	10 10	10 10	11 0
STAMET—			
Kazi Bazar	8 12	10 8	14 8
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	10 0	12 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	11 0	11 8	14 0
Karimganj	9 0	8 0	13 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	...

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar '06, Kalna nil, Katwa '01, Raniganj '03. Weather cold and fine. *Aman* harvest almost complete. *Rabi* prospects in Sadar subdivision fair; in Katwa subdivision *rabi* being irrigated; in Raniganj subdivision *rabi* badly in need of rain. Sugarcane wants rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	9 8	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbham.—'03 rain on 3rd instant. Weather seasonable. Common rice sells from 9 seers 6 chitaks to 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar '02, Indas '04, Khatra '05, Onda '08. Weather seasonably cold. Threshing of *aman* still continues. No improvement in *rabi* prospects. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Cowpox appeared in Barjora. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar '02 only. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Transplantation of *boro* commenced in Ghatal and in some parts of thana Panskura. Prospects of indigo and *rabi* crops getting worse for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantun, Bimpur, Garhbeta, Keshpur, and Balbani. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	{ Old rice	9	} per rupee.
	...	{ New "	10	
Contai	...	...	12 to 13	
Tamluk	...	...	9 to 14	
Ghatal	...	...	11½ to 11½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable. *Kalai* and mustard being harvested. Rice land being ploughed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 11½	} per rupee.
Baruhat	...	...	10
Baairhat	...	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11

Nadia.—Rainfall '01. Weather cold. Gathering of *kalai* continues. *Rabi* crops want rain. Prospects not promising. Harvesting of *aman* going on in the Ranaghat subdivision. Fodder sufficient. Water in sufficient places. Common rice sells from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

1st January	...	...	...	272
2nd "	...	...	...	349
3rd "	...	...	...	406
5th "	...	...	...	429
6th "	...	...	...	464
7th "	...	...	...	529
8th "	...	...	...	1,034

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-station Kalyanaj is 111 from 2nd to 7th January, and at police-station Toghata on the 6th January is 21.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '01. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo seems to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Jangipar	...	...	10	
Kandi	...	...	11	

Jessore.—Weather reasonable. Harvesting of *aman* about to be closed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. It drizzled in the Sadar and Narail subdivisions on 8rd instant. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; crop below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* and *boro* paddy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11
Satkhira	...	...	Old rice	8
			New "	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers for staple food-grain. Number of last relief-works opened, two. Number of men employed as follows:—

1st January	...	...	...	...	126
2nd "	...	...	...	...	177
3rd "	...	...	...	...	187
4th "	...	...	...	...	244
5th "	...	...	...	...	290
6th "	...	...	...	...	292

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief from 29th December up to 6th January—men 74, women 236, children 200.

Rajshahi.—Harvesting of winter rice not yet over. Prospects of standing crops not good. Cultivation going on for sugarcane in Sadar. Fodder and water available everywhere except in Rajapur outpost. Common rice selling from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather reasonable. The outturn of winter rice is estimated to be 10 annas. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather very cold and cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy about to be finished. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar .05. Weather reasonable. Hills—Potatoes and *phaphus* being harvested; *tori* progressing favourably; wheat and barley flowering. *Trai*—*Haimanti dhan* almost harvested; mustard in flower; *kalai* and potatoes being harvested; tobacco plants coming up. Coarse rice selling:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Trai	...	...	...	9	

Bhatta 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sugarcane still going on. Ploughing for *aus* continues. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and clear. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Ploughing for *aus* and jute going on in *pali* lands. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 9½ seers and in the interior from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather reasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair, but rain wanted. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather reasonable. Prospects of *aman* not very favourable. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Common rice selling between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Baridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Harvesting of rice going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) ranges from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Cutting of *aman* over. Transplantation of *boro* approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Prices of new rice —

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	11 to 12½	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	8 to 12	
Chandpur	...	...	10½ to 13	

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. Reaping of *aman* finished. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects bad. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco good. Harvesting and threshing of paddy proceeding. Prices generally stationary. Common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Numbers on two test-works on Saturday, 9th January (figures for the third not received)—men 203, women 270, children 136—total 609. Gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—*Rabi* crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Poppy doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Pea, *masuri* and *makai* selling at 10 seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—men 660, women 626, children 294, total 1,480.

Saran.—Slight showers in parts. *Rabi* doing well. Sugarcane pressing continues. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 9th January—men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,416—total 4,466; gratuitous relief—men 782, women 2,259, children 728—total 3,769.

Champanan.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudless. *Rabi* doing well. Weeding proceeding. Prices still rising. Common rice at Motihari 8½ seers and Bettiah 9½ seers, *makai* at Motihari 10 seers and Bettiah 10½ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient. Numbers on relief works—men 31,014, women 27,483, children 20,557, total 79,054; gratuitous relief—men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203, total 3,407.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects of standing crops good. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 833, women 113, children 128—total 1,074; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 762, women 233, children 271—total 1,266; Hajipur subdivision—men 25, women 39, children 37—total 101. Gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 50, women 137, children 88—total 275.

Darbhanga.—Standing crops doing well except in Madhubani, where the prospects are bad. *Rahar* and rape seeds are excellent. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 9,819, women 10,793, children 4,738—total 25,350; Samastipur subdivision—men 560, women 82, children 48—total 690; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,799, women 6,784, children 2,500—total 20,083. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 762, women 1,436, children 625—total 2,823; Samastipur subdivision—men 55, women 125, children 15—total 195; Madhubani subdivision—men 2,833, women 7,179, children 4,133—total 14,145.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold with occasional westerly breeze. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of wheat and poppy good. Harvesting of paddy and weeding of *rabi* continue. Sugarcane pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Beguabarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

			Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Beguabarai	...	...	8½	
Jamui	...	...	8 to 9½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and bracing. Westerly wind. Sky clear. Reaping of paddy completed. *Kurthi* and *katai* being harvested. The late rain has improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of coarse rice as stated below:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 2	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	10 0
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	9 8

There has been a slight rise in the price of food-grains at Banka and Supaul during the week.

Purnea.—No rain. Reaping of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. *Rabi* crops doing well. A few cases of cattle-disease in Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9½ to 10	
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 11	

Malda.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished. *Rabi* crops a little improved by the rain which fell last week. Common rice selling at Sadar 8½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prices beginning to rise. Price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee at Rajmahal, and elsewhere 10 to 12 seers; maize 16 seers. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. Transplantation of *dalia* in progress. Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Bunki	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* continues. *Rabi* crops being injured for want of rain. *Dalia* crop flourishing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 11 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively; in the interior the price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Angul.—No rain. Mustard, castor, *mug*, *kulthi*, and winter vegetables are on the ground. Sugarcane being crushed. Condition of cattle good. Coarse rice 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 20 seers in Khondmala.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops the same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10½ to 15½ seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of sugarcane and poppy 10 to 12 annas. Harvesting of paddy finished; outturn 8 annas expected. Common rice selling from 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing continues. Rice sells at head-quarters 9 to 9½ seers per rupee and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm for the season. Price of coarse rice very high, ranging from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee in Mahuadair only. Prices of gram, *marua*, and wheat also very high. Test-works shut up.

Manbhum.—Rainfall .03. Weather seasonable, but hot. The only crop on the ground is *rabi*. Prospects generally as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Bagmundi, Raghunathpur, and Paru. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8 to 11	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	Old rice 8½	
				New " 10	

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Sugarcane and *rabi* not doing well. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few, slight showers in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. In Bihar (except in the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) the *rabi* crops are generally doing well; in parts of North and East Bengal these crops are fair; elsewhere they are reported to be very poor and in need of rain. In Bihar and Hazaribagh the prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. Transplantation of spring rice is going on, but rain is required for it in some districts. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from Midnapore, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, and Maubhum. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except from Darbhanga and Purnea, where it fell from 8½ and 9 seers to 9½ and 10 seers respectively, and from Balasore, where it rose from 13 to 11 seers a rupee. The price of Indian-corn has risen in Champaran from 10½ to 10 seers per rupee, and in Saran from 10½ seers to 10 seers 3 chitaks. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 3 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 9th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia (8th January)	...	1,034.
Khulna (6th ")	...	282.
Patna	...	609 (men 203, women 270, children 136).
Shahabad	...	1,480 (men 580, women 626, children 294).
Saran	...	4,496 (men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,446).
Champaran	...	79,054 (men 31,014, women 27,488, children 20,557).
Muzaffarpur	...	2,441 (men 1,620, women 335, children 486).
Darbhangā	...	46,182 (men 21,187, women 17,659, children 7,286).

Total for the whole Province ... 135,628, against 86,898 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	3,769 (men 782, women 2,259, children 728).
Champaran	...	3,407 (men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203).
Muzaffarpur	...	275 (men 50, women 137, children 88).
Darbhangā	...	17,163 (men 8,650, women 8,740, children 4,773).

Total for the whole Province ... 24,614, against 13,593 in the previous week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 13th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat, and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

FOOD-STAPLES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
RICE AND PADDY.				WHEAT.				GRAM AND PULSES.				OTHER FOOD-STAPLES.				TOTAL.				JUTE, RAW.				GUNNY, BAGG.				ONION.				Mustard seed.				Tea, Indian.				Cotton, raw.				Coal and soda.				Indigo.				Refined.				Unrefined.				Tobacco.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Rice.		Paddy.		Total (in rice).		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		M	

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th January 1897.

Bardwan.—Rainfall at Sadar .03, Kalna nil, Katwa .01, Raniganj .03. Weather cold, and fine *aman* harvest almost complete. *Rabi* prospects in Sadar subdivision fair; in Katwa subdivision *rabi* being irrigated; in Raniganj subdivision *rabi* badly in need of rain. Sugarcane wants rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	9 8 to 11 0	
Katwa	10 10 to 10 15	
Raniganj	10 4	

Birbhum.—03 rain on 3rd instant. Weather seasonable. Common rice sells from 9 seers 6 chitaks to 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar .02, Jadas .04, Khatra .03, Onda .08. Weather seasonably cold. Threshing of *aman* still continues. No improvement in *rabi* prospects. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Cowpox appeared in Barjora. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar .02 only. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Transplantation of *boro* commenced in Ghatal and in some parts of thana Panskura. Prospects of indigo and *rabi* crops getting worse for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan, Binpur, Garibeta, Keshpur, and Salbani. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	Old rice 9	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	New „ 10	
Tamluka	...	...	12 to 13	
Ghatal	...	...	9 to 14	
			11½ to 11½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable. *Kalan* and mustard being harvested. Rice lands being ploughed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 11½	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10
Basirhat	...	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11

Nadia.—Rainfall .01. Weather cold. Gathering of *kalan* continues. *Rabi* crops want rain. Prospects not promising. Harvesting of *aman* going on in the Ranaghat subdivision. Fodder sufficient. Water in sufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

	1st January
2nd	272
3rd	349
5th	406
6th	429
7th	464
8th	629
					1,031

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-station Kaliganj is 111 from 2nd to 7th January, and at police-station Tehatta on the 6th January is 21.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar .01. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo seems to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	10	
Kandi	...	...	11	

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* about to be closed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. It drizzled in the Sadar and Narail subdivisions on 3rd instant. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; crop below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* and *boro* paddy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11
Satkhire	...	...	Old rice	8
			New „	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers for staple food-grain. Number of test relief-works opened, two. Number of men employed as follows:—

1st January	...	...	...	...	126
2nd „	...	...	...	...	177
3rd „	...	...	...	...	187
4th „	...	...	...	...	244
5th „	...	...	...	...	290
6th „	...	...	...	...	282

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief from 29th December up to 6th January—men 74, women 236, children 200.

Rajahahi.—Harvesting of winter rice not yet over. Prospects of standing crops not good. Cultivation going on for sugarcane in Sadar. Fodder and water available everywhere except in Rajapur outpost. Common rice selling from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. The outturn of winter rice is estimated to be 10 annas. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather very cold and cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy about to be finished. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar .05. Weather seasonable. Hills—Potatoes and *phaphur* being harvested; *tori* progressing favourably; wheat and barley flowering. *Tera*—*Haimanti dhan* almost harvested; mustard in flower; *kalai* and potatoes being harvested; tobacco plants coming up. Coarse rice selling:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Tera	...	...	...	9	

Bhutta 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sugarcane still going on. Ploughing for *aus* continues. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and clear. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Ploughing for *aus* and jute going on in *pali* lands. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 9½ seers and in the interior from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair, but rain wanted. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* not very favourable. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Common rice selling between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Harvesting of rice going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) ranges from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Cutting of *aman* over. Transplantation of *boro* approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Prices of new rice —

	Sra.			
Sadar	11 to 12½
Brahmanbaria	8 to 12
Chandpur	10½ to 13
				per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. Reaping of *aman* finished. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects bad. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco good. Harvesting and threshing of paddy proceeding. Prices generally stationary. Common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Numbers on two test-works on Saturday, 9th January (figures for the third not received)—men 203, women 270, children 136—total 609. Gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—*Rabi* crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Report not received.

Saran.—Slight showers in parts. *Rabi* doing well. Sugarcane pressing continues. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 9th January—men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,416—total 4,466; gratuitous relief—men 783, women 2,259, children 728—total 3,769.

Champaran.—Report not received.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects of standing crops good. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 833, women 113, children 128—total 1,074; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 762, women 233, children 271—total 1,266; Hajipur subdivision—men 25, women 39, children 37—total 101. Gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 50, women 137, children 88—total 275.

Darbhanga.—Standing crops doing well except in Madhubani, where the prospects are bad. *Rahar* and rape seeds are excellent. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 9,819, women 10,793, children 4,738—total 25,350; Samastipur subdivision—men 669, women 82, children 48—total 699; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,799, women 6,784, children 2,500—total 20,083. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 762, women 1,436, children 625—total 2,823; Samastipur subdivision—men 55, women 125, children 15—total 195; Madhubani subdivision—men 2,833, women 7,179, children 4,133—total 14,145.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold with occasional westerly breeze. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of wheat and poppy good. Harvesting of paddy and weeding of *rabi* continue. Sugarcane pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

	Sra.			
Monghyr	9½
Begusarai	8½
Jamui	8 to 9½
				per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and bracing. Westerly wind. Sky clear. Reaping of paddy completed. *Kurthi* and *kalai* being harvested. The late rain has improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of coarse rice as stated below:—

	Sra. c.			
Sadar	10 2
Banks	10 0
Madhipura	10 0
Supaul	9 8
				per rupee.

There has been a slight rise in the price of food-grains at Banka and Supaul during the week.

Purnea.—No rain. Reaping of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. *Rabi* crops doing well. A few cases of cattle-disease in Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	10
Kishanganj	...	9½ to 10
Araria	...	10 to 11

per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished. *Rabi* crops a little improved by the rain which fell last week. Common rice selling at Sadar 8½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prices beginning to rise. Prices of common rice 7½ seers per rupee at Rajmahal, and elsewhere 10 to 12 seers; maize 16 seers. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *gura arad* going on. Transplantation of *dahua* in progress. Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Cuttack	...	11 13
Jajpur	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	14 7
Banki	...	15 12

per rupee.

Balasore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* continues. *Rabi* crops being injured for want of rain. *Dahua* crop flourishing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chuklas. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 11 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively; in the interior the price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Angul.—No rain. Mustard, castor, *mug*, *kutti*, and winter vegetables are on the ground. Sugarcane being crushed. Condition of cattle good. Coarse rice 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 20 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops the same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10½ to 15½ seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of sugarcane and poppy 10 to 12 annas. Harvesting of paddy finished; outturn 8 annas expected. Common rice selling from 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing continues. Rice sells at head-quarters 9 to 9½ seers per rupee and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm for the season. Price of coarse rice very high, ranging from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee in Mahadant only. Prices of gram, *marua*, and wheat also very high. Test-works shut up.

Manbhum.—Rainfall .03. Weather seasonable, but hot. The only crop on the ground is *rabi*. Prospects generally as before. Cattle-disease reported from thamas Bagundi, Maghunathpur, and Paru. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	8 to 11
Gobindpur	...	Old rice 8½
	...	New „ 10

per rupee.

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Sugarcane and *rabi* not doing well. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few, slight showers in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. In Bihar (except in the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) the *rabi* crops are generally doing well; in parts of North and East Bengal these crops are fair; elsewhere they are reported to be very poor and in need of rain. In Bihar and Hazaribagh the prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. Transplantation of spring rice is going on, but rain is required for it in some districts. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from Midnapore, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, and Manbhum. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except from Darbhanga and Purnea, where it fell from 8½ and 9 seers to 9½ and 10 seers respectively, and from Balasore, where it rose from 13 to 11 seers a rupee. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief

wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (report not received), Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 3 chitaks, Champaran (report not received), Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 9th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia (8th January)	...	1,034.
Khulna (6th ")	...	282.
Patna	...	609 (men 203, women 270, children 136).
Shahabad	...	Report not received.
Saran	...	4,496 (men 1,101, women 1,940, children 1,446).
Champaran	...	Report not received.
Muzaffarpur	...	2,441 (men 1,620, women 386, children 435).
Darbhanga	...	46,182 (men 21,187, women 17,659, children 7,286).

Total for the whole Province ... , against 86,898 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	3,769 (men 782, women 2,259, children 728).
Champaran	...	Report not received.
Muzaffarpur	...	275 (men 50, women 137, children 88).
Darbhanga	...	17,163 (men 3,650, women 8,740, children 4,773).

Total for the whole Province ... , against 13,593 in the previous week

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 12th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whores Imported.	RICE AND PADDY.					FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.					OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.
	Rice.	Paddy.		Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny, bagged.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Manufactured.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
BENGAL.																									
Burdwan	32,154	42,800	74,954	974	6,350	...	85,928	...	18,294	120	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	37,157	3,906	41,063	...	2,574	...	43,637	...	7,873	1,731	351	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	1,33,576	61,103	1,94,679	174	20,848	...	2,15,697	...	4,751	1,137	2,034	2,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hugli	1,22,035	30,103	1,52,138	4,754	20,848	...	1,77,690	...	20,420	13,153	820	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	7,771	1,13,761	1,21,532	...	220	...	1,21,752	...	21,800	6,283	1,210	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	9,711	9,543	19,254	...	1,14,597	...	1,33,851	...	2,353	7,870	1,314	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	26,700	30,421	57,121	...	6,116	...	63,237	...	4,100	1,204	1,116	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur	779	1,823	2,602	...	...	...	2,602	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9,194	0,136	9,330	...	17,038	...	26,428	...	7,623	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	60,217	88,247	1,48,464	...	106	...	1,48,570	...	21,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1,435	1,435	2,870	...	...	...	2,870	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	18,135	1,960	20,095	...	...	...	22,055	...	84,258	2,407	5,484	5,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	1,500	1,500	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	2,001	2,001	4,002	...	...	...	4,002	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1,702	1,702	3,404	...	...	...	3,404	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrmansingh	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	79,226	79,226	1,58,452	...	...	...	1,58,452	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	6,72,702	1,30,219	8,02,921	37,136	2,51,380	4,273	10,58,714	20,333,523	1,028,860	49,313	21,103	21,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.																									
Patna	1,233	...	1,233	...	34,896	...	36,129	...	276	1,701,160	9,383	9,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	11,237	...	11,237	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	4,094	...	4,094	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monirampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1,300	...	1,300	...	...	...	1,300	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	4,095	...	4,095	37,173	1,34,780	29,400	2,05,448	45,103	31,253	4,05,640	43,519	43,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One mow of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Excludes of beet obtained by local manufacture.

Whom imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										OILSEEDS.				FIBRE PRODUCTS.				COTTON.				SILK.				COAL AND COKE.				INDIGO.				SUGAR.				TOBACCO.			
	RICE AND PADDY.				WHEAT.		GRAM AND PULSES.		OTHER FEED-GRAINS.		TOTAL.		JUTE, RAW.		GUMBER, BAGG.		LINED.		MUSTARD SEED.		TEA, INDIAN.		COTTON, RAW.		COAL AND COKE.		INDIGO.		SUGAR.		TOBACCO.											
	Rice.		Paddy.		Total (in rice).		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.									
	3	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35									
OCEAN.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.									
	40	40,394	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
CEYLON.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.									
	40	40,394	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
INDIA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.									
	40	40,394	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
OTHER PLACES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.									
	40	40,394	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
GRAND TOTAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.									
	40	40,394	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
	10,301	43,946	1,07,043	40	4,397	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										

* One hundred of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Excludes of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1896 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linnseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		Tobacco.
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Indian ports, &c. :—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	31,537	30	31,567	...	45,980	84	74,830	48	3,039,300	...	2,451	7,531	...	6	1,006	...	...
Madras ...	10	...	10	...	30,055	1,343	31,413	...	97,990	...	...	23	...	607	101	...	...
Other ports in Madras ...	161	...	161	...	7,441	...	7,602	...	130,330	...	800	19	...	6	54	...	...
Burma ...	5,199	...	5,199	4,917	12,795	603	22,300	27	947,975	90	...	135	65	16	1,314	415	34,137
Other Indian ports ...	236	...	236	91	3,097	...	3,508	...	104,550	...	...	...	...	33	1,333	747	2,478
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Inter- portal trade ...	37,304	30	37,334	5,908	85,245	1,990	1,23,651	70	3,390,375	90	3,257	7,759	65	655	2,593	1,182	35,540
Foreign ports :—																	
United Kingdom ...	35,503	...	35,513	...	60,051	...	1,08,156	3,31,323	4,140,450	5,08,405	...	2,79,394	1,445	340	...	...	...
Other Foreign ports ...	2,54,050	30	2,54,081	559	44,247	4,071	3,33,447	1,00,371	7,676,400	1,64,336	22,345	14,163	10,230	553	43	6	4,273
Total of Foreign trade ...	2,83,153	...	2,83,194	559	1,12,298	4,071	4,41,603	1,01,744	11,816,850	1,65,641	22,345	14,163	11,798	1,093	43	6	4,273
Grand Total of 1896 Exports in August ...	3,30,410	60	3,30,470	6,467	1,29,493	6,061	5,80,063	1,01,872	14,997,225	1,67,201	25,605	15,426	11,963	1,648	2,731	1,188	40,234
in August ... 1896	7,61,513	30,490	7,92,003	1,86,264	1,54,369	13,334	11,04,301	2,30,413	17,997,030	1,69,836	707	3,03,609	16,199	1,924	4,739	1,847	34,020

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		Tobacco, manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un-refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Sp.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats ...	4,87,032	74,921	44,713	2,00,456	5,131	1,07,806	739,057	43,931	43,761	84	4,645	303	9,385	...	1,453	42,549	13,835
river steamers ...	40,165	16,600	4,379	22,029	.....	1,91,631	0,300	3,311	50,513	1,21,806	...	403	2,100	...	134	61	600
rail { E. I. Railway	60,437	31,333	1,73,144	1,52,659	30,470	60,014	54,003	4,15,301	97,840	1,423	27,780	730	30,31,300	103	.....	15,600	4,733
	30,240	143	617	46,074	.....	112,91,790	304,210	5,931	9,681	71,434	694	300	.....	...	1,594	2,112	45,570
{ H. B. S. Rail- way.																	
road ...	61,536	10,683	...	330	.....	12,634	69,400	130	...	...	394	...	3,120	...	430	2,640	2,335
sea ...	79,897	40,682	.....	2,648	.....	...	87,250	.....	438	1,234	23,193	...	10,330	...	1,43,927	61,883	797
Grand Total of 1896	7,55,303	1,34,401	2,20,883	4,31,116	35,991	30,79,023	1,132,722	5,68,098	1,91,611	2,36,460	50,911	1,907	30,65,334	193	1,47,501	1,34,913	67,755
Imports in August ... 1896	9,43,678	67,219	2,11,562	3,70,681	31,413	10,99,090	3,010,000	3,73,961	1,23,513	2,40,667	43,950	2,114	...	...	1,91,374	53,236	64,000

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August 1896:—

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Commodity exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
ORISSA.															
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Cuttack	1,400	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bhubaneswar	78,433	...	614	2,110	24,164	4,908	81,150	Bahar	2,310	...	150	...	...	...	...
Bombay	20,452	792	75	705	14,091	2,011	41,045	Total of Orissa	37,743	...	163	1,150	20,747	27,243	111,630
Brecon	222,358	...	3,024	...	34,300	2,972	18,214	CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Buxar	89,078	2,000	325	120	3,204	8,152	78,308	Hazaribagh	18,408	...	132	...	5,190	697	1,325
Calcutta	1,17,298	6,000	825	...	3,800	4,167	12,500	Manikpur	9,690	4,053	5	...	16,339	3,010	2,065
Chandpur	1,61,982	...	941	370	28,527	4,167	30,802	Singbhum	14,578	...	37	...	2,970	628	...
Chennai	6,757	6,617	190	190	18,871	2,103	67,800	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,30,285	1,003	38	865	25,022	5,138	3,805
Chitabadi	82,444	...	943	8	18,002	2,500	1,401	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal							
Chittagong	31,492	...	161	15	18,245	2,455	3,710	41,17,784	18,853	10,648	21,221	6,50,106	2,03,763	984,672	...
Chittagong	28,400	...	300	220	15,248	1,105	6,842	OTHER PROVINCES.							
Chittagong	20,100	...	201	...	13,457	1,221	5,252	Assam	6,22,200	...	6,623	78	39,087	14,657	23,700
Chittagong	42,138	...	40	...	13,554	2,000	45	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,35,097	13,621	3,818	434	26,621	96,943	121,270
Chittagong	1,10,000	...	250	...	4,781	1,591	315	Punjab	6,08,467	16,339	423	14	20	8,672	36,285
Chittagong	1,12,000	...	13	...	27,801	3,300	3,115	Central Provinces	49,373	...	149	457	...	4,481	13,165
Chittagong	81,380	...	41	...	6,990	645	5,105	Rajputana and Central India	56,200	...	77	...	...	1,473	15,780
Chittagong	10,000	...	300	...	33,207	18,250	6,000	Bihar	750	30	...	...	...	...	2,003
Chittagong	70,000	...	51	...	1,000	...	31	Bombay	10,405	100	...	...	...	...	2,50,200
Chittagong	6,10,000	...	3,344	...	66,101	10,000	12,237	Madras	6,210	...	5	2-4	...	384	368,679
Chittagong	1,47,000	...	351	...	27,018	2,400	210	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Chittagong	74,000	...	120	...	2,701	8,715	11,200	Other places	1,30,885	1,400	615	...	197	647,976	...
Chittagong	40,000	...	1,000	...	4,000	3,800	8,200	Grand Total of Ex-ports in August, 1896	67,50,000	50,000	20,400	41,031	7,54,843	5,02,437	18,990,892
Chittagong	18,000	...	300	...	2,000	200	500	ports in August, 1895	92,05,707	50,000	24,000	34,263	7,54,116	3,07,182	18,925,331
Chittagong	27,000	...	217	...	2,000								
Chittagong	24,000								
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Meteorological Report of the Province

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.141	29.683	30.036	30.099	+0.039	N15°W	20	88.0	47.8	51.7	55.3	58.5	+1.7
		Baniganj	Baniganj	29.916	29.621	29.700	30.104	—	N47°W	53	89.2	40.8	40.8	53.7	64.9	+4.9
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1.1
		Bankura	Bankura	29.929	29.674	29.807	30.075	—	N82°W	11	88.1	46.8	50.1	54.0	57.4	+1.1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30.077	29.631	29.970	30.051	+0.027	N3°W	25	90.3	48.1	48.8	54.9	58.9	+1.1
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sanger Island	30.164	29.937	30.092	30.082	+0.020	N16°E	131	85.0	48.6	79.3	57.8	69.4	+1.8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30.233	29.966	30.110	30.078	+0.030	N17°W	68	85.4	45.7	78.2	54.6	66.4	+0.9
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30.240	29.940	30.091	30.090	—	N32°W	80	85.3	40.6	43.2	50.6	63.4	—
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30.178	29.910	30.066	30.088	+0.037	N45°E	16	84.7	45.4	76.7	53.0	65.9	—
		Jessore	Jessore	30.203	29.931	30.080	30.070	+0.042	N4°W	33	83.0	40.5	79.4	50.1	64.6	-1.1
		Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30.165	29.911	30.058	30.081	+0.030	N3°W	45	82.1	43.2	78.1	52.2	63.2	+0.9	
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30.122	29.834	29.999	30.066	+0.041	N30°W	53	82.3	41.6	77.4	49.6	62.8	—	
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.984	29.718	29.852	30.112	+0.057	N3°E	40	80.4	40.6	75.6	52.2	64.0	—	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.137	22.806	23.047	—	+0.018	886°E	87	55.6	31.6	43.1	30.8	42.0	—	
	Gnatong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Rangpur	Rangpur	30.135	29.870	30.011	30.097	+0.046	N30°E	16	80.0	42.6	70.3	51.0	63.7	+0.7
		Hogra	Hogra	30.171	29.907	30.047	30.064	—	N16°W	32	82.3	45.2	77.2	52.9	66.4	—
		Fabna	Sirajganj	30.187	29.920	30.083	30.070	+0.040	N	50	81.0	44.1	77.5	53.0	65.3	—
		Dacca	Narayanganj	30.190	29.946	30.037	30.062	+0.047	N6°W	50	82.1	42.2	78.5	53.2	66.2	—
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.182	29.921	30.053	30.067	+0.046	N63°E	6	80.7	42.6	76.9	53.1	62.1	—
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30.102	29.936	30.076	30.072	+0.047	N	28	80.7	44.0	77.4	52.4	64.9	—
	Chittagong	Backergunge	Barisal	30.194	29.936	30.001	30.050	+0.042	Osaka	27	84.3	47.0	70.8	44.5	66.4	—
		Tipperra	Comilla	30.182	29.968	30.075	30.080	—	N1°E	25	83.9	43.1	80.0	54.9	68.0	—
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30.169	29.959	30.063	30.047	—	N6°E	44	82.6	43.0	78.4	51.4	64.9	—
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30.108	29.900	30.018	30.053	+0.042	N22°E	40	83.2	40.3	60.2	50.0	67.7	—
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.1	40.1	67.6	52.9	60.1	—
		Patna	Bankipore	30.040	29.831	29.959	30.107	+0.010	S76°W	30	82.4	41.7	74.6	51.7	63.2	—
BIHAR.	Patna	Siaya	Siaya	29.872	29.845	29.753	30.100	+0.036	S3°E	45	85.0	44.0	70.2	62.7	64.3	—
		Dehri	Dehri	—	—	—	—	—	S26°W	163	83.3	47.7	75.7	54.4	66.1	—
		Shehabad	Huzar	30.020	29.758	29.895	30.105	+0.020	S31°W	97	84.1	43.0	78.2	51.1	63.7	—
		Arrah	Arrah	30.073	29.820	29.854	30.110	—	N63°W	15	85.2	41.8	70.8	40.3	61.9	—
		Varanasi	Chhapra	30.073	29.817	29.865	30.103	—	N63°W	33	84.4	42.4	76.1	48.0	62.3	—
		Champaran	Motihari	30.038	29.750	29.897	30.068	—	W	77	89.0	35.0	78.5	44.6	60.0	—
	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30.094	29.811	29.853	30.104	—	N84°W	20	80.3	40.3	74.4	44.5	61.6	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30.090	29.810	29.952	30.094	+0.020	N75°W	40	81.4	42.8	76.1	51.7	63.4	—
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30.090	29.830	29.973	30.095	+0.043	S07°W	57	82.4	42.8	77.5	50.8	62.9	—
		Purnea	Purnea	30.141	29.859	29.912	30.161	+0.060	N65°W	40	81.8	40.3	76.2	48.2	62.1	—
		Malda	Malda	30.170	29.902	29.954	30.053	—	N43°W	68	82.1	40.6	77.7	49.9	63.9	—
ORISSA.	Orissa	Southal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.736	29.484	29.614	30.090	+0.036	N46°W	16	85.4	43.4	77.1	51.7	64.4	—
		Cuttack	Cuttack	30.132	29.927	30.041	30.067	+0.026	N27°E	31	80.7	42.1	83.9	60.1	72.0	—
		False Point	False Point	30.194	29.985	30.103	30.067	+0.034	N10°W	124	85.2	44.0	80.4	58.9	68.6	—
		Balasore	Balasore	30.182	30.011	30.091	30.067	+0.040	N37°W	13	82.4	46.4	82.7	64.9	68.5	—
		Puri	Puri	30.187	29.984	30.101	30.064	—	N	183	81.8	44.6	82.7	63.4	75.3	—
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	30.190	30.003	30.101	30.065	—	N23°W	223	80.2	44.6	83.2	61.6	73.0	—
	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29.160	27.956	28.058	30.104	+0.027	N74°W	122	80.8	40.3	76.0	51.8	63.2	—
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	29.041	27.848	27.944	30.114	+0.053	N67°W	73	80.4	43.9	76.4	51.8	63.0	—
		Palamao	Daltonganj	29.500	28.800	29.150	30.140	—	N44°W	82	84.4	37.0	75.2	46.7	61.2	—
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Singbhum	Chalchala	29.467	28.232	28.852	30.187	—	S62°W	10	87.2	44.0	80.5	52.7	64.8	—
		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29.230	28.673	28.951	30.133	+0.089	N00°E	85	77.3	43.2	71.8	49.8	60.7	—
Assam.	Goalpara	Dubri	30.157	29.880	29.919	30.097	+0.033	N45°E	160	80.4	48.5	75.8	60.0	64.7	—	
	Oscher	Silchar	30.138	29.890	29.959	30.080	+0.064	E	10	84.3	45.5	80.7	63.4	67.1	—	

* 30 days.

| 16 days.

| 20 days.

| 30 days.

| 24 days.

| 26 days.

| 27 days.

Bengal for the month of December 1896.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.	
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL.											
Wind, S. E.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, S. E. M.	Variation from normal mean, S. E. M.		491 month.					Since 10th October 1896.						
					Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean amount, per rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean amount, per rainy days.	Normal mean, per rainy days.		
34	-2	216	+0.1	NH	NH	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.23	0.02	2.12	-2.20	0.00	2.47	Burdwan.	
35	-1	17	-	NH	NH	0.05	0.10	-0.09	0.25	0.05	1.83	-1.81	0.23	2.56	Birbhum.	
36	-1	23	-	NH	NH	0.18	-0.13	0.00	0.20	0.03	2.04	-2.01	0.10	2.73	Bankura.	
37	-1	17	-	NH	NH	0.19	-0.16	0.00	0.29	0.06	2.02	-2.04	0.17	3.00	Midnapore.	
38	-1	20	0	NH	NH	0.21	-0.21	0.00	0.37	NH	2.41	-2.44	0.00	2.97	Hookhly.	
39	-1	17	-	NH	NH	0.22	-0.22	0.00	0.47	0.01	2.27	-2.29	0.00	3.17	Kowrah.	
40	-1	17	-0.3	NH	NH	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.41	0.07	2.46	-2.53	0.23	3.60	Ch. Parganas.	
41	-1	21	-	NH	NH	0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.46	0.05	2.81	-2.70	0.00	3.38	Calcutta.	
42	-1	24	+0.6	NH	NH	0.01	0.19	-0.06	0.11	0.23	2.33	-2.35	0.00	2.75	Nadia.	
43	-1	17	-0.4	NH	NH	0.17	-0.17	0.00	0.24	0.03	2.14	-2.11	0.20	2.81	Haridabad.	
44	-1	17	-	NH	NH	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.41	0.02	2.25	-2.33	0.00	3.20	Jessore.	
45	-1	0.06	-	0.03	0.03	0.06	-0.03	0.00	0.16	0.07	1.68	-1.61	0.20	2.15	Khulna.	
46	-1	1.6	-	0.16	0.14	0.11	+0.03	1.00	0.28	0.31	1.35	-1.01	1.40	1.90	Rajshahi.	
47	-1	0.7	-	0.01	0.03	0.04	+0.01	0.00	0.14	0.25	1.65	-0.73	2.00	2.10	Dinajpur.	
48	+3	3.5	+0.4	0.00	0.40	0.26	+0.13	0.75	0.73	1.97	3.08	-1.75	4.00	3.18	Jalpaiguri.	
49	-1	2.0	-	0.10	0.11	-0.05	0.00	0.28	0.02	1.05	-1.33	0.75	3.15	3.15	Darjeeling.	
50	-1	1	-	NH	NH	0.12	-0.03	0.40	0.25	0.22	1.08	-1.46	0.80	1.58	Cooch Behar.	
51	-1	1	-	NH	NH	0.13	-0.09	0.25	0.33	0.23	2.27	-2.02	0.75	2.19	Rangpur.	
52	-1	1	-	NH	NH	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.38	NH	2.36	-2.36	0.00	3.23	Bogra.	
53	-1	1	-	NH	NH	0.18	-0.16	0.00	0.37	0.05	3.20	-3.21	0.20	3.76	Fabna.	
54	-1	1	-	NH	NH	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.23	0.29	2.53	-2.24	0.03	2.79	Dacca.	
55	-1	1.4	-	NH	NH	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.29	0.06	2.00	-2.02	0.33	3.43	Mymensingh.	
56	-1	0.7	-	NH	NH	0.30	-0.26	0.00	0.44	NH	4.03	-4.03	0.00	4.27	Faridpur.	
57	-1	0.30	-	NH	NH	0.19	-0.19	0.00	0.31	0.10	3.04	-3.44	0.22	4.08	Backergunge.	
58	-1	1.0	-	NH	NH	0.34	-0.04	0.00	0.48	NH	5.30	-5.39	0.00	4.08	Tippera.	
59	-1	2.0	+0.3	NH	NH	0.02	-0.23	0.00	0.73	0.32	5.70	-5.39	1.10	4.23	Noakhali.	
60	-1	1.30	-	NH	NH	0.56	-0.28	0.05	0.63	0.31	4.64	-4.23	1.40	5.59	Chittagong.	
61	-7	2.6	+0.6	0.26	0.29	0.08	+0.21	1.33	0.71	0.50	1.38	-0.58	2.33	1.69	South Hilla. Lushai.	
62	+3	2.6	+1.1	0.32	0.46	0.18	+0.20	1.00	0.26	1.16	1.13	+0.03	2.00	1.63	Paina.	
63	-1	3.1	-	0.13	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gaya.	
64	-1	1.30	-	0.37	0.33	0.22	+0.17	1.23	0.20	1.31	1.63	-0.26	2.33	1.77	Shahabad.	
65	-1	1.96	-	0.23	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
66	-1	1.06	-	0.21	0.47	0.12	+0.36	1.33	0.29	0.63	1.30	-0.83	1.60	1.33	Saran.	
67	-1	1.1	-	0.34	0.20	0.10	+0.23	1.20	0.41	0.43	1.17	-0.74	1.73	1.33	Champaran.	
68	-1	1.4	-	0.36	0.46	0.09	+0.37	1.14	0.41	0.41	1.03	-	-	1.43	Muzaffarpur.	
69	-1	1.7	+0.6	0.13	0.12	0.09	+0.44	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.55	-0.23	1.30	1.13	Darbhanga.	
70	-1	1.7	-	0.11	0.10	-	+0.01	0.40	0.17	0.19	0.30	-0.80	1.00	1.57	Monghyr.	
71	-1	2.3	-	0.13	0.11	0.07	+0.04	0.20	0.26	0.14	1.04	-0.90	0.90	1.30	Rangpur.	
72	+4	2.7	+1.7	0.12	0.16	0.10	-	0.20	0.31	0.34	1.17	-0.79	1.60	1.35	Surma.	
73	-1	2.8	-	0.18	0.12	0.06	+0.06	0.30	0.21	0.13	1.49	-1.56	0.80	1.40	Malda.	
74	-1	3.0	-	0.63	0.80	0.11	+0.34	0.66	0.23	0.38	1.51	-1.21	0.56	1.00	South Parganas.	
75	+2	2.1	+0.3	NH	NH	0.33	-0.23	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.19	-3.43	0.23	0.23	0.23	Outlack.
76	-1	1.9	-0.6	NH	NH	0.30	-0.20	0.00	0.41	0.06	3.08	-3.50	0.14	4.20	Balaoro.	
77	-1	0.00	-	NH	NH	0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.60	0.00	7.16	-7.00	0.40	6.14	Short's Island.	
78	-1	0.4	-	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puri.	
79	-1	5.6	+1.7	0.00	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80	-1	0.8	-	0.30	0.77	0.23	+0.66	0.67	0.33	1.33	1.63	-0.31	2.00	1.97	Hazaribagh.	
81	-1	1.7	-	1.70	0.96	0.27	+0.69	1.75	0.23	2.07	1.08	+0.34	3.50	3.33	Lohardaga.	
82	-1	0.14	-	0.14	0.14	-0.03	-	0.50	0.33	0.24	1.40	-1.25	1.00	2.08	Palamau.	
83	-1	3.8	-	NH	NH	0.36	-0.26	0.00	0.37	0.43	2.17	-1.66	0.75	3.20	Manbhum.	
84	+2	?	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Singbhum.	
85	+3	3.00	+0.7	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bilmar.	
86	+4	3.0	+0.3	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumka.	
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cochin.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

[illegible]

Bengal in December 1896.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

General Information																					
Districts																					
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Bengal in December 1896—continued.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

[illegible]

1

Bengel in December 1893—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
																															Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1898 up to 31st December 1898.	Average rainfall from 1st Oct. up to 31st December.	Station.	District.	Division.	Metropolitan District.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1896.**

• The chief features of the weather in Bengal during the month of December were:—

1. The unsettled weather, which continued in the south of the Bay with but little interruption, never extended into Bengal or even into the north of the Bay. A storm of some severity developed suddenly in the south-east of the Bay in the early part of the month, and caused strong winds as far north as Diamond Island. As has been the case under similar conditions for some months, the storm was of much shorter duration than usual; and though the depression showed signs of moving into the north of the Bay, it filled up as quickly as it formed, leaving only squally weather over the south of the Bay.

The retreating monsoon current continued to blow strongly almost to the end of the month on the Madras Coast, but the area of rainfall was slowly contracting southwards, and towards the end of the month was confined to Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

2. As no storms entered the north of the Bay, fine settled weather prevailed over the whole Province until the occurrence of the first disturbance of the kind usual in the cold-weather season, approaching the Province from the west.

The first shallow depression entered Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 24th, and gave rise to a short period of cloudy unsettled weather over the greater part of the Province. The rainfall was fairly general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 25th, but was in almost all cases very light, only seven rain-registering stations reporting more than a quarter of an inch.

A few days afterwards a second depression caused heavier and more general rain, most of which fell on the 31st. The influence of this second disturbance was less marked on the general weather in the south of the Province, as the sky was cloudy for a short time only, but it extended further eastward and caused light general rainfall in North Bengal.

3. Pressure was, on an average for the whole month, uniformly high by about .04 inch, and the prevailing wind directions were such as usually obtain in December, westerly in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and north or north-east in Bengal proper.

For some considerable time temperature has been several degrees above the normal during the day and lower than usual at night. The average maximum and minimum values for December show the same peculiarity, but not so decidedly as in previous months. During the latter part of the month comparatively low temperature continued throughout the day.

At the beginning of the month weather was quiet in the south of the Bay, and rainfall had ceased on the Madras Coast. This was probably due to the slight pressure gradient caused by a shallow depression over Bengal and the north of the Bay. Defect in consequence of a brisk fall of pressure on the 1st was about a tenth of an inch over the whole Province, and readings in Bengal proper were less than those in the south of Madras. Temperature in Bengal at that time was much above the normal, especially in the west of the Province. Daily means were 8° above the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, and the western half of South-West Bengal, while in the eastern half of the Province there was excess of from 2° to 4° . The rapid rise of pressure on the 2nd left the distribution almost normal, and as temperature fell several degrees, there was a large excess in Orissa only. Changes were of little importance till the 5th, when a further brisk rise of pressure led to a steepening of the gradient over the Bay and a renewal of north-east monsoon weather on the Madras Coast.

Pressure continued to rise on the 6th over both the Province and the Bay, but the change was greater in Bengal, and a considerable excess had accumulated. The rapid increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island and the rising sea showed that a disturbance had begun over the Bay. As a strong westerly wind was shortly afterwards reported from Colombo, the disturbance seemed to be caused by a wide-spread depression over the south of the Bay. Weather remained squally in the east of the Bay till the 9th, when the depression became more diffused owing to a fall of pressure, which went on slowly for several days. The squally weather spread south-westward, and was felt in Ceylon and Madras two or three days afterwards; but by that time the depression had altogether disappeared.

From the 12th any disturbance in the Bay was too far south to influence weather in Bengal, and the pressure oscillations usual in settled weather went on with no interruption. Temperature, however, which had been steadily above the normal in the west of the Province, began to fall, and comparatively cool weather became general over the whole Province about the middle of the month. The greatest defect was in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and was at times as much as 3° . The cool wave spread eastward, and was most marked in East and North Bengal on the 21st, when defect varied from 4° to 7° .

On the 22nd the influence of the slight disturbance, which was advancing from the west, began to be felt in Bengal. It was shown more in the rising temperature and the shifting winds than in pressure changes, which were extremely small except on the 24th, when there was a fall of .05 inch. The large defect in temperature had disappeared by

the 24th, and there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds, but the only sign of a low-pressure area was in readings being somewhat higher in the west and north-east of the Province than in the central districts. Cloudy weather was general on the 24th and 25th, and, as stated above, light rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the latter date.

The disturbance had ceased on the 26th, pressure having risen moderately, and ordinary weather continued for two or three days. On the 28th pressure was again falling, especially in the northern districts, where the change was rapid, and winds were southerly in Chota Nagpur and, the west of Bihar. There was a good deal of cloud, but no further sign of unsettled weather till the 31st, when the irregular pressure changes caused a decided depression over Bihar. On that day there was a brisk rise in East Bengal and a slow to moderate rise in all other districts except Bihar, where there was a fall of .02 inch. Readings diminished from 30.12 inch in the south-east of the Province to 30.07 inch in North Bihar, and winds were east or south-east except in Lower Bengal, where they remained north. The depression had concentrated owing to these changes, and the rainfall was, in consequence, confined to the northern districts, and heavier than would have been the case but for the brisk increase of pressure in Lower Bengal. General rain fell in Bihar, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, the falls being more than half an inch in parts of Bihar, and between 1 and 2 inches at Pachamba, Lohardaga, Chainpur, and Palaman.

Pressure changes have rarely been of much importance, the usual oscillations about the normal prevailing almost throughout the month. On one or two occasions there was excess of more than .1 inch; and as defect was always small, the effect of these comparatively high readings is shown in the means which are above the normal by .03 inch in North Bengal and about .03 inch in the other districts. The two shallow depressions which passed across the north of the Province at the end of the month were so slight that readings were nowhere below the normal.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively warm days in the early part of the month, the mean maximum temperature for the whole month is above the normal by rather variable amounts between a fraction of a degree in North Bengal and 3° in part of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Night temperature, on the other hand, was generally low, and the means are moderately in defect except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the South of Bihar where there is a small excess. The mean monthly temperature is practically normal for the large divisions except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where there is excess of 1.8° and 2.8° respectively.

Rainfall.—In Orissa and Lower Bengal there has been no rain. In North Bengal there was general light rain on the 31st, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur general but more variable falls were recorded on the 25th and 31st. The amounts reported from the various rainfall stations are given in the accompanying table, and need not be referred to more fully.

The average fall in Chota Nagpur was .45 inch, in Bihar .28 inch and in North Bengal less than .1 inch. As very little rain falls in any part of the Province in a normal year in December, the first two amounts are both above the normal—the former by a quarter of an inch and the latter by nearly a fifth.

The following table gives in a condensed form the summary of the rainfall information in Bengal for the whole year. It gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall of the year with the normal values in each of the six meteorological divisions of Bengal, the actual falls being expressed as percentages of the normal amounts:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	81	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	86	1	4	7	81
North Bengal ...	8	8	2	63	143	49	106	39	109	26	60	70	78
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	9	4	0	79
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	86	75	75	2	160	233	75
Orissa ...	8	9	60	31	78	162	131	128	88	2	3	0	100
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	0	102	214	88

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of December 1896:—

METEOROLOGICAL Divisions.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.		Since 16th October 1896.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	No. of days.
South-West Bengal	90.3	40.3	80.4	55.8	67.0	+0.3	0.01	0.13	-0.14	0.06	0.28	-0.22	0.04	2.57
North Bengal	82.3	41.3	76.9	51.3	64.3	-0.2	0.02	0.10	-0.08	0.31	0.24	+0.07	0.41	1.79
East Bengal	84.3	44.0	78.3	53.6	66.1	-0.6	Nil	0.27	-0.27	Nil	0.40	-0.40	0.13	3.51
Bihar	85.4	33.0	76.6	50.3	63.2	+0.2	0.24	0.12	+0.10	0.35	0.13	+0.00	0.61	1.24
Orissa	91.3	46.4	82.3	58.6	70.4	+1.6	Nil	0.31	-0.31	Nil	0.51	-0.63	0.10	5.13
Chota Nagpur	87.2	43.0	76.0	52.1	64.5	+3.3	0.45	0.31	+0.24	0.20	0.20	+0.30	0.64	1.79
Assam	84.3	43.3	75.9	52.3	64.3	-0.5								

* Daitongari not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30.059		
The average pressure of December from 24 years' registers	30.027		
The highest pressure in the month	30.238	27th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.892	1st	16
The range of pressure	0.346		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	250.2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	332.8		
The mean temperature of the month	65.4		
The average temperature of December from 24 years' registers	68.0		
The highest temperature in the month	83.7	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	45.5	22nd	
The range of temperature during the month	38.2		
The mean daily range of temperature	28.3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	29.1	22nd	
The mean humidity of the month	68		
The average humidity of December from 24 years' registers	71		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.417		
The average vapour tension of December from 9 years' registers	0.476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.52		
The average cloud proportion of December from 19 years' registers	1.58		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of December from 48 years' registers	0.23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in December from 24 years' registers	1		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	129.4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51.4		
The greatest sun temperature	137.7	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	57.4	5th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	45.6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	9.5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	12.4	20th	
The mean movement of the wind per day	56.1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	84.0	13th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10.0	1st, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 374, N.E. 24, E. 11, S.E. 1, S. 18, S.W. 20, W. 33, N.W. 161, Calm 102.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.8° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 11th January 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
3rd to 9th January 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	3rd	116.5	4.2	30.085	65.0	72.8	13.1	59.7	61.1	0.477	57.6	75	NNE	60	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, o, d
"	4th	123.3	7.0	30.098	64.1	74.0	19.0	55.0	58.2	400	53.4	70	NNE and N by E	62	Nil	Chiefly clear, a.
"	5th	125.4	7.8	30.085	63.3	74.6	20.4	54.2	56.1	358	49.7	64	N by E and N by W.	79	"	Clear, a.
"	6th	125.3	9.2	30.053	62.3	75.5	24.5	51.0	56.0	368	50.5	69	N by W and NW by N.	63	"	Clear, a.
"	7th	120.6	8.2	30.012	62.9	76.4	26.8	49.6	56.6	378	51.2	69	NW by N	56	"	Clear, a.
"	8th	131.6	■	29.972	■.1	7■.■	26.6	58.2	58.2	499	52.7	68	NW by N and NW by W.	71	"	Clear, a.
"	9th	133.5	9.4	30.056	66.1	79.8	25.7	64.1	58.4	390	52.1	65	NW by W and W	86	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 30.037

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.021

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 55.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.4

The mean temperature of the seven days 64.2

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 67.5

The extreme variation of temperature 30.2

The maximum temperature 79.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 9

The mean relative humidity % 69

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 72

The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th January 1897 Inches. Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.09

The total fall from 1st to 9th January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.09

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; a, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th January 1897.

J. H. GILLISLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° F.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1897..		Inches.	°		°		°		Inches.		%	Inches.
January	3rd	30.140	67.1	74.0	18.9	60.2	65.6	58.9	.410	53.6	65	Nil
"	4th	30.121	65.7	75.2	19.5	58.1	65.7	58.7	.370	50.6	54	"
"	5th	30.162	65.6	76.0	22.1	58.9	68.1	59.5	.387	52.6	56	"
"	6th	30.126	64.0	77.2	26.5	60.7	66.6	58.7	.391	52.1	60	"
"	7th	30.097	64.5	78.0	27.1	60.8	68.6	58.2	.348	49.0	48	"
"	8th	30.049	67.6	81.5	27.8	58.7	72.4	62.2	.420	64.6	63	"
"	9th	30.081	67.8	82.0	28.6	58.7	73.6	61.7	.405	53.1	51	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches 30.110

The mean temperature of the seven days ° 65.9

The extreme variation of temperature 81.3

The maximum temperature 82.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 56

The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th January 1897 Inches Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of November 1896.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.										Remarks.								
		Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Small-pox.					Typhoid.					Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Infant.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,201,890	2,164	37.24	11	0.06	12	0.01	2,307	1.94	12	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01	12	0.01	
Presidency	Calcutta	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Calcutta	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Calcutta	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Calcutta	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Rajahmundry	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Rajahmundry	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Rajahmundry	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Chittoorg	Chittoorg	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chittoorg	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chittoorg	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chittoorg	1,004,106	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Panna	Panna	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Panna	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Panna	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Panna	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Orissa	Orissa	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Orissa	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Orissa	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Orissa	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chota Nagpur	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chota Nagpur	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
	Chota Nagpur	1,177,029	1,298	41.13	11	0.06	12	0.01	1,158	1.15	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	11	0.01	
Total		71,070,235	142,985	40.99	1,415	0.08	141	0.01	141,701	40.99	141	0.01	141	0.01	141	0.01	141	0.01	141	0.01	141	0.01	141	0.01	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1894.			20,406	3.36			173,280	39.16															
Difference + or -									-10,619	-3.79															
Difference + or -																									

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for October 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th December 1896.

Division.	Districts.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
		Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.		INJURY.	OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.		
					Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	5,784	26.98	243	1.14	18	.07	2,393	15.36	153	60	77	9.4	694	3.99	4,461	21.96	5,835	26.82
	Total for the whole Province, a series of corresponding months of previous five years.	71,076,253	218,417	30.46	5,789	1.36	314	.04	120,014	20.98	3,225	4.7	9,428	13.4	27,977	4.48	156,213	26.27	107,144	23.24
	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1893.	...	...	...	1,911	1.50	357	.06	154,741	98.44	4,439	7.2	2,797	3.6	28,925	6.60	197,161	33.54	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	-7,629	-1.49	-73	-0.9	-39,047	-5.16	-1,224	-1.74	-433	Equal	-9,600	-3.9	-40,811	-6.46	...	...
District.	Midnapore	32,464	34	19.60	1	.36	...	...	48	17.70	78	6.60	2	7.2	23	10.68	...	36.36	92	34.30
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,320,631	9,634	26.82	130	6.0	11	.04	3,027	25.48	703	3.60	12	3.6	1,787	9.19	6,766	29.64	6,510	36.04
	Average of the corresponding months of previous five years.	...	5,077	24.06	726	3.78	9	.08	2,431	17.64	525	4.20	35	4.8	1,722	8.76	4,810	35.01	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	+407	+2.26	-606	-3.18	+3	+0.1	-401	-9.16	-134	-1.60	-3	-1.2	+68	+3.7	-1,460	-8.40	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th January 1897.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IMMIGRATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of November 1896.

[illegible]

OLBERT,
The 12th January 1897.

A. S. THOMPSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Bone Canele. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other bonds.

C CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th of January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH JANUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,299	2,08,495	3,151	1,457	2,84,885	4,616
Jute	247	93,600	1,862	302	96,525	1,524
Firewood	99	46,362	687	108	69,125	932
Other articles	939	2,14,990	3,185	947	2,20,250	3,226
Total	2,578	5,63,447	8,715	2,714	6,64,385	10,258

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th November 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	79,70,178	11,18,759	60,56,181	11,40,409	1,91,003	81,019		
Cotton, raw	3,78,797	1,56,965	2,07,002	2,46,637			11,795	248
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	8,925	4,069	4,925	3,200			1,500	814
2.—Ditto Indian	31,502	19,055	40,130	24,583	7,640	5,924		
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,50,096	1,78,463	1,78,463	1,84,375	16,463	19,913		
4.—Ditto Indian	34,963	20,689	18,887	24,737	20,094	14,107		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	463	509	905	919	505	119		
2.—Non-intoxicating	18,101	12,108	10,679	9,093			5,428	4,910
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indian	50,600	1,50,144	67,005	1,33,012	11,399	2,328		
2.—Myristolams	18,792	5,655	11,912	3,386			7,770	1,924
3.—Cutch	3,922	1,711	1,702	717			1,320	904
4.—Turmeric	14,437	18,761	2,670	5,103			6,787	3,506
5.—Aniline dyes	103	166	40	25			108	130
6.—Others	2,707	1,128	700	343			1,917	7,776
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	6,52,021	1,97,061	2,87,417	66,907			1,64,604	90,907
2.—Rice in the husk	18,792	3,010	1,83,705	18,683	1,18,000	16,859		
3.—Rice in the husk	5,24,412	99,021	6,70,624	1,78,409	1,63,116	89,578		
4.—Jowar and bajra	15,106	2,014	51,524	12,312	80,448	10,334		
5.—Gram & pulse	5,14,349	1,31,826	7,18,143	2,68,366	1,48,603	1,31,141		
6.—Others	2,50,145	68,091	6,11,619	2,70,333	3,11,673	1,01,632		
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	49,043	31,523	69,779	31,090	4,796			532
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	9,123	3,311	18,804	6,117	6,691	3,726		532
Horns	3,665	2,943	704	807			3,184	1,548
Jute—								
1.—Raw	3,00,975	67,803	2,76,478	63,570			27,496	2,728
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	26,501	41,733	87,873	47,606	10,482	5,893		
Lea—								
1.—Black	40,032	17,031	53,292	19,444	4,190	2,463		
2.—Shell	32,416	23,917	26,781	25,014	4,203	11,027		
Leather, manufactured	6,641	8,401	7,459	9,375	1,018	1,972		
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	33,003	12,261	13,225	11,798			6,778	672
2.—Whisky	3,100	3,088	2,597	2,476			513	610
3.—Wines	4,533	6,738	5,210	8,423	674	1,644		
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,150	1,053	419	430			631	643
2.—Brass, ditto	3,915	3,170	2,104	524			1,804	2,646
3.—Copper, wrought	1,927	1,444	1,103	782			320	623
4.—Brass, ditto	1,137	8,847	12,532	5,007			4,728	2,700
5.—Iron	2,114,414	86,621	1,92,101	78,774			60,502	11,097
6.—Others	12,365	9,123	8,549	6,094			3,519	3,090
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,771	2,314	1,341	197			2,436	1,677
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,40,021	24,670	1,00,144	65,181			39,777	18,447
2.—Castor	7,203	2,937	4,290	1,415			2,917	622
3.—Cocanutt	4,290	1,110	4,036	1,414			148	1
4.—Others	10,831	11,000	20,630	11,181	4,796	112		
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,47,000	54,564	2,11,037	52,089			35,701	2,746
2.—Mustard and mustard	1,04,000	37,400	1,41,870	30,110	37,930			7,384
3.—Sesamum	2,111	5,791	10,716	41,718	4,089			
4.—Poppy	131	42	150	31				
5.—Castor	70,110	21,008	42,248	11,217			23,921	10,461
6.—Others	4,291	855	314	88			4,330	793
Opium	61,141	64,663	49,740	66,799			15,344	17,784
Paper and pasteboard	9,214	12,517	16,770	8,259			4,470	3,358
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	41,104	42,824	43,347	33,813			1,487	8,713
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	21,174	2,124	18,502	13,254			26,772	7,870
3.—Others	70,000	30,000	61,810	31,401		1,600	8,600	
4.—Potatoes	1,43,120	80,407	1,50,333	67,040			11,793	20,208
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1.7	80					137	46
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	3,100	370	943	160			1,543	267
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	1,2,000	23,733	9,07,000	39,010	61,386	9,283		
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	401	19					431	64
5.—Other parts	11,043	2,500	11,518	11,447	38,580	9,081		
Roll	8,26,803	1,20,212	6,62,921	1,28,301	64,791			1,321
Sulphate, &c.—								
1.—Sulphate	77,447	20,144	61,031	69,637	12,584	6,343		
2.—Other saline substances	31,617	9,111	27,817	19,030	2,140	3,089		
Salt, raw—								
1.—Foreign	6	8					6	8
2.—Indian	2,674	1,051	2,016	1,000			503	78
Salt piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	4	10	8	18	1	9		
2.—Indian	81	739	236	267			533	461

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	50,942	20,328	50,328	20,378	...	550	714	...
2.—Pepper	3,953	3,893	3,650	3,623	...	...	3,333	1,341
3.—Ginger	4,030	1,083	3,955	1,073	...	...	644	910
4.—Chillies	10,228	2,108	12,648	4,278	2,420	1,114	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,328	3,186	897	1,031	...	...	303	1,104
6.—Others	1,706	1,108	675	456	...	...	1,031	642
Stone and lime	4,80,339	79,640	4,64,488	74,100	1,884	1,480	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	24,897	19,329	13,700	5,214	...	...	11,137	7,014
2.—Unrefined	3,77,323	79,350	3,68,946	63,373	...	...	1,00,176	20,078
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	163	39	...	...	...	...	153	39
2.—Indian	9,610	3,006	4,767	2,006	...	...	1,848	1,001
Timber	99,640	14,548	1,38,728	98,001	33,188	12,893	...	...
Tobacco	46,710	22,853	62,271	23,928	11,563	1,085	...	...
Wool, raw	4,124	2,697	5,474	2,802	...	...	654	665
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	486	723	2,840	690	1,854	907	...	...
2.—" " Indian	5,767	10,678	7,485	11,660	898	807	...	...
3.—Shawls	13	11	66	189	53	148	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	24,115	1,288	5,550	483	...	...	23,568	1,273
2.—Indigo seed	19,090	3,644	1,346	102	...	...	12,780	3,593
3.—Mowah flower	27,558	4,521	58,191	15,664	28,598	11,143	...	...
4.—Oil cake	68,427	8,776	63,635	14,434	11,235	5,807	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	15,674	4,567	11,700	5,220	...	...	2,074	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,05,130	33,182	1,21,400	32,788	16,266	618	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	7,191	8,901	18,410	6,697	9,219	...	...	2,804
8.—Others	7,02,902	2,96,873	12,03,155	3,04,774	5,30,253	7,901	...	...
Total	1,51,70,419	27,15,921	1,55,74,506	39,60,373	14,04,084	5,44,357	...	...
Military stores	23,179	23,640	16,980	23,451	...	...	6,818	180
Coal for railway	11,50,608	86,121	10,70,003	83,789	...	...	79,925	1,343
Railway materials	16,24,505	58,364	14,36,195	41,040	...	...	1,88,310	11,514
Live-stock	...	43,918	...	46,628	...	3,680	...	...
Total	1,79,69,093	29,30,244	1,80,38,644	41,55,181	11,39,641	2,34,987	...	...

C. W. OLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days	342,980	1,88,900 0 0	14,42,940 0	2,70,882 0 0	47,940 0 0	5,12,722 0 0	40,300	60,154	110,454
Or per mile of railway	421	233 0 0	1,773 0	340 0 0	17 0 0	7589 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	5,010,377	53,50,788 0 0	2,52,57,885 0	50,63,079 0 0	3,69,300 0 0	63,32,186 0 0	770,104	1,040,248	1,810,352
Total for 26 weeks	5,353,467	55,39,688 0 0	2,73,00,825 0	53,33,960 0 0	4,45,240 0 0	68,43,560 0 0	810,404	1,110,403	1,920,807
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	297,014	1,50,020 0 0	14,00,784 0	2,59,505 0 0	69,460 0 0	4,63,068 0 0	43,480	50,825	94,305
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	378	183 0 0	1,723 0	319 0 0	18 0 0	523 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,036,544	54,31,545 0 0	2,49,50,136 0	53,55,180 0 0	4,21,076 0 0	62,07,751 0 0	802,344	1,010,433	1,812,777

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days	40,380	21,280 0 0	79,550 0	8,890 0 0	130 0 0	22,300 0 0	0,123	2,747	2,870
Or per mile of railway	396	170 0 0	636 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	236 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	630,784	2,78,400 0 0	22,05,998 0	2,14,193 0 0	4,375 0 0	4,00,863 0 0	91,820	77,020	168,840
Total for 26 weeks	670,314	2,83,680 0 0	22,85,438 0	2,21,018 0 0	4,405 0 0	4,10,163 0 0	97,024	81,376	178,400
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	37,540	18,734 0 0	1,00,805 0	6,617 0 0	137 0 0	21,136 0 0	0,270	2,830	3,100
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	301	134 0 0	804 0	53 0 0	7 0 0	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	653,190	2,80,081 0 0	22,66,400 0	2,13,344 0 0	4,104 0 0	3,99,470 0 0	96,363	74,476	170,839

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 85 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days	34,030	10,470 0 0	53,900 0	2,450 0 0	500 0 0	10,430 0 0	2,055	1,100	3,155
Or per mile of railway	396	124 0 0	633 0	29 0 0	0 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	636,843	1,73,229 0 0	7,88,189 0	72,124 0 0	4,164 0 0	2,49,858 0 0	61,176	28,471	89,647
Total for 26 weeks	670,412	1,84,009 0 0	8,22,649 0	76,274 0 0	3,908 0 0	2,64,036 0 0	64,134	27,037	91,171
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	29,587	10,647 0 0	47,590 0	5,314 0 0	536 0 0	16,497 0 0	2,467	1,437	3,904
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	345	126 0 0	559 0	62 0 0	6 0 0	194 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	655,771	1,89,302 0 0	8,40,510 0	82,580 0 0	5,153 0 0	2,27,046 0 0	64,094	28,886	92,980

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1897.

Present:

- The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.
 The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE BAHADUR, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMKER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
 The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
 The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
 The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
 The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
 The Hon'ble A. M. ROSE.
 The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDBA MITTAR BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
 The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.
 The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
 The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

NEW YEAR GREETING.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT, on taking his seat, wished the Members of Council a very happy and prosperous New Year.

MR. LEA'S CASE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the case of one Mr. Lea, who was recently charged with having caused the death of a coolie, and, on being convicted of simple hurt, was fined fifty rupees? Is it true that in this case when the Head-Constable went to arrest Mr. Lea he was censured for so doing? Further, is it true that in the Lower Court, the prosecution was left to be conducted by an European Inspector of Police, and that notwithstanding the gravity of the case, the accused being charged with having caused the death of a coolie, the services of the Government Pleader or any other qualified lawyer were not engaged to conduct the prosecution? Whether it is not usual in a case of this nature to employ the Government Pleader or some duly qualified lawyer to conduct the prosecution? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the practice was not followed in this case?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

“A report has been received by the Government on the case referred to. In connection with the death of a gate-man on the East Indian Railway line, Mr. Lee, a Railway subordinate, was committed to the Sessions Court at Bhagalpur by the Subdivisional Officer of Pakour on a charge of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt under section 325, Indian Penal Code. He was tried before a Jury consisting of three European and two native gentlemen, the prosecution being conducted by the senior and the junior Government Pleader, and the defence by Counsel, and was found guilty, by the unanimous verdict of the Jury, of an offence under section 334, Indian Penal Code, that is, of voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is one month, and the maximum fine Rs. 500.

“No Head-Constable went to arrest Mr. Lee, but fault was found with a Head-Constable for having sent in a final report before the police investigation was completed.

“The European Inspector of Police in charge of the case assisted in the prosecution before the Magistrate in the usual way. It is not the practice in the Sonthal Parganas to employ the Government Pleader in the lower courts, and in the present instance the services of a lawyer were not necessary.

“It rests with the District Officers to consider whether the Government Pleader should be employed in any criminal case. He is not retained in cases of a simple nature.”

THE PREVAILING FAMINE.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

I. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the amount of cash wage per day now paid to the famine stricken men in places where relief works have already commenced? At what price are rice and other food-grains selling in the local markets in those places?

II. Are there any other kind of works than digging earth in which any class of famine stricken men are being employed? Has the Government taken into consideration whether this is not possible, specially for the relief of such classes who cannot and will not dig earth?

III. Is any kind of gratuitous relief being given to people who cannot work in those places where relief works have been ordered to be opened?

IV. Why does Government look with disfavour on the system of relief adopted by some of the relief centres opened by private individuals, under which the poor people of the locality get for their money (only in small quantities for half or a quarter rupee at a time) a seer or two more in the relief depôts than they would get in the local markets? If any such relief depôts are found on enquiry to be working well, and under respectable volunteer agencies, will the Government be pleased to come in with grants-in-aid to extend the scope of their operation?

V. Has the Government information before it of the severe distress that is now being felt in parts of the Dacca, Backergunge and Krishnagar districts, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna, as also in a great portion of the South Gangetic districts of Bihar? Will it please Government to make enquiries and to extend reliefs in those places?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE replied:—

Answer to Question No. I:—

"The principles on which wages are regulated are those laid down in sections 98 to 106 of the Famine Code. The amount of the wage has, so far as known to Government, been given in the reports published in the Gazette. It is not possible to give details of prices and wages on every relief work started throughout the province, but ample information on the subject has been given in the published reports."

Answer to Question No. II:—

"Earthwork is the only kind of work on which famine labourers are now employed. Relief to persons of the respectable classes will be afforded by employing them as overseers of labour gangs and as muharriis or clerks on the works. Relief to artizans may, when necessary, be afforded in the manner prescribed in sections 142, 143 and 144 of the Famine Code."

Answer to Question No. III:—

"Gratuitous relief is being given as provided for in the Famine Code."

Answer to Question No. IV:—

"Government does not view with disfavour the system of relief referred to in the question if given spontaneously by private persons, but does not view with favour the interference of Government officers in the system, as it tends to undersell private traders, and so to interfere with trade. Government does not propose to give grants-in-aid to the system."

Answer to Question No. V:—

"Government has no information showing that there is any distress in Dacca or Backergunge. There is distress in Satkhira, and in parts of Nadia, and measures have been taken to meet it. There is not distress in a great portion of the South Gangetic districts of Bihar. In parts of the Bhabua subdivision there is some distress, and measures have been taken to relieve it."

"If the Hon'ble Member would read the papers published in the Gazette, and study the Famine Code, he would have all the information he can possibly require as to existing facts and the methods of meeting distress."

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates be referred to a Select Committee consisting

of the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, the Hon'ble Mr. Gimley, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and the Mover. He said:—

"When moving that this Bill be read in Council, I endeavoured to explain its objects and reasons and the principles underlying it, and I hope I need not now repeat what I said on that occasion. It was then explained that the primary object of the Bill was to shorten, simplify, and cheapen the procedure for effecting partitions of estates. I conceive that there can be no difference of opinion as to desirability of attaining that object, and therefore that there can be no question as to the soundness of the cardinal principle of the Bill. At the present stage we are, under the Rules under which the proceedings of the Council are conducted, precluded from entering into a discussion of the details by which it is proposed to give effect to this principle. On some of these details there may be difference of opinion, and especially perhaps on the point whether the provisions of Chapter V, regarding the method of carrying out a survey, which is required under the present law, as well as under the Bill, for the purpose of ascertaining the assets, are the best that can be devised with a view to shorten, and cheapen, and simplify the procedure. Important criticisms have been received on that Chapter, and important changes and improvements will no doubt be made in it by the Select Committee, but this is not the occasion to discuss these changes, nor is it for me to anticipate what the judgment of the Select Committee may be. I may, however, say that Government will offer no objection to some important modifications in the Chapter as drafted.

"A secondary object of the Bill is, it will be remembered, to impose a higher limit than is now imposed on the partibility of revenue. When introducing the Bill, I stated that the limit of Rs. 100 would possibly be found to be too high. Since that time numerous and valuable opinions have been received on the Bill, and they have been circulated among Hon'ble Members. It will have been observed that the great preponderance of opinion of revenue officers is in favour of the view that a limit of Rs. 100 is not too high, but that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, while thinking that a higher limit than that now in force ought to be imposed, still think that the proposed limit of Rs. 100 is too high. The Bihar Planters' Association are of the same opinion.

"Some of the other public bodies and associations are opposed to the introduction of any limit other than that imposed by the law as it stands. These opinions are entitled to great weight, and, in deference to them, no objection will be made to a reduction of the limit proposed in the Bill. What the precise amount of that reduction should be is again a matter of detail on which it is for the Select Committee to suggest a conclusion and for the Council to settle at a subsequent stage of the proceedings."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I quite accept the view which has been put forward by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that on a motion being made to refer a Bill to a Select Committee, we are entitled only to consider the questions of principle involved in the Bill and criticise matters of detail only so far as they involve considerations of principle. The hon'ble mover has referred to two matters which involve important questions of principle. One of these is the provision of the the Bill by which it is proposed to raise the qualification subject to which estates may claim partition from the present limit of Re. 1 to Rs. 100. If this part of the Bill is not modified, and considerably modified, the effect of the measure will be to preclude a large number of estates from availing themselves of the beneficent provisions of the Partition Law. In this connection I desire to call attention to the papers before the Council. It is remarkable that the Behar Planters' Association, which entirely accept the Bill in all its provisions, take exception to this part, and this part only, of the Bill. 'The only section,' writes the Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association, 'to which I would draw attention is section 10A of Chapter II. This, I believe, would operate so as to

prevent all partitions, except in isolated cases, and it might be advisable to lower the limit of Rs. 100.' I will not take up the time of the Council by referring to many of the opinions which have been received on this point, but there are two or three which are of great importance. We have a weighty expression of opinion from the Secretary to the Chittagong Landholders' Association, from which it appears that if this provision of the Bill is to be accepted, the Partition Act might as well not exist, so far as the Chittagong Division is concerned. In the second paragraph of his communication he says:—'In this district the revenue roll of the Collectorate consists mainly of numerous petty estates whose revenues do not exceed Rs. 10, not to speak of Rs. 100. The Bill, therefore, in restricting the partibility of estates to the amount of Rs. 100, has practically made the proposed Act a dead-letter in its application to this district.'

"I come next to another important expression of opinion from the East Bengal Landholders' Association. In paragraph 3 the Secretary to that Association says:—'For these and other reasons it is clear that if the minimum limit of Government revenue in a separate estate is raised to over Rs. 100 (as proposed by section 10, partition of estates in many districts will be entirely put a stop to. This will be great hardship on the zamindars for no fault of their own.' Passing on from non-official to official opinion, we find a striking unanimity pointing to the same conclusion. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Mr. Lyall) says:—'Seeing that the main object of most proprietors in applying for partition now-a-days is not to obtain an adjustment of the revenue demand, but to obtain a separate share of their estate, it would perhaps be better to permit the partition of estates to an almost unlimited extent.' The Board of Revenue, the highest authority on such matters, is in favour of reducing the minimum. I am quite sure these expressions of opinion will be considered with the attention which they deserve, and I shall rejoice if the Select Committee see their way to revert to the existing law in this particular. For my own part I do not see any justification for the minimum limit that is now proposed. No doubt the law as it now stands is a source of considerable trouble and labour to executive officers, but that is nothing compared to the hardship to those who will be affected by the provisions of this Bill, and will be virtually denied the right of partition. Before I conclude, I wish to say one word with reference to the provision in the Bill regarding the necessity for a cadastral survey in certain cases—a matter which involves an important question of principle. Under this Bill, unless an estate can produce full and accurate measurement papers, it will not be in a position to claim partition, except after undergoing the harassment of a cadastral survey. This will be a difficulty in the way of many estates, and I am glad that this matter also will engage the attention of the Select Committee. I congratulate the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill on the statement which he has been able to make, that the Government will be prepared to make considerable modifications in the provisions of the Bill by the light of the opinions which have been received, and I hope and trust that when this Bill emerges from the hands of the Select Committee, it will be so recast and modified as to commend itself to the approval of the Council and of the country at large."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"The Bill before the Council is one of the most important Bills that have come before us during the present Session. It is a complex Bill, and contains many details. As far as this Bill professes to cheapen, shorten and simplify the procedure, I hail it with pleasure, but there are certain principles involved in the Bill which will require consideration at the hands of the Council; as, for instance, the provision contained in section 10, which raises a very important question. This section 10 limits the benefits of partition to estates, the annual revenue of which would not, after partition, be less than Rs. 100. It is a restriction, I submit, which is both against the letter and the principle of the proclamation of 1793, the charter of the rights of the proprietors of estates. No doubt that Regulation was passed when land was not valuable, when the population was sparse; and the Legislature of 1807 thought of placing a restriction on the partition of estates, the revenue of which was less than Rs. 500; but three years after this the Legislature in its wisdom thought fit to remove that restriction, and in the preamble of Regulation V of 1810 it is stated that the apprehension, which

was entertained at the time, did not exist, and that there was absolutely no necessity for that limitation. After that limitation was removed, there was a subsequent suggestion for legislation, allowing the proprietors a right of redemption of the revenue of estates which, after partition, would bear a revenue less than Rs 20. That was previous to the passing of the present law of partition, but the Government of India did not approve of that suggestion, and the proposal was not entertained. We have, lastly, the existing Act, which rather confers the privilege to zamindars of partitioning estates, if the revenue of the separate estate of the proprietor exceeds Re. 1, and I submit that the law as it was promulgated in the Regulations of the permanent settlement, stands virtually the same at the present day. There was no doubt that in 1807 it was thought necessary to enact a new law laying down a certain restriction, but that law was repealed. I take it that all statutory enactments proceed from the will of the Legislature, and that when enactments are repealed, they are to be taken as if they had never existed. They may have a certain historical value, but the Regulation of 1807 having been repealed, the law now is the same as it stood in 1793, subject to this condition—which I take to be rather a privilege—that every proprietor of an estate, paying less than Re. 1 revenue to Government, has the right to redeem. Therefore the question arises whether there is any necessity now of introducing the proposed restriction in section 10 after a century.

"I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that land has immensely improved in value since 1793, and that the population is increasing by rapid strides. With the influx of British Capital and the security of property, the value of land has greatly increased, and I submit that there is no necessity of the proposed restriction being laid down. It is said that the realisation of the Government revenue is in danger, but has it been in danger during all these years? No doubt, in certain districts, the number of partition cases is greater than in others. In Lower Bengal there have been very few, but in the Darbhanga and adjacent districts the number has no doubt been great, and this was due to the prevalence of the *bhaidi* system; but I am not aware of any statement which goes to show that the Government has suffered any appreciable loss of revenue. The Government has several remedies for the realisation of its revenue, the chief of which is the Sunset Law, and even if the revenue be not realised under that law, the Government can have recourse to the certificate procedure, and realise its revenue from any other property belonging to the defaulter. Therefore the question is whether there is any necessity for this Bill? If there were any reasonable chance of the Government revenue being in danger, I would be the last person to oppose a measure of this kind being introduced, but there must be something tangible to go upon. It has been said that if this limitation is imposed, there is section 93 of the Bengal Tenancy Act to fall back upon, under which the opening of separate accounts can always be effected, but if the provision in this Bill be passed, I may be permitted to say that section 93 of the Tenancy Act will afford no protection whatever to co-sharers in an estate; for that section contemplates a state of things which does not ordinarily occur. That section provides that when any dispute exists between co-owners of estates, and other contingencies mentioned in the section occur, recourse may be had to the section.

"It contemplates the existence of disputes between the co-owners of estates before the section will apply. There must be apprehension of a riot; there must be some public inconvenience before section 93 will give any assistance to co-sharers for the appointment of a common manager. That provision of the Tenancy Act is no new law. It is contained in the 22nd article of the Proclamation of 1793, whereby the owners of an estate are authorized to appoint a joint manager. I therefore submit, for the consideration of Hon'ble Members, whether provision 93 of the Tenancy Act will afford any assistance to co-sharers if the provision of this Bill, to which I am referring, is passed.

"Then, in the opening of separate accounts the law does not contemplate the demarcation of lands; all that is recorded is the amount of each person's share, as, for instance, that A has a 4-anna share, B 6-anna, and so on; but their joint liability is in no way affected, and the proprietors or tenants get no advantage from that section. Therefore it is a question for the consideration of the Council whether the opening of separate accounts by the co-sharers of an estate will be of any advantage to themselves or to their tenants. Then it has been said that peasant proprietors are not the

same as peasants and pauper landholders. Who are these pauper landholders? Is the Government a pauper landholder? For the Government holds shares in estates, and many big rajahs and zamindars also hold shares in estates, and they are not pauper landholders. I submit that if the time comes when it may be necessary for the protection of the Government revenue to prevent the growth of plurality of estates, it will come to a state of things similar to the case of raiyatwari settlements. Consider the fact that lands are every day rising in value, and that the Sunset Law exists; so that there can be no fear of the Government revenue being endangered in any way. But if the time comes when such a law will be necessary, the state of things existing under raiyatwari settlements will come into operation, and the collection expenses will increase to a certain extent. But as long as the Sunset Law is in force there is no room for any apprehension of expenses of collection being increased.

"Then it has been said that if no limitation is put to the partition of estates, the administration charges will be increased; but it should be remembered that in different parts of this Province we have a system by which the Government revenue is remitted by chalangis, and if the number of such chalangis is somewhat increased, the expense to Government will only increase to the extent of appointing a few additional clerks; but is that any reason why a solemn compact, entered into a century ago, should be interfered with? I therefore submit that the collective wisdom of the Council will not consider it advisable to place any restriction upon the partition of estates. The real question seems to me to be whether there is any necessity for this provision of the law. Of course, if there is such a necessity, I would be the last person to advocate that there should be no such restriction; but if there is no necessity, if there is no danger to the public revenue at present, then the law cannot be necessary now. It appears to me that the necessity which is supposed to exist is merely theoretical.

"The advantages of partition to proprietors and tenants are manifold. At the present moment the country is suffering from a famine of water. Suppose a tenant or a co-proprietor wants to dig a tank; if the co-sharers will not give their consent, nothing can be done; but if the plot of land on which he wishes to dig a tank is his own, he can do as he likes. I therefore submit that the division of estates will not only improve the value of land, but will conduce to the advantage and convenience of the proprietors and the tenants. Suppose in an estate there are five co-sharers; the raiyat or tenant will have to go to the five different gomasthas of those co-sharers; he will have to keep separate accounts with each of them. But if a partition has been effected, the raiyat will know who his landlord is, and he will only have to keep one account. I think I am not wrong if I say that most agrarian disturbances arise from disputes between co-proprietors of estates; but if the partition of estates is allowed, these disturbances will cease, at least to a certain extent, so that the advantages of partition are manifold, and it is a question for consideration whether the Legislature should place any restrictions upon the right of partition.

"Then, again, I submit that proprietors and tenants will not be benefited by the provisions of Chapter V of this Bill, and I venture to say that this question of the record-of-rights is not one which is at all beneficial to raiyats. I am speaking from the raiyat's point of view. As pointed out by Mr. Hare in one of his letters, the raiyat has to go to the several shareholders to adjust his rent, and he has to spend some time in haggling, and has to go from one shareholder to another; therefore this particular provision of the Bill will not benefit tenants. Why are tenants therefore to be brought in? The interested parties are the Government and the co-sharers, who ask for partition among themselves. But why should the tenants be brought in? It is said that their rights in the land ought to be recorded; one tenant says, this is my land, a second says, I got it by will, a third, I got it by adverse possession. Are such questions to be decided finally by the Deputy Collector? Section 119 of the Bill provides that the judgment of the Collector is to have the full force of *res judicata*, but the principle of *res judicata* cannot affect a tenant. It is said that the raiyats are to be benefited by this record-of-rights; why then should they not bear a part of the expense; but why should these innocent persons be dragged into the quarrels of their landlords? It may be said that their lands are to be measured, and that it ought to be done in their presence; but that will

not prevent other people from claiming those lands, and the decision of the Collector cannot therefore operate as *res judicata*. That is a question of principle which ought to be settled by the Council.

"As regards the question of survey, it is one for the consideration of the Select Committee, but it cannot be denied that by a survey and record-of-rights the expenses will increase immensely; the proceedings will not be cheapened, and the delays will be greater than they are at present in ordinary partition cases. I therefore submit that Chapter V of the Bill ought to be considered very carefully for the procedure as to survey and record-of-right prescribed in that Chapter is too cumbrous to be fit for a special enactment. As to the question of restriction, one of the Collectors has given it as his opinion that even if the minimum revenue was fixed at Rs. 5, a vast number of estates will be disqualified, and another gentleman says that two-thirds of the estates will not come under partition. These are questions for the Select Committee to consider. But I submit that in a bill like this, the procedure should be as simple as it possibly could be, and the expenses of partition as little as possible, and the proceedings should be completed with the utmost despatch."

THE HON'BLE BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"So far as the Bill seeks to simplify, cheapen and shorten the procedure for effecting partitions of estates in Bengal, it has my entire sympathy. In that matter in some respects the Bill does not go far enough, but that is a question of details, which will come out all right after the provisions of the Bill have received the due consideration of the Select Committee. On two points only I like to make some observations at the present moment—

1st.—The restrictions to the right of partition of estates (section 10 of the Bill).

2nd.—The introduction of what is called the procedure of Cadastral Survey in the butwarahs.

"I may premise by stating that many of those things which I intended to say have been ably said by the Hon'ble Eshan Chundra Mittra and the Hon'ble Surendranath Banerjee, and I shall not repeat those objections which they have already urged.

"On the first point it was said by the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill that the principle of restricting the right of partition had already been recognized so long ago as 1807, and again by Act VIII (B. C.) of 1876.

"The Regulation VI of 1807, which restricted the partition of estates, was very short-lived. In the early days of Regulations, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the Regulation was enacted in 1807, and repealed only three years after, on the recommendation of the same Board on its gathering experience.

"The preamble of Regulation VI of 1807 states: 'Whereas under the Provisions contained in Regulations 1 and 25 of 1793, persons holding shares of estates paying revenue to Government are entitled to a separation of such shares, and on the completion of the butwarah by the officers of Government, and on the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, to hold the same as distinct mahals, subject to the just proportion of the public assessment: and whereas considerable loss and inconvenience have been experienced in the collection of the public revenue from the too minute subdivisions of landed property, it was enacted, &c.'

"Two points are clear from this preamble, that the proprietors have under the Permanent Settlement a right to get the estates partitioned without any restrictions whatever, and, second, that it was only on the ground of inconvenience to the collection of revenue the restrictions were imposed and all other sides of the question ignored.

"In those halcyon days there were no long speeches and discussions, and the people affected could not be aware of the changes in our laws till the law was actually put into force.

"The preamble of Regulation 5 of 1810 states:—"The restrictions on the partition of small estates, being found productive of considerable injury to numbers of sharers in small estates, inducing a sacrifice of private rights which the degree of public inconvenience arising from the minute division of landed property did not appear to justify or require, it is enacted, &c.'"

"With this short interval, the right of complete partition of revenue-paying estates has remained unaffected till the year 1876.

"It is true that the thin end of the wedge was then sought to be introduced, but I cannot agree in thinking with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the principle of restriction was accepted, but from the absence of all discussion on the point, it leads me to the inference that the matter was overlooked because of the right of redemption conferred. Hon'ble Krisnadas Paul said 'A simplification of the law of partition would be in unison with the improved ideas of the people regarding the possession and management of property. Many were the social advantages of the joint family system in this country, but the modern idea of individualism fostered by Western education and examples was sapping the foundation of that patriarchal state of society. There was now a spirit abroad that each should take care of himself; that each should employ his own talents, energies, and resources to the best advantages; that each should enjoy the fruits of his own capital and labour. We do not feel ourselves called upon to discuss here the moral aspects of the question—Whether the changed family would make man more selfish, and tend to destroy the many amiable virtues which the joint family system undoubtedly engendered and fostered. But it could not be denied that society would greatly gain by the dissemination of a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise, which was a natural sequence of the idea of individualism struggling for mastery over the native mind. The spread of this idea was a broad social fact which no one can gainsay and no one can resist, and it was therefore meet that the Legislature should second it by simplifying the law of partition.'

"These are words which apply strongly against the restriction now sought to be imposed, for if Hon'ble Krisnadas's authority can be cited in this connection, it is not as that of an authority favouring restrictions on divisions, but that of one who supported unlimited divisions.

"Again, there was no question of principle of limit of the right of partition involved in the Bill of 1875-76, as that Bill provided that "no application for separation should be entertained, the result of which would be to form one or more estates, each liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than 20 rupees, unless the proprietor of such small estates agreed to redeem his revenue." It was not therefore limiting the right, but the question of bringing it out of the partition in a better form of a revenue-free estate, by paying a certain sum of money to Government—I believe only 25 years' purchase. Who amongst the proprietors would not prize such a right, and thus be for ever free out of the trepidation of heart engendered by our sunset laws?

"As was well pointed out by the Hon'ble Eshan Chundra so far it was a privilege that was sought to be conferred, and not a deterioration of the right. The Government of India, however, vetoed the Bill on the ground of this redemption clause, and suggested that they would have no objection to the redemption clause if Rs. 20 were reduced to one rupee, and a Bill was brought forward in the form in which it now stands in Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, and it was passed without opposition. It is not therefore right to say that the principle of limit had been accepted in 1876.

"This limit, without conferring the corresponding right of redeeming the Government revenue, was sought to be imposed in 1884. The limit proposed was to prevent creation of estates paying Government revenue less than Rs. 20.

"The late Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, whose experience of mufassal, especially of Bihar districts, was great, and the Hon'ble Chandra Madhab Ghosh, who now adorns the High Court Bench, opposed the Bill. Amongst other grounds, the Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai opposed it on the ground that it did take away the right of the landlords under the Permanent Settlement to have the Government revenue partitioned. Said he:—

'Every joint proprietor had an inherent right to have the Government revenue partitioned. At present, a shareholder, however small his share might be, had every right to go to the Collector and ask for a partition of the land and the apportionment of the revenue payable by him, in order that he might not be any longer held responsible for the default of his co-sharers. This was a right which he justly had, and on what ground was he to be deprived of that right? It was not an imaginary right, but a substantial one.'

"These words prevailed. In withdrawing the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, whose knowledge of our revenue laws and administration of our revenues was always held to be of the best, said:—

'While the Bill for the amendment of estates Partition Act has been before this Council, a feeling has been expressed against any limitation which shall have the effect of restricting the right which proprietors of small interests in estates now have of obtaining a perfect partition of their interests, both as to land and as to the general liability for the payment of land revenue. That feeling has found expression not only in this Council, but also outside in the exponents of opinions of some classes of the public, and I found in personal discussions with some of the officers from the districts in which partitions are more common that they also share in the feeling. I submitted the objections to your Honour, and your Honour thought that the relief sought to be given would be met by the provisions of Bengal Tenancy Act.

'It is a pleasant thing to sail with the fair wind of popular opinion instead of being obliged to beat up against it.'

"It will gladden the proprietary body in the country if they were to receive the same announcement from the hon'ble mover of the Bill. This announcement was made in a full Council, when our highest authority in question of laws, our learned Advocate-General, was present.

"It is admitted to some extent by the hon'ble mover of the Bill in the Objects and Reasons that such a right exists. He says: 'It is true that the Permanent Settlement Regulation 1 of 1793, which declared the right of property in the soil to be vested in the zamindars, and fixed their revenue in perpetuity, also declared that they were to have the right to dispose of the whole or any portion of these estates in any way they pleased,' and get an apportionment of Government. In this summing up he might have added that these declarations were made subject to some reservations, and the right of partition and apportionment of Government revenue, which was expressly given under the said Regulation, was not subject to any limitation whatever.

"But he seems to think that this limit can be imposed, because (1) every bigha of land is hypothecated for the revenue; (2) the welfare and protection of the raiyats as well as the proprietors require it.

"The reply is that every bigha in an estate will remain hypothecated for the payment of Government revenue after the new estates, however small, have been formed.

"Secondly, if it be meant as an argument against the division of bighas into cottahs, why that has to be done in almost all partitions, small or great, and the argument would be applicable to all partitions; and again, when it was declared in some Regulations that every bigha of land was hypothecated for the protection of Government revenue, it meant 'every bit of land' in an estate, and we are not yet come to that pass when cottahs would form an estate; if so, section 10 of the present Act would prevent it. As to the next argument—welfare of raiyats and proprietors—the hon'ble mover of the Bill states the present rule of division without any limit 'is bad for proprietors, because it tends to foster the creation and growth of an infinite number of petty pauper landlords, who not being themselves able to cultivate the lands of their microscopically small estates (since there are tenants already on the land whom they cannot legally eject) are driven to screw up rents, and quarrel with their tenants and landlord neighbours, and thus bring discredit on their class.' My hon'ble friend forgets that under the operation of both the Hindu and Muhammadan laws an infinite number of petty pauper landlords are always being created, and the same state of things which he so graphically describes will follow the partition by the Civil Courts for which he provides; but unlike other microscopic beings of which we are now in daily dread, petty and pauper proprietorships, when they grow microscopic, under an economic law governing society, have a natural tendency to be extinct.

"Then as to the further result, it is a popular belief—and the belief is considered sound—that the man with the long purse and a good deal of influence can with impunity screw up rents, terrorize over raiyats and neighbours, and not the man who is a pauper. The fault therefore is not in unlimited partitions and creation of petty pauper proprietorships, but, with if the facts in the premises have not been readily assumed, in the lax administration of our laws.

"The further argument why unlimited partition is said to be bad is that 'it involves waste of time and labour from the proprietor's point of view, as the separate management of several petty estates must necessarily cause more trouble and expense than the joint management of petty estates.' The reply is to be found in the Hon'ble Krishnadas' speech, quoted above, on the subject of Individualism *versus* Communism.

"The Hon'ble mover's argument ought to lead us to Communism not only here but in many other matters; but in this matter, the saving is in the creation of petty estates, where the pauper landlord shall look to his own, without his paying for hired labour. I may also parenthetically state that even the Hindu lawyers, while they provided for joint estates, provided also for partitions at the will of a single proprietor, however infinitesimal his share might be, and in Mitakshara countries even the sons can enforce a partition against the father. So far, therefore, in the proprietors' point of view, it is the provision of the Bill, and not the law which it seeks to abrogate, which is clearly bad; at any rate it is not needed for their protection and welfare.

"As for the raiyats, the existing law is held to be bad, because (1) it leads to rack-rent; (2) it compels the raiyat to pay rent at different places, to keep several sets of accounts, and to deal with different landlords; to answer to separate rent suits, and to get his crops distrained by several sets of landlords.

"As to the argument of bringing in rack-rent, I have already said what I had to say on the point. As to the second argument, I have to observe that the separation of estates does not necessarily bring in the separation of the raiyat's holding, if he has one holding, which has been allotted to different separated estates; and there are separated collections of rents even in joint estates established with the consent of the raiyats, and then the raiyats have to pay separately, keep separate accounts, and to be sued separately. Ordinarily the raiyati holdings are liable to be split by the operation of Hindu and Muhammadan laws as revenue-paying estates, as also by transfers, and it is perhaps no disadvantage to them to have their holdings separated, and, after all, the result will be the same after a Civil Court partition.

"Lastly, it is said these petty partitions impose on administration an amount of labour in effecting them and subsequent expense altogether incommensurate with any advantage accruing from them. Now I don't see how the administration shall be relieved of this labour. What is proposed is simply to transfer the Collector's duty to the Civil Courts. The amount of partition work to be done will remain the same: the cost will remain the same. In case of transfer to the Civil Court, the Court fees shall have to be paid in addition.

"Whether the costs incurred are commensurate with the advantages gained is a matter for the parties to consider. Will there be any saving of labour in the Collector's office after the limit has been fixed? Parties even after that will be entitled to have a separation of accounts, and every one who knows the details of our Tanzi Department, with their zamindari accounts and so forth, cannot but be aware of the fact that separated accounts give the Collector's amils greater work and greater opportunity of dishonest practice than the accounts of complete separated shares, and the Collector has to look to many more things in cases of sales for default of these separated accounts, than in the sales of entire estates; and the sales in case of separated accounts are oftener set aside for irregularities than sales in case of entire estates. In cases of separate accounts, sold as they are, subject to all incumbrances, the incumbrances not being notified, no one cares to buy shares at their proper value, and there is a loss to the proprietors, if not ultimately to Government, whereas if the same share was an entire estate, an adequate value is always realised. But I hardly think this an objection. Parties pay for the labour of administration, and if they choose to pay, there can be no reason why the establishment should not be raised to the adequate strength to meet the proper requirements of the case.

"Then it is said that it brings on a greater number of boundary disputes, a great number ending in riots, more criminal cases, more civil suits, &c., &c., &c. But the creation of small properties cannot be absolutely prevented, and nay it is proposed to create them, therefore the apprehension of these, if well-founded, shall remain all the same; but it can be mathematically proved that the general body of tax-payers gain by multiplicity of civil suits, to which all

these disputes culminate at the end, and therefore there need be no apprehension on behalf of the general body of tax-payers.

"Turning to the statistics, we find that if this provision of the Bill be enacted, about 80 to 90 per cent. of the estates will remain as they are, and their proprietors shall be deprived of the right of partition: and of the rest, supposing even a fractional share-holder of an infinitesimal share of an estate paying, say Rs. 5,000 as Government revenue or more, was to be a separate applicant for partition of a share paying less than Rs. 100 in the course of batwara, the others paying Rs. 1,000 or more as Government revenue would not be entitled to claim a partition and the estate will remain as it is. This was a matter very fully brought to the notice of the Council, by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghosh, on the last occasion when the matter was brought before the Council in 1884.

"A distinguished zamindar, whose opinion deserves great weight, thus sums up the objections against this provision of the Bill. He states:—

"This would be a frightfully retrograde measure.

- (a) It goes against the grain of the policy which has been persistently followed by Government in this respect since 1793. In 1884 the Bengal Council wanted to prevent all partition which would reduce the revenue of a "separate estate" to less than Rs. 20, but the Bill was dropped by reason of the opposition it elicited.
- (b) It ignores the well-established principle that "in all cases of joint-ownership each party has a right to demand and enforce partition: in other words, a right to be placed in a position to enjoy his own right separately, and without interruption of interference by the other." 12 W. R. 160.
- (c) The Cess Act, 1880, the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, the Drainage Act, 1880, the Irrigation Act, 1876, and the Embankment Act, 1882, have saddled joint owners with liabilities which are widely felt to be extremely hard, unjust and harassing. Their only relief lies in partition. As some measure of compensation to joint owners, facilities should be given them for getting their estates partitioned, instead of throwing additional obstacles in their way.
- (d) It would increase the hardship and stringency of the Revenue Sale Laws, already very stringent.
- (e) The present limit of division of the land-revenue has not either reduced the security for the revenue, or increased the difficulties of collecting the revenue.
- (f) Owing to various causes, joint-ownership exists in most objectionable forms in these provinces. A co-sharer has, in some instances, an undivided share in all the villages comprising an estate, in some a share in only a number of villages, and in others a share in some villages and specific lands in those or in other villages. The Partition Law is the only measure which should remove this state of things by allotting to a share-holder a number of entire villages or specific tract of land in a village.
- (g) In spite of the low limit at present allowed, the number of estates has not enormously increased by partition. In Sylhet, Chittagong, and several districts in Orissa, the number of small estates is inconveniently large, but it is not owing to the operation of the Partition Laws.

"I submit that Government revenue is not always a criterion of the value of estates, and if there is to be any limit, the limit ought to be the measure of acres it contains.

"The proviso in section 10 is liable to the objection that section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code prohibits the civil courts from making partition of estates paying revenue to Government, except through the Collector. The last case reported under section 295, the Council will find reported in the August number of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, for the present year. In 1884, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier proposed to ask the Supreme Council to repeat this section. No such proposal has been brought forward this time; and it is only laid down that, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 295 and 315, the Civil Courts shall complete the partition; but I ask is this Council competent to set at naught a provision of a law which has been enacted by the Supreme Legislative Council; and, if so, will the number of Munsifs be raised and the proper agency provided? We ought to be as much tender to our judges and munsifs as to our revenue collectors and Deputy Collectors.

"The last point, on which I beg leave to say a few words at this moment, is the introduction of cadastral survey in the butwaras. The arguments against it have been very ably and clearly urged by the Hon'ble Esban Chandra Mittra.

The primary object of the Bill, I understand to be to save delays in these butwaras by simplifying the procedure. The apportionment of Government revenue, the primary object of a completed butwara, is a matter only between Government and the proprietors. The raiyats are no way interested. The determination of assets is merely a secondary matter, only necessary to arrive at a correct apportionment. This was the law hitherto; to bring in the raiyats at a butwara will complicate the procedure, and, I believe, will be very prejudicial to the interests of the raiyatwari body. They shall in fact be forced to join in a proceeding in which they are not at all interested, and by which their rights are not touched. It will waste their time and substance and lead to their ruin.

"The introduction of the Cadastral Survey, instead of expediting, will merely cause delay; for the raibandi will not be settled at all till all the raiyats or their landlords have fought out the question of their rights up to the High Court, in cases in which they think that the entry in the record of rights have not been properly made, and, what is more, those of the landlords who are not for partition, and in every case there is such a one to be found, will fight out the battle in the names of some tenants or others to the High Court, either to delay proceedings or to coerce his co-sharers to his terms. This is an evil which appears to have been overlooked.

"I hope the point of limit will be left open till the Bill has been considered by the Select Committee in all its details."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said :—"Before replying to the objections taken against the Bill, I desire to acknowledge the spirit of reason and moderation displayed by the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in this debate. Anticipating that the imposition of any limit on partitions would be objected to on the score of its being a violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, I have myself carefully looked into the authorities on the subject, and consulted the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, whose opinion will, I hope, be accepted by Hon'ble Members as one which, if not conclusive in a matter of this kind, is at least entitled to the greatest respect. Sir Charles Paul has authorised me to say that, in his opinion, the imposition of a limit would not involve any infringement of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. Then we have the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, who, it will be admitted, are always anxious to support all classes of the community in asserting and maintaining their civil rights.

"The High Court have not said a word as to the imposition of a limit being an infringement of the Permanent Settlement, but, on the contrary, say that it is desirable to impose a limit, though they think that of Rs. 100 too high.

"The Hon'ble Members, who oppose the imposition of any limit, rely on Article VIII, section 9, Article IX, section 10, of Regulation I of 1793. Now I would ask the attention of Hon'ble Members to the wording of these sections. Section 9, Article VIII, says in order that no doubt may be entertained whether proprietors are entitled, under the existing regulations, to dispose of their estates without the previous sanction of Government the Governor-General notifies to the zamindars, independent talukdars and other actual proprietors of the land that they are privileged to transfer to whomsoever they may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, their proprietary rights in the whole or any portion of their respective estates without applying to Government for its sanction to the transfer. All such transfers were to be held to be valid, provided they were conformable to Hindu or Muhammadan law, according to the religious persuasion of the parties, and that they were not repugnant to any Regulations at the time in force passed by the British Administration, or that they might afterwards enact. The next section 10, Article IX, says that it is essential that a Notification shall be made of the principles on which the fixed assessment charged upon any such estates will be apportioned in the event of the whole of it being transferred by public or private sale, or otherwise, in two or more lots, or of a portion of it being transferred in one or two or more lots, or of its being joint-property, and of a division of it being made among the proprietors. It will be observed; the section goes on to say, that as Government might sustain a considerable loss of revenue by disproportionate allotments of the

apportionment of it if left to the proprietors, the latter were required to notify to the Collector all such transfers by sale, gift or otherwise, or divisions made among the proprietors in order that the fixed *jama* assessed on the whole might be apportioned or the several parts of it, and that the names of the proprietors of each share might be entered on the public registers, and that separate engagements might be taken from them. If the parties to such transfers or divisions failed to notify them to the Collector, the whole of the original estate was to be held liable for the discharge of the whole revenue as if no such transfers or divisions had taken place.

"Now the points to which I would invite attention in these articles are these:—

"1st.—That the right conferred by these sections was the right to transfer the whole or any portion of the estate. That right admittedly is not touched by this Bill.

"2nd.—That as a condition precedent to the full exercise of that right, Government imposed on the proprietors the obligation to notify transfers and divisions when made by the proprietors themselves, and that obligation was, in the words of the section itself, imposed in order to guard Government against sustaining a loss of revenue. How then can it be said that the imposition of an obligation of this kind by Government on the zamindars, for the purpose of securing its own revenue, is tantamount to the conferring of a right on the zamindars to notify such transfers and divisions, or of a right on such notification being made to obtain a partition of the revenue, whether Government thinks the partition necessary in order to guard itself against loss or not? If Government no longer thinks it necessary to insist on the obligation to report such transfers and divisions, and no longer thinks the apportionment of the revenue necessary or even desirable, surely it is at liberty to withdraw the obligation and decline to make the partition of revenue which it formerly thought, but no longer thinks, necessary, in order to guard itself against loss, without being open to the charge of infringing on any of the rights conferred by the Permanent Settlement. That the partition of revenue was not a right conferred, but an obligation imposed, is further made clear by section 13, Regulation I of 1801, which enacted that if transfers were made without being reported and without being separately assessed, they were, as far as the rights of Government were concerned, to be considered altogether invalid. The preamble to the Regulation VI of 1807 is quoted by my hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen, as proving that co-sharers are entitled to a partition of revenue, but all that preamble says they are entitled to is a separation of their shares, which right is not affected by this Bill, that preamble specifically says that they are entitled to hold the separate shares as separate mahals only after a butwarrah or partition of revenue had been made by officers of Government, and as the Regulation itself imposed a limit on such butwarrahs, the preamble would be self contradictory if it meant that proprietors were entitled to partitions of revenue in every case and then proceeded to take away their rights in this respect.

"3rd.—The third point which I would submit for consideration in connection with the section of Regulation I of 1793, relied upon by the Hon'ble Members who have spoken on this subject, is this: admitting, for the sake of argument (and I only admit it for the sake of argument), that Article IX of the Permanent Settlement Regulation did give the proprietors the right to claim a partition of revenue in the cases mentioned in that Article, these partitions can only be claimed in two classes of cases, namely:—

- (1) Where the whole or only portion of the estate has been transferred by sale, gift or otherwise; and
- (2) Where all the proprietors have made a partition among themselves.

"Legislation subsequent to the Permanent Settlement permitted, and the present Bill permits, of partition in the far larger and more important class of cases where there has been no sale and no division among the proprietors themselves, but where any one of the co-sharers, for any reason whatever, chooses to apply for partition.

"If hon'ble gentlemen, who oppose the imposition of any limit, take their stand on the Permanent Settlement and on their own interpretation of it, then

it may be asked, are they prepared to go back to and abide by the provisions of that Settlement on which they rely? If they are, then the effect would be to put far more severe restrictions on partitions than are imposed by anything we contemplate under this Bill.

"But whatever interpretation may be put on section 10 of Regulation I of 1793, it cannot be denied that, as a fact, Government did impose a limit, and a very large limit too, on partitions by Regulation VI of 1807, which enacted that no partition was to be allowed which would have the effect of creating an estate with a revenue of less than Rs. 500.

"Nobody thought at that time of questioning the right of Government to impose such a limit. That Regulation of 1807 did not repeal sections 9 and 10 of Regulation I of 1793, for the simple reason that it did not affect the rights of the zamindars, but only their obligations to notify transfers by sale and divisions made among themselves, and to obtain a partition of them, in order to render the transfer valid as regards Government. It had the practical effect of making such notifications useless in cases where the *sadar jama* of the part of property transferred, or of any share of the estate divided, was less than Rs. 500. If Regulation VI of 1807, by imposing a limit on partitions, had been thought to be an infringement of, or to be inconsistent with, section 10 of the Permanent Settlement Regulation, obviously that section would have been then repealed; but it was not repealed, because it was held then, as we hold now, that the imposition of a limit involves no infringement on, or violation of, the terms of that Settlement.

"I have dwelt on this somewhat academic discussion of this part of the case at perhaps unnecessary length, because we desire to avoid even the semblance of anything which can, with any show of reason, be construed into a violation of that compact. If I have satisfied Hon'ble Members that no such violation is intended, and no infringement of the Permanent Settlement involved in our proposals, the time occupied on the discussion will not have been spent in vain.

"Assuming now that it is proved that Government can impose a limit on partitions of revenue without violating the Permanent Settlement Regulation, I next turn to the more practical question, is it expedient, politic and just that Government should do so? In introducing the Bill I gave three reasons for the proposal to put a restriction on partitions of revenue: first, that the multiplication of petty estates had gone on in certain districts to such an extent that it was believed, if allowed to continue, to become likely to be dangerous to the security of the revenue, and that it would add so seriously to the cost of the administration in permanently-settled districts (which has to be paid by the general tax-payer) as to be likely to bring discredit on the Permanent Settlement itself by adding an intolerable burden on the tax-payer of India generally.

"A second reason given for imposing restrictions on the multiplication of petty estates was that the creation of such separate petty estates was bad for the proprietors themselves; and a third was, it was bad for their tenants.

"Now, as to the first of these reasons, as I have already said, the great majority of Revenue Officers of the entire Province, and nearly all the officers of districts in which partitions are most common, agree in thinking that a limit ought to be imposed on partitions of revenue, and that the unrestricted divisibility of the public demand constitutes a serious danger to the security of revenue. I will only quote on this point a few opinions.

"Mr. Haro, who is one of our most experienced and ablest Collectors, and is District Officer of Muzaffarpur, where the evils of the present system are most prominent, says:—

'It must be remembered that with the infinite subdivision of *mahals* will come an increasing difficulty of recognising them and of recovering revenue from them if they are sold for land revenue. There is a danger that if estates are indefinitely reduced, they will become unrecognisable, and their sale will become more difficult to the detriment of Government and the proprietors.'

"Mr. Toyubee, who was Commissioner of Bhagalpur when he wrote, says:—

'The present standard of limitation (Rs. 1) causes an intolerable sum total of burden and expenditure on the Administration, and of litigation, oppression, and injustice on the cultivating classes.'

"Mr. Savaga, Collector of Gaya, writes:—

"Under the procedure which has been in vogue up to the present time, Government has been a loser, though not to any great extent, in consequence of the disappearance of lands formed by partition into small estates."

"The Collector of Shahabad says:—

"The ever-increasing number of petty estates by partition causes the entertainment of an enormous staff of clerks in the Revenue, Tauzi and Road Cess Departments to deal with accounts, and a huge cost falls on the general body of the rate-payers. The mistakes and frauds which occur in the Tauzi Department, an unfortunate instance of which recently occurred in this Collectorate [where there is defalcation of some lakhs in the treasury accounts], are in a very great measure due to this complication of numerous accounts."

"The Mymensingh Landholders' Association says:—

"It is expected that the increase in partition of estates will increase the work of the Collectorate, but this is inevitable. . . . The increase in establishment will be more than compensated by the increase in road and public works cesses which the apprehended increase of rent by landlords after partition will bring into the public treasury."

"This is to say, according to the Association, we ought to incur extra expense in order to obtain the increase of the road and public works cesses resulting from the extra-legal enhancement of rent that they tacitly admit is brought about by partitions."

"In Monghyr, as the papers circulated with the Bill show, the collection of certain cesses which are realisable as land revenue has become impossible, because, owing to the pettiness of the estates, the demand was in some cases one pie, that is to say, less than any coin current in the country."

"I need not go on multiplying quotations and instances. It is self-evident if we permit the multiplication of petty estates to go on in Muzaffarpur and other districts of Bihar especially, that the difficulty and expense of realising the revenue must be indefinitely increased, and that *tahsildari* establishments will soon have to be employed in the interior of districts, in order to obviate the inconvenience and confusion that must arise from having tens of thousands of proprietors congregated at district head-quarters in one place in one or two days when the kists fall due, to make payments of revenue under the sunset law."

"One of the great advantages of the Permanent Settlement is that under it the revenue is held to be absolutely secure, that it is realised without difficulty and at a comparatively trifling expense. But if estates are to become as small as ordinary tenants' holdings, if the cost of realising the revenue and of the administration generally is thereby to be increased, and the revenue itself is rendered insecure, the Permanent Settlement will then have all the disadvantages attendant on *raiayatwari* temporary settlements without any of the advantages from the general tax-payer's point of view resulting from such settlements."

"The Permanent Settlement would thus become an intolerable burden on the tax-payers of other parts of India, and be open to attacks to which it has not hitherto been exposed."

"I would ask Hon'ble Members who oppose the imposition of a limit on the partibility of revenue, to look at the matter from this point of view, and I would hope that if they do, they will see that this measure is a really conservative one, calculated in the long run to benefit the proprietors and secure the revenue from danger at the same time."

"The second argument advanced in favour of the imposition of a limit on the subdivision of revenue was that the creation of petty estates or mahals is bad for the proprietors themselves. The overwhelming weight of official opinion is in favour of this view, but it cannot be denied that the Landowners' Association are generally opposed to any restrictions on partitions such as are proposed."

"It is said by them and some others that whatever the evils attendant on the creation of petty proprietors may be, they are not got rid of by refusing partition of revenue. These proprietors, it is said, exist whether we recognise them as owners of separate estates or not; but surely it is one thing to have a number of proprietors jointly owning and managing a comparatively large estate as one entity, with their tenants liable to pay rent to all the co-sharers in common at one place, and another to have the co-sharers owning a number of

smaller petty estates separately, managing them separately, and with the tenants liable to pay rent at several places to each of them individually. But it is said, if the infinite subdivisions of estates is bad for proprietors, why do they not themselves admit the evil and apply for a remedy? Further, my hon'ble friends say tenants are better off on small than on large estates. My answer is that proprietors admit the evil, but seek not the remedy provided in the Bill, but a law of Entail.

"On these points I may be permitted to quote the leading newspaper which represents the views of the most important proprietary Association in India, namely, the British Indian Association. The Editor of that paper, in a leading article, wrote on the 9th of May last as follows:—

'The large proprietor having a large surplus in hand year after year devotes a portion of it to founding schools and hospitals and to other objects of public utility, while at the same time keeping up the traditions of his house. Whereas the proprietor of a small estate would find it difficult to make both ends meet and would be absolutely powerless to help his tenants in times of need. Indeed, it is quite self-evident that the tenants on a large estate are sure to be better off than those on a small estate.'

'The Permanent Settlement has created a body of large landed proprietors in this Province. The law of partition has broken up many of these large estates into very small ones, but thank God! we still have a few large landed proprietors left amongst us. Now it is the resources of these large proprietors which have chiefly brought the waste lands into cultivation and which have covered the land with irrigation canals. It is a matter of common experience that the raiyats on large estates are generally better cared for than those on small estates, and every one who has any experience of Bengal raiyats will bear us out when we say that among the tenantry of large estates there is often noticeable a strong feeling of personal attachment to the proprietor which is almost conspicuous by its absence among the tenants of small estates. Of course a great deal depends upon the personal character of the zamindar, but as a rule the large proprietor usually has both the means and the will to be generous to his tenants. Looked at from this point of view, the law of partition can scarcely be regarded as an unalloyed blessing. It has certainly led to the ruin of many eminent and wealthy houses by minute subdivision of property. This result cannot be too much deplored, and as a remedy for this evil, we have been crying ourselves hoarse for the past quarter of a century for a law of entail.'

"I cannot give a more complete answer to these questions than is given in the extract just quoted by the proprietors' own newspaper organ.

"The third argument advanced in favour of imposing restrictions on partition is that these proceedings are made use of for the purpose of illegally and improperly enhancing raiyats' rents, and that they imposed on the raiyats behind their backs, and without their consent, liabilities to pay rent to different persons in different places without their being even told what their new liabilities are, how much they will have to pay to each of their new landlords, or where or to whom they will have to pay it. This is obviously so inconsistent with the most elementary principles of justice that it is difficult to see how any one can support the present system in this respect. That partition proceedings are made use of for the purpose of bringing about illegal and inequitable enhancements of rent was proved conclusively by the evidence circulated with the Bill, and has not in fact been denied by anybody. On the contrary, the volume and weight of that evidence, which I need not now refer to in detail, has been largely added to by the reports received. A reference to these reports, which have been circulated, will show how cogent and overwhelming the evidence on this point is. But it is said by hon'ble gentlemen the raiyats are not bound by anything entered in the partition papers; that they ought not to have been so foolish as to agree to submit to arbitrary enhancements; and therefore that there is no need to alter the law on this account.

"I would submit in reply that as practical men, we must legislate not for what *ought to be*, but for what *is*. If we find a crying evil in existence, we are bound to endeavour to apply a remedy to it even though there ought to be no such evil in existence. This is all we propose to do, and our remedy involves no sort of injustice or hardship to the proprietors concerned.

"Here, again, it is said the raiyats have not themselves complained of the abuses attendant on the present system. Why then interfere? It is true that the raiyats do not make known their grievances by public meetings and petitions. They suffer injustice in silence, but the grievances are there all the same, and there is irrefragible evidence of their existence in the papers that have been circulated.

"I hold in my hand a petition of one Kailash Chandra Deb and 88 other raiyats of mauza Jattri Siddhi in Mymensingh, praying that a survey be made and a record-of-rights prepared of estate No. 4735 in that district, on the ground that a partition has recently been made by the Collector; that their lands have fallen on different *pattis* or shares; that various disputes have arisen with the landlords in consequence of the partition concerning the boundaries, possession and rent of their lands. In order to prevent a breach of the peace and to determine the amount of the rent payable in the *sherikas* of the different maliks, they ask that a survey be made and record-of-rights be prepared, and they agree to deposit the necessary expenses. Their application was acceded to, and the necessary notification has been, or soon will be, published in the Gazette. This is a sample of the way in which the raiyats make known their difficulties and of the inconvenience and trouble to which they are sometimes subjected by these proceedings, and this, be it observed, has occurred not in Bihar, but in the Dacca Division. Is it right that they should be subjected to these things by proceedings which, according to some Hon'ble Members, in no way affect them?"

"My hon'ble friend Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur asks what necessity there is for increasing the limit or bringing the raiyats into the proceedings at all. I have shown the necessity. The Hon'ble Member also says section 93 of the Tenancy Act gives no protection to a co-sharer landlord, because it comes into operation only when there are disputes, but he forgets that it also can be had recourse to in cases of injury to private rights. He has also overlooked the fact that this Bill does not debar any co-sharer from obtaining a partition of the land and separate possession of his share of the land, but only from obtaining a separate apportionment of his share of the revenue. Then the Hon'ble Member says the parties pay the cost of partition, why should they not be allowed to have as much subdivision of revenue as they please. It is true they pay the cost of the partition proceedings, but they do not pay the permanent increase in the cost of administration entailed by subdivision of revenue and of estates. My hon'ble friend, Babu Guru Proshad Sen, says that, as long as separation of accounts is allowed, the refusal to allow partition of revenue will not materially lighten the Collector's work. This is no doubt true to a certain extent, but then that is not an argument against this Bill, but against the system of separation of accounts which is not under consideration. The Hon'ble Member has drawn attention to a technical difficulty in connection with section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code. That difficulty has been considered and will be met.

"I have now touched as briefly as I could on the arguments advanced against the principles of the Bill. To answer every objection in detail would entail my trespassing at intolerable length on the time of the Council, but I hope enough has been said to show that the principles of the Bill are not so bad as to justify a refusal to refer it to the Select Committee.

"I agree with Mr. Dampier who has been quoted by my hon'ble friend that it is a pleasant thing to sail with the fair wind of popular opinion, but I hope that the breeze of popular favour will be with, and not against, us on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary that I should review the debate at any length. It has been an extremely interesting discussion, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has observed, it has been characterised by moderation and has been well conducted, and I also think the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane's reply to the objections which have been raised has been full and complete. I have no doubt whatever myself of the right of the Government to impose a limit upon the partition of estates. The generation in which the permanent settlement was passed may fairly be supposed to have had a very good idea of what its intention and scope were, and we find that in that generation a limit was proposed which is far beyond anything which has ever been suggested since. Even in the Bill, which became the present law, the principle of a limit stands in the forefront, though, no doubt, the limit there imposed is a small one. The question of redemption does not in the least affect that principle. Redemption is a matter entirely for the Executive Government, and the Government of India very properly objected to its being provided by an enactment of this Council. Personally I myself have not the least objection to

revert to the provisions of the permanent settlement, and to enact that no partition shall be effected unless the whole of the proprietors concur in applying for it, or unless there have been an absolute transfer or sale of either the whole or some portion of the estate. But I have no doubt that Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the principle of our Bill will be the first to object to a limitation of that description. I have authorised the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane to tell you that the Government considers the limitation proposed in the Bill, which, as far as I am concerned, is an inherited measure, to be far too high. I specially object to the very high limit, because there is such a wide divorcement between the assets of estates in Bengal and the Government revenue. If we are to take a limitation of Rs. 100, we shall prevent many estates from being divided, and the shareholders from enjoying the benefits of partition, where there would be no risk to the Government revenue and no risk of any mischief to the tenants. I believe that the limitation of Rs. 20 previously proposed in this Council is a very practical working limit which I for one will be perfectly willing to stand by.

"I am not convinced that section 95 need make such elaborate provisions for measurement and a record of rights as it now does. What you want is to ascertain the true assets of an estate; then to see that the assets are properly distributed, and that those who will be affected by the distribution are made aware of their liabilities. I have no doubt that in Select Committee very material modifications will be made in this Chapter of the Bill, but I trust that the main object of the Bill, to simplify and cheapen the procedure, will be maintained.

"I have failed to follow the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur in his remarks about *res judicata*. I can find nothing which makes proceedings in Partition *res judicata*. I do not think it was ever intended to enact that the Deputy Collector should have power absolutely to settle all civil rights. That must be carefully left to the decision of the Civil Courts. The Chapter will in any case have to be recast to coincide with the amendments which we propose to make in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

"I do not think there is any other point upon which I need comment. I shall only express the hope that the Select Committee will carefully consider the very valuable opinions which have been received both from officials and from non-official bodies, and that when the Bill comes from their hands, it will be improved, and turn out to be a generally satisfactory measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE also introduced the Bill to enlarge the scope of the Charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray, and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of prædial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures in parts of Chutia Nagpur. He said:—

"In asking leave to introduce a Bill for the commutation of prædial services in Chota Nagpur, it seems desirable that I should explain the necessity for the measure. For some years past there have been agrarian disputes in Chota Nagpur, more especially in the Lohardaga district, between landlords and tenants, regarding rights to land and the conditions attaching thereto, which have from time to time caused much anxiety to the district

authorities and seriously interfered with the good government of the country. One of the chief causes of these disputes is the peculiar system of *betkbegari*, or labour rents, by which the tenant is bound to perform a certain amount of work for his landlord, such as tilling lands, building houses and carrying luggage on a journey without receiving wages; another is the numerous list of *rakumats* or cesses, uncertain in their incidence, which are payable sometimes in money, sometimes in kind, in addition to the regular rental. The last occasion on which there was any serious agitation was from 1887 to 1889, when the *raiyats* complained of the exaction by the zamindars of services and *rakumats* in excess of what was customary and proper, and began in some instances to put forward unreasonable claims to hold their lands irrespective of the zamindar, subject only to a quit-rent to be paid to Government. The present Bill is the outcome of the measures taken for repressing that agitation, and of the discussions which followed between the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and this Government and the Government of India. The existing law [Act I (B.C.) of 1879] permits the landlord or tenant to apply for commutation of conditions or services to which the tenant is liable, but the provision is seldom used, the landlord preferring to take what service he can enforce by the rule of might, and the tenant sometimes refusing to render any service at all. In the Bill the provisions regarding voluntary commutation are retained, but power is taken to Government to direct that a record of conditions or services shall be prepared, and a commutation of them into money rents made by a Revenue Officer, whenever such a course may seem expedient, or, in other words, when found necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country. The Bill also provides for the registration of tenures and for the resumption of such tenures as are held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantee. Simultaneously with the passing of this Bill it is proposed to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act with certain modifications to the districts of Chota Nagpur, as it will be likely to effect a distinct improvement in the settlement of questions at issue between landlord and tenant.

"I have no desire to trespass on the time of this Council, but as some Hon'ble Members may not be familiar with the conditions of life and lands holding in Chota Nagpur, I propose to take a retrospect of the origin and history of the long series of disputes which culminated in the agitation which gave rise to the present Bill. Excluding the Native States, Chota Nagpur covers an area of 27,000 square miles, and consists of the districts of Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Palamau. The Bill affects all these districts except Manbhum, while the Bengal Tenancy Act will be generally applicable. Chota Nagpur is far behind the rest of Bengal in point of civilisation, and, though brought a little nearer in recent times, has always occupied an isolated position.

"Its most striking features are its pleasant climate, the extensive plateaux rising in terraces one above another, the ranges of hills intermingled with plains and valleys, the vast forests, and what is more to our present purpose, the peculiar nature of the land tenures, the primitive inhabitants with their superstitions, their belief in demons and witch-craft, and their curious history and traditions. The country is undulating and in some parts extremely fertile, though requiring the expenditure of much labour to bring it into cultivation..

"Among the aboriginal races who have made a home in these remote plateaux are the Mundas and Oraons, both commonly described as Kols, though belonging to a different stock and speaking a different language; for, strictly speaking, the Oraons are of Dravidian origin, while the Mundas are Kolarians, to use the term invented by Sir George Campbell. Both, however, have the same kind of festivals and the same form of public worship, though they do not inter-marry, and at one time they had also the same form of government. From the traditions handed down, it appears that some eight or ten centuries ago, being driven out of Bihar, they sought refuge in the central table-land of Chota Nagpur, then known as the 'Jharkhand' or forest tract, which was well adapted for defence, the approaches to it being precipitous paths, narrow defiles, or the beds of rivers that have their source on the plateaux. This central portion is chiefly what is now known as the district of

Lohardaga and parts of Hazaribagh, and is Chota Nagpur Proper, as distinct from the rest of the Division.

"When the Mundaries first found an asylum there, it was covered with beautiful *sal* forests, but in process of time they cleared the jungle and securely established themselves as the first settlers, and under a system of village communes lived in a state of primitive contentment and simplicity, without being subject to any Raja or landlord of any description, and mostly freed from the unpleasant obligation of paying rents. Each village was presided over by a headman or Munda, and a collection of 12 villages, called a *parha*, by a Manki, who was chosen from among the village Mundas. These Chiefs had no superior proprietary rights in the soil to the rest of the villagers; but in common with other persons in authority, to whom the administration of the village affairs was entrusted, received service lands as remuneration. These colonists, when they first came, seem to have acted on Manu's principle: 'the cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it,' and therefore they all claimed equal rights in the soil, but made provision for the support of the heads of the villages and the Manki. The service lands allotted to the Munda and Manki were called Mundai and Mardana, respectively. These Mankis or Parha Chiefs in course of time developed into titular Rajas. Owing to causes which I shall explain on another occasion, this system has been broken up in many parts of the province; but in the Kolhan of Singhbhum and certain five parganas of the Lohardaga district, the village commune still obtains in a modified form. Some lands were also assigned for the support of the priest called *pahanai*, and others termed *bhut-khetta*, or devil's acre, were set apart for the propitiation of the local deities, who require a large share of attention. Every village has its sacred grove, wherein the tutelary deity is supposed to sojourn, and being particularly responsible for the crops, he is especially honoured at the great agricultural feasts. They are, indeed, rich in sylvan gods, nains and dryads, who are regarded as presiding over pools, rivers, rocks and mountains, and there is hardly a family that cannot boast of a ghost or ancestral shade in proof of its high antiquity. These shades serve a useful purpose as, when any misfortune or calamitous visitation arises, they are made to bear the blame. There was an official in every village—a Baiga—whose duty it was, in Psalmist's phrase, 'to keep the village' and to propitiate the invisible spirits in order to ward off blights, droughts, diseases, and other calamities. The office remains to the present day not only in Chota Nagpur Proper, but in the Native States, and on any visitation of pestilence or famine, he has an uncommonly bad time of it, worse than that of the Calcutta Health Officer, and sometimes an iron scourge is kept in the rustic temple at the entrance of the village with which he is supposed to castigate himself when things are at the worst. He sometimes omits this part of his duty, and tries to shift the blame on to other shoulders. I have, indeed, known him by the aid of a Special Committee of Diviners to be successful in fixing the responsibility on to a witch who was scourged instead with lamentable results.

"But to return to the main subject. At some period in their history the Kols came under subjection to the Nagbansi family, the Raja of Chota Nagpur, whom they agreed to serve and support. It is not quite clear how the Nagbansi family came on the scene, and it is too long a story to examine closely the different theories that have been set up to account for this. According to one tradition the progenitor of the race was sprung from the union of a snake with the daughter of a Benares Brahmin, and was selected by the people to become their Raja because of his supernatural or miraculous origin. Another theory is that he was a superior Manki who, by his intelligence, tact and prowess, had raised himself above the rest, and that when the Kols, like the children of Israel, desired a King to rule over them, the lot fell upon the chief of the Nagbansi family. Whichever of these theories may be correct, it is clear that they accepted him as their Raja, and gave him lands from every village for his maintenance. The people in each village were divided into two classes—the more privileged called 'Bhuinhars,' breakers of the soil, held their lands rent-free and had to render honorary service, such as attendance at *darbars* and marriages, and, like Norval, following to the field their warlike lord. The inferior class supplied food and

raiment; but this obligation was eventually commuted to a money payment, and the cultivated lands they held were termed rajas or rent-paying, in contradistinction to the Bhuinhari tenures which were held rent-free. The Raja was also allowed to hold in each village a certain amount of land termed 'majhihaq,' or the headman's share, which was held for his benefit or that of the person who looked after his interest, and the persons who cultivated it received assignments of land in return for their services, called *bethkhata*, which they were allowed to hold rent-free. Thus a system grew up hardly distinguishable from the feudal system in Europe in the middle ages, and under it the raiyats were fairly well content and happy, and in this condition of Arcadian simplicity, I propose to leave them until our next meeting, when I will explain the causes of their transition, amidst much tribulation, to the state which gave rise to the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 18th January, 1897.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th January, 1897.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 16th January, 1897.

P r e s e n t :

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE BAHADUR, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
 The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
 The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
 The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
 The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
 The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDEA MITTRA BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
 The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E.,
 of Gidhsaur.
 The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
 The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.
 The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH took his seat in Council.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING STATEMENT.

THE Hon'ble the President, in taking his seat, said: "I regret to have to inform the Council that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to attend to-day owing to indisposition, and as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is absent from Calcutta, it devolves upon me as the official Member next in rank to preside on this occasion."

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS IN DACCA AND NARAINGUNGE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a complaint made by the *East* newspaper regarding the traffic in girls who are often minors, carried on at Dacca and Naraingunge? Whether it is true that in one case a girl named Sashi Mukhi, aged about 8 or 9 years, was brought down from Garifa near Hooghly, and the girl even in that tender age was compelled to carry on her nefarious calling, against which she protested; and whether in another case in which the victim was a girl named Basanta, aged about 12 or 13 years, criminal proceedings having been instituted, the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case remarked:—

"On account of the public notoriety of the town of Dacca as regards the traffic of minor girls and the attempt of the Sub-Inspector, Giraja Kanta Pal, to suppress it, that this case has no doubt arisen."

And again:—

"The evidence collected here is of Benodine, another girl who is no doubt being maintained for purposes of prostitution. She is aged about 12 years."

Having regard to the facts disclosed above, will the Government be pleased to take requisite steps for the suppression of this traffic in girls.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"From reports which have been received from the local officers, it appears that the two cases mentioned by the Hon'ble Member occurred two and two-and-a-half years ago, respectively. The girl Sashi Mukhi was, it is true, brought down from Garifa for immoral purposes. Her age appears to have been about 11 years. The extracts from the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate in the second case have been correctly quoted by the Hon'ble Member.

"During a period of two years, August, 1894 to September, 1896, six cases, three in the town of Dacca and three in Narainganj, were brought to trial under sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in five cases, but on appeal the order of the Lower Court was confirmed in only one case, and was modified in another, and set aside in two cases. Satisfactory evidence is not generally procurable in these cases, and it is difficult for the Police to deal successfully with them. The local officers report that the evil has shown no tendency to increase in recent years, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any special measures on the part of the Government are needed. Any cases reported will be carefully investigated as hitherto, and guilty parties will be prosecuted whenever evidence is obtained."

REDUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a letter, No. 819L. S.-G., dated Calcutta the 16th November, 1896, written by Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, addressed to the Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board, Nadia, asking him to reduce the educational expenditure by Rs. 3,179, and to spend this amount upon medical relief and other minor charges for the current year (these charges being hitherto met from other sources of the Board's income), and to give notice to the Secretaries of the middle English and middle vernacular schools that their grants would be stopped from April next?

(b) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a subsequent letter of the same Commissioner, addressed to the same officer, asking the Nadia District Board to increase the primary education grant from next year to Rs. 20,000 and reduce the secondary school grant, with a view to meet the cost for dispensaries and other medical charges out of the proceeds of pounds and ferries, and to give a similar notice to the Secretaries of the secondary schools within the district of Nadia?

(c) Does the Government approve of this proposed reduction of secondary school grants and the consequent abolition and ruin of several secondary schools founded by the people and maintained by Government and the people for nearly a quarter of a century or more? Will the Government be pleased to direct the withdrawal of these orders passed by Mr. Westmacott, and which, if enforced, would prove disastrous to the interests of education in the Nadia district?

(d) Is the Government aware that Mr. Macaulay, the then Chief Secretary, in his letter No. 1451, Municipal Department, dated the 5th May, 1888, popularly called "The Model Educational Budget," fixed the educational expenditure of the Board, and asked the Board to spend at least Rs. 10,008 upon secondary and about Rs. 13,000 upon primary education, and placed in the hands of the Board the proceeds of all pounds and some ferries with a view to meet the educational expenditure, taking all minor educational charges into his consideration?

(e) Is the Government further aware that Mr. Cotton, the then Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, in his letter No. L $\frac{B}{y}$ 2, dated Calcutta, December, 1888, in order to show the equilibrium between the receipts and charges of the Board for educational purposes, did not consider medical charge as a charge to be met from the income from pounds and ferries, but laid down that the charge for secondary and primary education and some other minor charges should be met from those proceeds, the receipts being Rs. 33,186 and the charges for education and pounds and some other minor matters being Rs. 33,163, leaving a balance of Rs. 23 only?

(f) Does the Government approve of the principle as laid down in the above two letters? Does the Government approve of the action of Mr. Westmacott in throwing an additional burden of medical charges upon the proceeds of pounds and ferries, and in asking the Board to reduce its educational expenditure and the grants for secondary education?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"A representation was received from the Nadia Branch of the Indian Association, protesting against the action of the Nadia District Board in reducing their expenditure on secondary education in order to provide for distress medical relief during the current year. In accordance with standing orders this was returned to the Association for submission through the District Board and has not yet reached Government. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the principle that the claims of primary education to support from public funds should generally take precedence over those of secondary education, but no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the application of this principle to individual cases. When the facts of the present case are reported, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether the orders passed by the Commissioner involve a serious loss of efficiency or conflict with any understanding implied in the transfer of charges to District Boards, which was carried out in 1858. By Mr. Macaulay's letter of the 5th May, 1858, the improvable income of the pounds and certain ferries was made over to the District Board of Nadia to meet expenditure on education, pound, ferries and medical purposes. No mention was made of medical charges in Mr. Cotton's letter of 4th January, 1889, because no medical expenditure was then incurred by the Board."

DIVERSITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN BIHAR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH OF GIDHAUR asked—

Is the Government aware that a great diversity of weights and measures prevails in the districts of Bihar as well as of Bengal to the great inconvenience of the public? If so, is the Government prepared to take steps to secure the uniformity of weights and measures in the country?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the great diversity of the weights and measures used in the mufassal districts of Bihar and Bengal. The difficulty, however, of introducing uniform standards and enforcing their use is extreme, and it is for this reason that no action under Act XXXI of 1871, the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, has hitherto been taken by the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to move the Government of India to put the Act in force."

DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF JUDGMENTS BY SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH OF GIDHAUR asked—

Is the Government aware that a great inconvenience is very often caused to the public by the Subordinate Magistrates reserving judgments for

long periods, litigants being made to attend the Courts from day to day, and that such inconvenience may be avoided if the Government would, by a rule, fix a time by which judgments should be delivered after the hearing of the case?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"Complaints have not been made to the Government of inconvenience caused to parties by undue delay in the delivery of judgments by subordinate Magistrates; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers it desirable that the attention of the Magistrates should be drawn to this matter, and a Circular will accordingly be issued, with the view of ensuring that judgment shall be delivered in criminal cases without unnecessary delay."

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Bill to enlarge the scope of the Charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, the Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley introduced the Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of preclal conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, in parts of Chutia Nagpur, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"It will be in the recollection of the Council that when I last had the honour of addressing them on the subject of the Chutia Nagpur Bill, I left the Kols in a condition of pastoral freedom and independence. But this pleasing state of things only lasted for a time, for gradually the Raja's family came under the influence of Brahminism, and, as their power increased, they began to look down on the Kols, to treat them with degradation, to deprive them of their rights, and eventually reduced them almost to a state of serfdom. Their descent may be traced through the following stages: encroachment on their rights by the Raja, who distributed whole parganas and villages among Kunwars, Thakurs, Lallas and other members of his family as maintenance grants; their revolt and final subjugation with loss of lands and diminution of rights through the instrumentality of foreign mercenaries who were retained in the Raja's employ and received jagirs of land in return for their services; the introduction of Brahmins into the country to carry out innovations desired by the Raja, and later on of a lower order of persons, Mussalman and Sikh horse-

dealers, shawl and silk merchants, and other adventurers, to whose influence, owing to pecuniary difficulties, the Nagbansi Chiefs became subservient, and to whom they granted farms of land for goods supplied or loans advanced. The oppression of these middlemen gradually broke down the authority of the village Chiefs in many parts of the country and ended in their disestablishment, and eventually drove the Kols into rebellion in 1831, the upshot of which was unfavourable to them and was accompanied by a great disturbance of peasant proprietary rights. Many of the Kols were compelled to leave their country, but after a time they returned to claim their lands. The jagirdars, however, objected to their re-entry, and disputes and contests were renewed and continued for many years.

"Meanwhile the Christian Mission was established in Chota Nagpur in 1845. The Missionaries took the Kols by the hand, and their teachings fostered a spirit of independence among them, developed their crude traditions regarding their rights in olden days, when each person was in a manner the proprietor of the soil which he cultivated, and encouraged aspirations which were not likely ever to be realised. The result was a great accession to the ranks of nominal Christians. In the Mutiny the Christian Kols suffered persecution, and conflicts arose, which had to be put down by a military force. This was followed by operations intended to secure the measurement and registration of tenures and matters quieted down for a time, and the disputes were not revived until 1867, when a monster petition was presented to Government by Native Christians complaining of systematic oppression on the part of their landlords. The disputes related to encroachments on both sides, to the absorption by zamindars of bhuinhari and bethketa lands into the rajhas or majhihas lands, and to the exaction of services in excess of the customary modes. This led to the passing of the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act, II (B.C.) of 1869, and the appointment of the Bhuinhari Commissioners to define and record tenures and to register all rights, privileges, immunities, and liabilities affecting the holders. The Act also provided for the restoration of land, of which the owners might have been dispossessed within the twenty years preceding the date of the passing of the Act. These operations, though unquestionably beneficial as far as they went to all concerned, fell short of securing perfect harmony and peace, owing to the exclusion from the enquiry of rajhas lands and of certain descriptions of tenures called korkar and khuntkati, in which the holders claimed rights of occupancy; and, in the second place, neither it, nor the rent law which was passed some ten years later, rendered the commutation of predial services into money payments compulsory.

"Finding no claims would be heard by the Special Commissioners, unless the same had reference to bhuinhari lands, the rajhas lands were claimed by the tenants in a wholesale way as bhuinhari, and the result was much disappointment and an increase of bitterness and strife between them and their landlords. The customary service, which the landlord was entitled to receive in respect of the cultivation of his manjhihas or khas lands, was three days' ploughing, three days' digging, three days' sowing, and three days' cutting, with one or two days for threshing and storing grain; the raiyats had also to bring grass and bamboos for thatching his house, and when on a journey to carry his banglees; this constituted the recognized *bethbegari*, which was to be commuted under the law where practicable; but, as already remarked, the law did not provide for the compulsory commutation of these services, and the complaint now is that they are levied in respect of lands not subject to them and from persons who are not liable to render them, and that the zamindar is no longer content with the customary rate, but takes as much as he is able to enforce. This is a burning question, one of the chief grievances of the Kols, and the problem to be solved is how to deliver them from the burden of *bethbegari*, without inflicting injustice on the land-holding classes. The Kols are by nature singularly tenacious of purpose, and under the spirit of independence, inculcated by the teachings of Christianity, have been most persistent in asserting their claims. They are well versed in the old traditions of their race, and seem to have dwelt so much on the story of their past wrongs that they have worked themselves into the belief in the possibility of reverting to the old order of things, and of going back to the time when their forefathers lived in a state of primitive simplicity under a village commune; for, in 1887, we find

them seriously asserting a claim to hold the land as proprietor, without the intervention of Rajas, zamindars, or middle-men of any kind.

"There are three Christian Committees working side by side in Chota Nagpur, namely, the Anglican, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Missions, and the history of the agitation that has been going on among the Kols intermittently since 1867, when the Memorial from some 14,000 Native Christians was presented to Government, affords ground for the belief that many persons conceived the idea that, by embracing Christianity, they would be entitled to the support not only of their spiritual pastors, but also of Europeans generally in the settlement of their grievances and vindication of their rights. It was matter too for observation that those who became Christians escaped the obligation of making contributions for the propitiation of the local deities. Between 1867 and 1885 various petitions were made to Government by the Kols, setting forth claims in respect of the tenure of land more or less extravagant and unreasonable. The most important was a Memorial from the Missionaries of the German Lutheran Church, stating the grievances under which the Christian Kols were labouring in connection with the operations under the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act. These Memorials were considered by Government, and eventually the matter was laid before the Secretary of State, who in 1882 issued orders declaring that the results of the proceedings under that Act should be considered final. The agitators, however, did not choose to remain quiet, but still went on memorialising, being encouraged in their action by certain legal advisers, who found it to their interest to excite the people to raise subscriptions for the prosecutions of their claims. A few years ago a party calling themselves the 'Children of Israel,' and headed by 'John the Baptist,' banded together and set up a 'Raj' at a place which was a former seat of the Raja of Chota Nagpur. This absurd movement gave some trouble to the district authorities, but was promptly and firmly checked.

"The action taken by a prominent leader of the agitation at one time would have been intensely ludicrous but for its serious aspect. He wrote to the Deputy Commissioner informing him that he and others intended going to England to lay the Kol grievances before the Queen, and he solemnly desired that officer to issue a parwana to Her Majesty to supply tents and *rasad* for his party during their stay in England. Having brought down events to 1887, I propose to resume the story on a future occasion, but will now merely introduce the Bill which has been prepared with the object of settling these disputes which I have described and ask that it may be read in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 6th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1897.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 261A.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

- (1) Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 5462A., dated 2nd November 1896, submitting to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the statement of expenditure on stores in the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department in Bengal for the year 1895-96.
- (2) Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1426S.R., dated 25th March 1895, pointing out that, as it is understood, several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing both of the raw material and of the finished product, the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty to procure supplies in India.
- (3) Resolution on the operations of the Public Works Department, Bengal, in 1894-95, in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

REMARKS.—The following information is published, showing the operations of the Public Works Department of this Province in 1895-96 in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

2. The total cost of stores entirely obtained from England was Rs. 1,53,046, as against Rs. 1,45,966 in 1894-95. The following is a list of the principal items:—

	Rs.	
A {	Pump, suction, complete	1,827
	Boiler for steamer	8,902
	Rollad-iron joists	11,698
B {	Steel joists	39,346
	T-iron bars	10,895

This was required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail. It was sent out whole, i.e., rivetted together.

This was required by the Dehri Workshops Division for the canal steamer *Bunza*. It was sent out complete, and had to be only put into the steamer by those Workshops.

These were required for use in the additional Record-room, Opium Godown, Calcutta; Wards in Buxar Central Jail; Chest Shed, Abkari Shed, and Leaf Godown at Goolzarbagh; and Barisal Courts; for quadrennial repairs to buildings in the Eastern Sone Division and for general purposes in the 2nd Calcutta Division.

These were required for the new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, and Hostel attached to the Madrasa College, Calcutta; Jahannabad Munsifi; Boys' School, Kurzeong; treble Munsifi, Howrah; Dacca Madrasa; Barisal Courts; Zilla School, Purnea and Combined Post and Telegraph Office, Mymensingh; quadrennial repairs to Dhurumtala Press Buildings, and special repairs to Combined Post and Telegraph Office, Darjeeling, and for general purposes in the 2nd Calcutta Division.

These were obtained for use in the additional Record-room, Opium Godown, new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, and Hostel attached to the Madrasa College, Calcutta; and Barisal Courts.

		Rs.	
B	T-iron	... 7,709	These were required for treble Munsiff Howrah; Jahanabad Munsiff; Dacca Madrasa; Zilla School, Purnea, and for works done in the Government Workshops at Dehri and Sibpur.
	Wrought-iron bars	... 3,432	These were required for use in the Hostel attached to the Calcutta Madrasa and in the Purnea Zilla School.
	Bed-plates	... 2,994	These were required for the additional Record-room, Opium Buildings, Calcutta; Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office; and the Hostel attached to the Madrasa College, Calcutta; Dacca Madrasa; Barisal Courts; Jahanabad Munsiff; and treble Munsiff, Howrah.
	Leather belting	... 1,614	These were required for use in the Workshops and dredgers in the Dehri Workshops Division; a good deal is also used in other Divisions.
	Candles	... 2,005	These were obtained for use in the Jablookhoff system of lighting in the Eden Gardens, Calcutta.
	Carpet	... 1,577	This was required for the stairs of Government House, Calcutta.
	Cooking stove	... 2,536	This was required for the Viceregal kitchen, Calcutta.
	Paving tiles	... 1,039	These were required for use in reconstructing servants' quarters, attached to Government House, Calcutta.
	Flange pipes	... 1,353	These were required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail.
	Hose with couplings, complete	... 2,199	
	Canvas	... 1,908	These were required for purdahs and roof covering of the canal steamers in the Dehri Workshops Division, and for repairs to sails and awnings of boats and steamers in the Orissa Circle.
	Angle-iron	... 4,028	These materials were brought on to stock when sent out, and were used as required on various works executed at the Government Workshops at Sibpur, Dehri, and Cuttack.
	Round "	... 1,011	
	Flat "	... 1,649	
	Chain "	... 2,946	This was obtained for use in the dredgers in the Dehri Workshops Division, and steamers, dredgers and ferry boats in the Orissa Circle.
	Copper tape	... 2,633	These materials were obtained for use in the various now works and repairs executed to Government buildings.
	Cement	... 7,129	
	Paints	... 32,717	

None of the articles named in group A, nor of the materials detailed under group B, could have been entirely manufactured in India, nor are they, as far as Government knows, even sent out in a rough state to be finished at workshops in this country.

3. The total cost of stores of European manufacture purchased in India on the score of urgency was Rs. 79,059, as against Rs. 33,684 in 1894-95. The principal items which make up this total are the following:—

		Rs.	
	Bolled-iron joists	... 23,290	These were required for the Anatomical Block of the Medical College, Calcutta; Servants' and Military Secretary's quarters attached to Government House, Calcutta; Mail van-shed, General Post Office, Calcutta; Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Sealdah; additions and alterations to the Custom House, Calcutta, and to ground floor, jailer's quarters, Alipore; a second storey to the Zilla School at Arrah; extension of the school building at Chapra; staircases for the extension of Indian Museum, Stamp and Stationery Office; and for repairs to the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and to Imperial and Provincial buildings in the 2nd Calcutta and Nadia Divisions.
	White glazed wall tiles	4,725	These were urgently required for fittings in connection with the extension of the new East Block, Indian Museum, and for the construction of the Anatomical Block of the Medical College, Calcutta.
	Portland cement	... 3,578	This was required for the water-supply at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling Division, and to meet the demands of other Divisions of the Department.

Dynamite	...	Rs. 1,780	This was urgently required for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Darjeeling Division, and chiefly for removing rock slips caused by storm damages.
T-iron bars	...	5,868	These were required for the construction of the Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Sealdah; Mail van-shed in the General Post Office, Calcutta; and for carrying out urgent orders received in the Sibpur Workshops.
Cast-iron pipes	...	1,164	These were required for constructing Tiffin-room, Treasury Buildings; East Block Indian Museum; Anatomical Block, Medical College; and additional Record-room, Opium Godown, Calcutta.
Galvanized iron pipes	...	15,612	These were required for the construction of various new works carried out in the 1st Calcutta Division, and for extending the hot and cold water-supply in Government House, Calcutta, and the supply of filtered water to the Viceregal stables and coachman's bungalow in the Barrackpore Park; Small-pox ward, Campbell Hospital, Sealdah; South Calcutta Hospital at Bhawanipore; Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Sealdah; water-supply at Kalimpong; and repairs to Principal's quarters, Calcutta Madrasa, Intally police-station, Presidency Jail and St. James's Personage.
Angle-iron	...	4,678	These materials had to be purchased locally for the Sibpur Workshops in connection with urgent orders, which could not have been foreseen and which could not, without causing delay and inconvenience, have been kept in abeyance to allow of the articles being indented for from England.
Plate iron	...	3,658	
Round "	...	1,774	
Flat "	...	3,828	
Square "	...	1,206	
Pig "	...	1,499	
Zinc sheets	...	1,600	
Yellow sheeting	...	1,018	
Iron screws	...	1,492	
Steel plates	...	2,179	

Taking the India Office prices and adding freight and other incidental charges, the cost of these articles, if purchased in England, would have been only Rs. 75,242, so that Government paid 5.1 per cent. more through buying them in India than it would have paid in England. The corresponding loss in 1894-95 was 6.4 per cent.

4. The total cost of stores manufactured in India, partly from imported material and partly from indigenous material, and substituted for stores formerly imported, was Rs. 50,658, as against Rs. 1,17,034 in 1894-95. The principal items were as follows:—

Wrought-iron girders	built	Rs. 6,223	These were made at the Sibpur Workshops for the Anatomical Block, Medical College, Calcutta, from materials obtained from England.
Wrought-iron work for trusses, roof.	for	14,462	These were made at the Sibpur Workshops for the Boys' School, Kurseong, and the Ganja Godown and Weighment Shed, Nowgong.
Trusses	...	8,063	These were prepared at the Sibpur Workshops for the Boys' School, Kurseong, Mail van-shed, General Post Office, Calcutta, and Tolly's Nala Godown.
T-iron bars	...	1,767	These were required for reconstructing Military Secretary's quarters and servants' quarters, Calcutta Government House; and reconstructing Anatomical Block, Medical College, Calcutta; and Record-room, Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta.
Iron rivets	...	1,548	These were needed for works made up at the Government Workshops at Sibpur from imported materials worked into its finished shape in this country.
Bolts and nuts	...	1,161	
Brass tower bolts	...	1,567	These were required for the new east wing of the Indian Museum; Stamp and Stationery Office; and Madrasa Hostel, Calcutta.

	Rs.	
Brass butt hinges ...	5,525	These were required for doors and windows made at the Sibpur Workshops for various buildings in the Province.
Glass panes ...	1,690	
Galvanised wire-netting ...	1,290	This was required for the Stamp and Stationery Godown; Opium Godown, Calcutta; and Salt Golahs, Sulkea.
Pig-iron ...	2,646	Used for cast-iron work done in the Sibpur Government Workshops.
Cast-iron pipes ...	1,410	These were required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail.
Leather-beltting ...	2,296	This was for use in the Sibpur Workshops.
Buff Terracotta bricks ...	1,020	These were required for constructing the new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta.

5. The policy prescribed by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1426S.R. of 25th March 1895, quoted above, continues to receive the attention of the Local Government.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 233 L.S.-G.—The 16th January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca, Burdwan, Bhagalpur and Rajshahi Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1806G., dated Dacca, the 4th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1765G., dated the 31st December 1896.

No. 962G., dated Barisal, the 31st December 1896.

From—W. N. DEXVINGNE, Esq., Joint Magistrate in charge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to your No. 1845G. of the 16th instant, forwarding Bengal Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, about the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c., I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Local Boards were requested to prepare the registers in Forms I and II, as prescribed by Government in its Circular No. 8 T.N.O. of the 15th May 1896, on the subject of improvement of water-supply in this district. The Bhola Local Board has already prepared both the registers, and Patuakhali Local Board has prepared only Register I. Register No. II of Patuakhali subdivision and both the registers for Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions are under preparation by the Local Boards concerned.

3. The municipalities of the district were also requested to prepare the registers in Forms I and II, as prescribed by Government in its Circular No. 7T.N.O. of the 15th May 1896, on the subject of improvement of water-supply. Replies from all municipalities have been received, but they make no reference to the preparation of the registers. They have been asked to supply the information which will be communicated hereafter. As regards improvement of existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, their replies are summarised below.

4. The Chairman of Barisal Municipality stated that the jail tank has been re-excavated and reserved for drinking purposes during 1896; 26 notices have been issued to the owners of private tanks requiring them to improve their tanks; six tanks have been re-excavated.

5. The Chairman of the Nalchiti Municipality states the water-supply of the town is sufficient for the requirements of the population of each ward. There are two reserved tanks in the heart of the town set apart only for drinking purposes, and they have been thoroughly cleansed. In every ward there are several tanks with excellent water which have been carefully cleansed twice within the last six months by the owners on notice under section 200 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

6. In Jhalakati Municipality none of the owners of private tanks are willing to allow their tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes. The Municipal Commissioners are therefore trying to improve existing sources of water-supply by taking action under section 200 of the Municipal Act. There is only one reserved tank in the town, and the Commissioners have resolved to make another tank this year. Action has been taken for the acquisition of land necessary for the purpose.

7. The Chairman of the Pirojpur Municipality states that the Municipal Commissioners have allotted a sum of Rs. 200 in the current year's budget for the purpose, and also in the next year's budget an equal amount has been provided. They have contemplated digging new tanks or re-excavating the old existing reserved tanks within the municipality. There are four reserved tanks within the municipal area, and one of them which is close to the sub-divisional office has been twice cleansed.

8. The Patuakhali Municipality sanctions Rs. 650 for the excavation of a sweet water tank in the rural area within the municipal limit. The work is not in progress. It will be taken in hand after the reopening season is over, as labourers are not easily procurable there at this season of the year.

No. 24L.S.-G., dated Chinsura, the 9th January 1897.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to your letter No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th ultimo, calling for a report of the progress made in the districts in this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps taken by

municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the past quarter of the year, I have the honour to report that on receipt of your letter No. 8T.—M., dated 15th May last, directing the preparation of registers in Forms I and II annexed to that letter, and the submission of a statement with the annual report, instructions were issued to the Magistrates in this Division to render every assistance to the District Boards in the matter, through Government establishments of all descriptions. The chaukidari panchayats and the police were also ordered to cooperate in the collection of statistics and the maintenance of the registers prescribed.

2. The information called for is, however, of so voluminous a character, and the nature of the agency by which it is to be collected is so varied, that the progress actually made has been so far very meagre. It will be seen from the following account that this remark applies particularly to Burdwan and Hooghly, where it would seem that a start has just been made, and that, in the case of the other districts, operations have to some extent advanced.

3. *Burdwan*.—The Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the district staff was so fully occupied during the past few weeks in preparing food-stock estimates, that they had little time to attend to the collection of statistics relating to water-supply. In the Kulna subdivision Form No. II, prescribed in Government order No. 8T.—M., dated 15th May, will, it is expected, be completely written up by the end of the current financial year. The statistics for 39 villages only were collected by the Subdivisional Officer of Ramganj by the middle of December last. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa and the Chairman of the Local Board are stated both to have gone out into camp to collect the required information—a duty in which the District Board subordinates are also reported to be busily engaged.

4. A list showing the District Board wells excavated during 1896-97 is appended. The Magistrate promises to furnish full details of the progress made by the municipal authorities in the next quarterly report.

5. *Birbhum*.—In Birbhum the Suri Municipality and the District Board have opened the prescribed registers. The former has since the receipt of the Government Circular excavated two new wells in the Shehara ward, and acquired lands in the Chandni and East Khotta bazar wards for the purpose of sinking wells.

6. Out of the District Board's sanctioned budget allotment of Rs. 1,511 for water-supply for the year 1896-97, Rs. 864-10-6 have been expended under this head up to December 1896. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Repairs to a well at Sainthesa ...	8	0	0
(2) Re-excavating a tank in the reserve lines, Suri ...	100	0	0
(3) Contribution to the sinking of a well in the premises of the Bolepore Munsifi ...	80	14	0
(4) Sinking of a well at Rajnagore ...	170	11	6
(5) Sinking of nine kuteha wells in the Rampur Hat subdivision for supply of water to the people ...	68	9	0
(6) Sinking of a well at Loghta ...	408	8	0
(7) Deepening four wells in Bolepore ...	28	0	0
Total ...	864	10	6

The sinking of two wells, viz. one at Ahmadpur and the other at Dubrajpur, is in progress.

7. *Bankura Municipality*.—Registers in forms Nos. I and II have been duly opened. There are 29 big tanks and 98 petty excavations within the Municipality, besides 395 wells, of which 13 are public wells. The Commissioners possess no tanks of their own. The existing water-supply is said to be adequate, the two rivers Gandheswari and Dwarikeswar and almost all the public wells supplying good drinking-water. As regards water for other purposes also, the sources of supply do not appear to be insufficient, but most of the tanks require thorough re-digging. The Municipal Commissioners have therefore, under section 200 of the Municipal Act, required the owners and occupiers of eight of the important tanks to have them deepened. They have also sunk two masonry wells and are making arrangements for sinking another shortly.

Vishunpur Municipality.—The registers in Forms I and II have been opened, but are not complete in all their columns. The town is provided with six "bandhs" or large reservoirs of water, excavated by the former Rajas of Vishunpur, from which, as well as the river Birai running on the north of the town, a fairly adequate supply of water is derived. There are also minor tanks which are only resorted to for domestic purposes and not for drinking.

Sonamukhi Municipality.—The prescribed registers have been opened. The town is well provided with tanks, many (90) of which have been re-excavated or cleaned this year by the owners, to whom notices under section 200 of the Municipal Act were issued. It is, moreover, expected that some new tanks will be excavated this year. A part of the town obtains its drinking water from the river Sali which forms its northern boundary. Four tanks are reserved for drinking purposes.

8. *The Bankura District Board.*—The registers in Forms Nos. I and II have been opened. The district consists of 380 villages containing numerous houses, in regard to which information as to water-supply is required to be recorded. The panchayats of all these villages were called upon to submit lists of tanks and wells within their respective localities. Out of 380 villages, returns from 293 have been received and are being entered in the register. In the remaining cases urgent reminders have been sent to the defaulting panchayats for the speedy submission of the returns. Police officers in charge of stations and all touring officers of the district have been directed to secure the submission of these returns without loss of time, and check them as far as practicable by personal enquiries.

9. I quote below the remarks made by Mr. Manisty in submitting his report—

"I am now in camp by the worst part of the district for crop failure, and am receiving numerous applications for loans to re-excavate tanks. It is, in my opinion, highly desirable to encourage the taking of these loans, as thereby Government finds funds for private persons and gets some interest on the money, whereas otherwise it may be necessary later on for the District Board or Government or both to spend money without getting any interest, simply in order to furnish employment to persons in need of it. I notice that wherever a wealthy person lives there is usually at least one good tank in which the water never runs dry."

10. As directed by Government orders, a list of villages containing 100 houses or more has been prepared and forwarded by the Midnapore District Board to each Local Board with instructions to get the information required to fill in Registers Nos. I and II from the members living in the interior of the subdivisions. Similar instructions have also been sent to Union Committees through the Local Boards. These bodies have already opened both the registers referred to in their offices, and are collecting the information required to fill them up.

11. In the Contai subdivision comprehensive schemes for the improvement of water-supply have been prepared. The Contai Local Board has prepared and submitted a list of 18 important villages in the subdivision, in each of which it proposes to sink a well at a cost of Rs 250. These will be taken in hand one by one as the funds annually allotted to the Local Board for the purpose permit.

12. A list of tanks and wells to be constructed in thanas Jhargram, Binspur and Giribeta of the Sadar subdivision has also been prepared; most of the villages to which this list refers stand in urgent need of good drinking water. Estimates and further information in connection with some of the proposed tanks and wells have been called for. The Local Boards of Tamluk and Ghatal have also been requested by the District Board to submit similar lists.

13. Managers of aided schools situated in villages containing 100 or more houses have also been asked by the District Board to fill in and submit forms Nos. I and II, giving the necessary information regarding the existing sources of water-supply in their villages. Most of the managers have already complied with the Board's requisitions. The District Board has also sent these forms to the Magistrate for distribution to the police and chaukidari panchayats to have them duly filled in and returned to the Board's office within a month.

14. As regards the steps taken by the District Board to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, the Magistrate reports that the

allotment for the improvement of water-supply for the current year is Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 1,296 have been allotted to the Union Committees, Rs. 1,850 to the Sadar subdivision in view of the fact that the late scarcity of water was worst in that subdivision, and Rs. 480 will be spent in constructing a pukka well at Potaspur in the Contai subdivision, and Rs. 250 in excavating a well at Belaspur in that subdivision, which was dug but not paid for last year. The sum of Rs. 1,124 was spent on temporary wells, &c., in the Sadar and the Ghatat subdivisions during the late scarcity.

15. Progress reports have been called for by the Magistrate from the municipal bodies in Midnapore, but he has not yet received any.

16. In Hooghly the Magistrate reports that preliminary arrangements are being made for the preparation of Registers Nos. I and II, and that lists of villages in each thana containing more than 100 occupied houses with population according to last census are in course of preparation.

17. It appears from the report submitted by the Magistrate of Howrah that instructions were issued in that district to the police for the preparation of lists of tanks and wells, and that these lists have been forwarded to the District Board, under whose supervision registers in Forms Nos. I and II are being written up. When these registers are complete, additions to and alterations in them will be reported by the police to the Board.

18. The District Engineer of Howrah has been desired to inspect all the villages and to submit a statement of places where tube-wells can and should be sunk. The Local Boards have also been asked to suggest means for dealing with the apprehended water scarcity.

19. As regards municipal areas in the Howrah district, both the municipalities in the district, viz. Howrah and Bally, are on the Hooghly river, from which the water-supply of the latter is principally derived. The former has now been for the most part supplied with filtered water from the water-works.

20. The Bally Municipality is preparing the registers in Forms I and II. The Municipality is also taking steps to improve some of the existing tanks, and has taken action under section 200 of the Municipal Act in several instances. Many of the tanks in this Municipality have dried up for want of sufficient rain during the last two years, and many of the rate-payers have applied for the excavation of new and the deepening of old tanks which have silted up.

21. In the Ulubaria subdivision of the district of Howrah four tanks have been excavated and some tube-wells sunk at the cost of the District Board. Government has also sunk three wells and excavated a tank on the side of the Cuttack road. The Subdivisional Officer has called the attention of the zamindars and well-to-do persons to the necessity of excavating tanks.

List of wells excavated by the District Board during the current year 1896-97.

Name of well.	Cost.
	Rs.
Well at Mymari Bungalow compound	560
„ at Dadhia Bouragi Tolla	516
„ at Guisi village	198
„ at Dhurpara	246
„ at Itachunda	296*
„ at Mullickpur	286
„ at Adrah	285†
„ at Aral (temporary well)	70
„ at Penagar	300
„ at Samudregarb	581
„ at Ohatni	718
„ at Agradwip (a secondary well at the bottom of an old one)	180
„ at Susandighi	295
„ at Malikpara (temporary well)	70
„ at Mathurapur (clearing an old well)	160
„ at Kulouanda	323
„ at Nigan	323
„ at Kaichar	323

HARI DAS PAL,
District Engineer.

* Including Rs. 160 contributed by a private gentleman.
† Do. „ 80 ditto ditto.

No. 1807G., dated Dacca, the 4th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

COPY of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of this office No. 1806G. of this day's date.

No. 114. dated Madaripur, the 29th December 1896.

From—**BARU DINA NATH SEN**, Chairman, Madaripur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Faridpur.

With reference to your No. 959, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. (a) In the Municipality the rivers Kumar and Ariakhan and the Amirabad khal supply good drinking-water.

(b) There are 12 public tanks, of which one has been reserved for drinking purposes only.

(c) There are some 58 private tanks, but none of them has been reserved.

3. Here the people prefer river water, and that is sufficient for the population.

No. 976G., dated Faridpur, the 31st December 1896.

Memo. by—**B. BU K. P. SARKAR**, Magistrate in charge.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca, in continuation of this office No. 960G., dated the 26th instant.

No. 1855G., dated Dacca, the 6th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

COPY of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1806G., dated 4th January 1897.

No. 963G., dated Barisal, the 31st December 1896.

From—**N. D. BRATSON-BELL**, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Backergunge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

In continuation of the Joint-Magistrate's letter No. 962G. of 31st instant, on the subject of water-supply, I have the honour to state that the District Board have in their current year's budget provided the sum of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of tanks. A list of the tanks which will be constructed is annexed, thana by thana.

2. I also give a similar list in respect of khas mahals where Rs. 5,39½ have been set aside for tanks this year from the Improvement Fund.

List of tanks provided for in the Khas Mahal Budget for 1896-97.

Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of tank.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Pirojpur	Matbaria	1 tank at Kalamegha. Re-excavation of a tank at Char Doani.	
Patuakhali	Amtali	1 tank at Barguna. 1 " at Dhalua. Re-excavation of a tank at Dhulasar. Ditto ditto at Karaiharria. Ditto ditto at Barguna. Ditto ditto at Char Mol-laji.	
		1 tank at Dhulasar.	
		1 tank at Char Umed.	
		1 tank at Char Faleon. Re-excavation of a tank at Daulat-khan.	
Bhola	Bhola (out-post Daulatkhan).	Re-excavation of a tank in the Nalgora Estate.	

List of tanks provided for in the District Board Budget for 1896-97.

Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of tank.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Sadar	Mendiganj	1 tank at Rajapur.	
		1 " at Ekkarria.	
		1 " at Kashipur.	
Perojpur	Backergunge	1 tank at Champta.	
		1 " at Tengrakhali.	
		1 tank at Shebangal.	
Patuakhali	Sarupkati	1 " at Banaripara.	
		1 tank at Tikkata.	
		1 " at Madartali.	
Patuakhali	Matbaria	4 tanks in Schillergauj.	
		1 tank at Kasakdia.	
		1 tank at Dhankhali.	
Patuakhali	Amtali	1 " at Pujakhola.	
		1 " at Amtali.	
		1 tank at Denli.	
Patuakhali	Gulakhali	1 tank at Kachupetra.	

GANEWDA NATH PAL,
Deputy Magistrate, for Offg. Magistrate.

BACKERGUNGE MAGISTRACY,
The 31st December 1896.

No. 1864G., dated Dacca, the 7th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted, in the absence of the Commissioner on circuit, and to avoid delay, to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1765G., dated 31st December 1896.

No. 80, dated Dacca, the 6th January 1897.

From—L. P. SMITHES, Esq., Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to the Government Circular No. 56L.S.G. of the 12th ultimo, copy of which was forwarded with your No. 1685G., dated the 16th idem, asking for quarterly reports of the progress made in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken by District Boards and Municipalities respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones. I have the honour to submit the following first report.

2. The necessary statistics for preparing the registers in Forms I and II to be kept by the District Board are being collected through the agency of the panchayats, and it is expected that the registers will be complete in the present quarter.

As regards the registers to be kept by the municipalities, the Dacca Municipality has employed ticea men to prepare them by making the requisite enquiries. The Chairman of the Narayanganj Municipality has not reported whether he has prepared these registers for his municipality. He has been asked to supply the omission.

3. As to the steps taken by those bodies to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I beg to submit herewith copy of a note received from the District Board, dealing fully with the works executed or being executed by it, as also by the Local Boards.

The Dacca Municipality has allowed four additional house-connections, and a few more will soon be allowed by them. A scheme for the supply of unfiltered water by a separate line of pipes for watering the streets and flushing drains and replacing the main pipes of the water-works by larger pipes, is also under the consideration of the Commissioners, and they have raised the rate of the house-tax from 8 to 10 per cent., the maximum rate permitted by law, in order to carry out that and other improvements.

4. The Chairman, Narayanganj Municipality, reports that the chief source of drinking water-supply in that municipality is the river Lakhya, which runs through the middle of the town and its khals, and there are five municipal tanks, two Government, three railway and 73 private tanks, and one well within the limits of the municipality. One of the municipal tanks has been reserved for drinking purposes, and the Municipal Commissioners are gradually taking steps under section 200 of the Municipal Act to cleanse, re-excavate or fill up the private tanks, many of which are unfit for drinking purposes and some of which are in a very unwholesome state. They are also trying to introduce tube-wells for the supply of pure drinking water.

5. I beg to report also that steps are being taken to prevent the pollution of some of the smaller rivers and khals of this district through dead bodies and carcasses of animals.

NOTE.

Tax works executed by the District Board and the Local Boards of this district in connection with water-supply from the beginning of this year up to date are as follows:—
Ten tube-wells were sunk at the places noted below:—

1. Munshiganj	...	} Munshiganj subdivision.
2. Chatfatia	...	
3. Ichapura	...	
4. Srinagar	...	
5. Dossora	...	} Manickganj subdivision.
6. Dhalairtek	...	
7. Lahiganj	...	
8. Paikarchar	...	} Narayanganj subdivision.
9. Tapra	...	
10. Shealo	...	} Manickganj subdivision.

All these tube-wells were successful and supplied good water, except the one at Munshiganj, which was driven through a layer of very fine sand which choked up the pioneer tube and interfered with the flow of water through the tube-well. In addition to the above, four more tube-wells have been lately driven in the Baroni mela ground. They are working very well and supplying good water to the traders and shopkeepers of the Baroni Fair. The total expenditure incurred up to date on tube-wells is Rs. 1,488-14-9.

The Local Boards of Narayanganj, Manickganj and Munshiganj have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 986-4, as detailed below, in excavating tanks and wells within their respective areas:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Excavation of a well at Putia Bazar by the Narayanganj Local Board	175	0	0
Excavation of a well at Salidah by the Narayanganj Local Board	100	0	0
Excavation of a tank at Rathura by the Manickganj Local Board	500	0	0
Excavation of Madgao tank by the Munshiganj Local Board	191	4	0
Total	966	4	0

The Narayanganj Local Board have also incurred a further expenditure of Rs. 150 in re-excavating old tanks within their respective areas, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Re-excavation of chur Baghar chur tank	50
Ditto of Satpaika tank	50
Ditto of Goaribhanger tank	50
	150

The Sadar and the Narayanganj Local Boards have allotted further sums of Rs. 306 and Rs. 1,250, aggregating to Rs. 1,556, for improving the existing sources of water-supply, as shown below:—

Sadar Local Board.

	Rs.
Re-excavation of an old tank at Kylih	200
Ditto of a tank at Patchnagar	106
	306

Narayanganj Local Board.

				Rs.
Re-excavation of a tank at Majherchar	...	...	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Baraibs	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Karnogope	...	137
Ditto	ditto	Nayanpura	...	130
Ditto	ditto	Kanchan Rampura	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Sultan Sahadi	...	147
Ditto	ditto	Garbari	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Dhanna	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Govindpur	...	136
				<hr/> 1,250
Total			...	<hr/> 1,556

The Manickganj Local Board have allotted a sum of Rs. 500 for re-excavating the Jenkin's Tank and uniting it with the Civil Court Tank at Dassora, the head-quarters of the Manickganj subdivision. They have also allotted Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 for the re-excavation of two more tanks at Baruna and Baslakol, respectively.

Further sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 994 and Rs. 1,250, aggregating to Rs. 3,244, have been allotted by the District Board and the Sadar and Munshiganj Local Boards for opening out new tanks and wells, as detailed below—

				Rs.
Excavation of wells and tube-wells by the District Board	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto	of 40 wells by the Sadar Local Board at 40 different villages	...	...	994
Ditto	of 5 tanks by the Munshiganj Local Board at: Hachara, Birtara, Deobhog, Dalchatra and Narjananda, at Rs. 250 each	...	...	1,250
				<hr/> 3,244

Justice Chandra Madhab Ghosh has expressed his willingness to place his tank at his native village Sologhar, in the Munshiganj subdivision of this district, at the disposal of the District Board, and proposes to contribute half the cost of reclaiming the tank, which has been estimated at Rs. 4,998.

Babu Jan-ki Nath Rai and Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul have promised to excavate, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, two tanks at Bamankhola and Patabhog in the Munshiganj subdivision.

Raja Rajendra Narayan Rai Bahadur has promised to spend a sum of Rs. 15,000 for improving old tanks and excavating new ones in the Bhowal pargana for the supply of drinking water. It will thus be seen that the total expenditure already incurred and proposed to be incurred amounts to Rs. 33,958-2-9.

S. B. MITTAL,
District Engineer.

No. 814 Mot., dated Camp Pabna, the 8th January 1897.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., c.s., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 14 Met. R., dated the 1st January 1897 I have the honour to forward in original a further report received from the, Magistrate of Rajshahi, showing the progress made in his district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c.

No. 1385J., dated Baolia, the 2nd January 1897.

From—N. K. Bose, Esq., Magistrate of Rajshahi,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In continuation of this office letter No. 1350J., dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copies of the reports submitted by the Municipal Boards in this district, regarding the steps they have taken to improve existing sources of water-supply, &c.

No. 173, dated Nator, the 21st December 1896.

From—**BARU MOHIM CHUNDER ROY**, Chairman of the Nator Municipality.
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1334J, dated the 19th current, forwarding a copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to state that, as instructed in circular No. 7T M., dated the 15th May last, two registers in Forms Nos. I and II have already been prepared. It will be seen in Register No. I, copy of which is submitted herewith, that in all the wards except the last there are wholesome tanks. To remove this want of Ward No. XII, the Collector of the district was requested, in February 1895, to take steps under the Land Acquisition Act for acquiring a plot of land which had been selected for a tank. The case is, I think, still pending in the Court of the District Judge. The Municipal Commissioners will commence excavation as soon as the plot is acquired.

2. I further beg to add that the Municipal Commissioners

2. I further beg to add that the Municipal Commissioners, at their meeting held on the 19th current, resolved that another tank should be dug in Ward No. X, and have applied to the Subdivisional Officer of Nator for acquiring a plot of land selected for the purpose with as little loss of time as possible.

General Register of the sources of Water-supply.

NATOH MUNICIPALITY.

[illegible]

MOHLM CHANDRA³ ROY.

Chairman.

The 21st December 1890.

No. 214M, dated Rampur Boalia, the 28th December 1896.

From—STED TROUSIL HOSKIN, Vice-Chairman, Rampur Boalia Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1334J., dated 19th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement in Form I, prescribed by Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May last, showing the sources of water-supply in each mahallah of this municipality. With a view to improving the existing sources of water-supply, the Municipal Commissioners are trying to take on lease one or two tanks in each mahallah, in order to set apart the same for drinking or bathing purposes under section 199 of the Municipal Act. Notices under section 200 of the Act have been issued to the proprietors of most of the unwholesome tanks, and in compliance with the requisition of the said notice a big tank situated in a crowded locality is being re-excavated. Steps are also being taken to enforce compliance in many other cases. The Commissioners have also sunk a well in a place where the want of good drinking water had been keenly felt. I beg further to state that, situated as this town is on the bank of a large river (Padma), the residents of many mahallas obtain their water-supply from it. But since last year a big *char* having been formed in front of the town after the flood season, the people of those mahallas are being put to great inconvenience for water-supply. The Commissioners, last year, made arrangements for the supply of drinking water from the main stream by putting up a bamboo bridge over the stagnant channel below the town, so as to enable people to draw water from the flowing stream as well as by bringing water therefrom by boats.

Statement showing the sources of water-supply in each mahalla of the Rampur Boalia Municipality.

Serial number of mahalla.	Population by last census.	NAME OF MAHALLA.		SOURCES AND CHARACTER OF UNFILTERED WATER-SUPPLY.										OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL.							Is permanent supply adequate to population?	REMARKS.				
				Supplied from waterworks.	Supplied from river, lake, or canal.	Supplied from tanks or wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Government.		Municipal.					Private.			
																Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.			Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	450	...	Talaimari	...	...	2	2	4	28	1	23	27	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	Inadequate	Supply of water is also obtained from tanks outside municipal limits.	
2	1,789	...	Baninagar	...	...	5	2	7	13	3	16	23	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	Adequate.	River water is also used.	
3	1,394	...	Raja Kolia	...	...	5	2	7	13	3	16	23	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	Ditto.		
4	513	...	Ramchandrapur.	...	...	5	4	9	11	...	11	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	Ditto.		
5	208	...	Sagarpara	...	...	5	15	21	20	1	21	72	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	Ditto	A portion of this mahalla receives supply from tanks and wells.	
6	104	...	Rampur Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.	
7	312	...	Shekher char	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate	Situated on the river bank.
8	17	...	Ragichapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
9	719	...	Ohorawara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
10	418	...	Kumarpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
11	215	...	Poddapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
12	175	...	Sahabpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
13	401	...	Sahab Hatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
14	426	...	Ganappara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
15	322	...	Mayerpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
16	426	...	Khatunmari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
17	291	...	Chak.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.	
18	421	...	Malapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
19	421	...	Kadiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
20	1,320	...	Hatmukhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
21	763	...	Baligirra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
22	462	...	Rani Hajar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
23	105	...	Beldipara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
24	19	...	Baldipara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
25	637	...	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
26	423	...	Sirachhpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.	
27	875	...	Sirachhpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.	
28	253	...	Isconman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.	
29	271	...	Shahpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
30	491	...	Jute Mohesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
31	1,015	...	Srirampur	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.	
32	423	...	Kajihara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RAMPUR BOALIA,
The 28th December 1896.T. Hoskin,
Chairman.

No. 1098L, dated Bhagalpur, the 13th January 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 58L.S.G., dated the 12th December 1896, calling for the submission of the first quarterly report regarding water-supply in each district of this Division by the 1st instant, I have the honour to explain that the delay in this instance has been caused by the non-receipt of the report from the Bhagalpur District Board until the 9th instant.

2. *Preparation of Registers.*—The two registers in Forms I and II, prescribed by paragraph 2 of Circulars Nos. 7T.M. and 8T.M., have been prepared by the District Boards of Monghyr and Malda as well as by all the Municipalities of this Division (unless those of Monghyr and Old Malda, from which no report on this point has been received, are exceptions).

The Purnea District Board obtained the details of sources of water-supply from the police; but the Magistrate-Chairman found them, while on tour, defective in many particulars, and they are being revised. Mr. Bernard thinks it will take some time to prepare correct lists. In the district of Bhagalpur the registers are being prepared by the Local Boards. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas has not as yet submitted any report of the action taken by him with respect to the area outside the Municipalities.

3. *Water-supply and improvements.*—The District Board of Monghyr have instructed the Local Boards to construct wells in the localities where the want of water is greatest. A sum of Rs. 7,900 has been set aside in the current year's budget for the purpose. It is also proposed to excavate certain tanks as test relief works during the current year. It is reported that the existing sources of water-supply in the Jamalpur Municipality are quite sufficient to meet all the requirements of the town. The Magistrate has not stated anything about the Monghyr Municipality, but the Commissioners of this Municipality are considering the question of having water-works for the town.

4. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur has not yet submitted any official report as to the sufficiency of the water-supply in the District Board area, but I am aware that he considers no deficiency to exist. In Bhagalpur there are the water-works. Wards Nos. 1 to 3 and part of Wards Nos. 4 and 6 of this Municipality have been supplied with filtered water from some time past. The water-works are being extended to the other wards, and the extension is likely to be completed within this month. The Chairman of the Colgong Municipality reports that "most of the people of that small town use Ganges water for drinking purposes. The permanent water-supply is quite sufficient for the inhabitants of the Municipality, and the scarcity of water is never felt here." The Magistrate considers that the water-supply in both these Municipalities is sufficient.

5. The District Board of Purnea has in the current year's budget "provided Rs. 3,000 for repair of wells and Rs. 300 for new wells. Some wells have been cleaned and some estimates for putting up tube-wells have lately been sanctioned. Mr. Bernard writes: "The District Board's object in spending money on water-supply will probably be to provide purer water than is contained in the village wells in which everybody indiscriminately dips his *lota*. There cannot be dearth of drinking water for human beings in this district. Different kinds of tube-wells have been set up in order to see whether any will be suitable for use in villages, the object being that when the District Board know where to begin it may know what kind of well to dig or put down."

In the Purnea Municipality several wells were cleansed in the beginning of the last hot weather. The Magistrate reports that there is no scarcity of water in this Municipality. The number of wells in each ward of the Kishanganj Municipality is said to be sufficient. In this Municipality two masonry wells and two ring wells have been sunk during the current year.

6. The Magistrate of Malda reports that "steps are being taken by the District Board for the preparation of estimates for excavation of certain tanks in the Barind tracts." These works it is proposed to carry out under the Famine Code rules. At present there is no scarcity of water in the district. The Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality in this district reported that

there is no scarcity of water in that town, "the usual supply of water being met from the river Mahananda." The Chairman of the Old Malda Municipality also writes that "as the permanent supply of water of this town is good and quite adequate to population, or rather abundant in every ward of the Municipality, it has hardly been necessary to take any steps to improve existing sources of water-supply or to open new ones."

7. In the district of Sonthal Parganas, in the Deoghur Municipality the existing sources of water-supply are said "to be sufficient and do not admit of improvements at present." The Chairman of the Sahebganj Municipality reports that "no difficulty is felt by the people for the supply of water; it is obtained both from the Ganges river and wells, but the latter are chiefly depended on when the river recedes." "In a large number of houses," the Chairman adds, "the residents have wells of their own, some of which are pucca and others kutcha, but the owners are being induced to make them all pucca gradually. General supervision is kept over all the wells in the town, and every possible care taken as regards the wells in private houses." A certain portion of the fund is set apart every year to meet the wants. There are two tanks, one of which belongs to the Municipality and the other to a private resident. The water of the former is unfit for use, and steps are being taken to fill it up, while that of the latter is, in the local opinion, fit for use. The Deputy Commissioner is being written to for early report on the area outside the Municipalities.

The foregoing, however, shows meanwhile of how much less importance the whole subject is in this Division than in Western and Central Bengal, or, to take four districts which I know very well, than in the Burdwan, Midnapore, Birbhum and Nuddea districts. The southern part of the Division is all rolling country with springs in every prolonged depression. In the northern part the water lies very near the surface. The drought in the first-half of 1896 caused no inconvenience in this Division, except in some small areas in the Sonthal Parganas which approach to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in character.

No. 130 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. F. FUGANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAMES OF MASTS.

Stock in hand as compiled on—

	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balinghatta	2,79,000	66,000	65,500	74,000	1,12,000	1,24,000	1,50,000
Uttaranga	57,000	26,500	3,200	8,500	3,300	3,700	5,000
Chitpur, Colebari, Kumartuly, Hothkhol, and Culpi Ghat	6,70,900	3,26,800	1,45,000	1,69,800	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400
Puthurghatta, Pata and Jarabagan	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	2,500	3,300	4,500
Tollygunge, Chella, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,65,800	40,700	46,100	1,31,100	1,52,700	1,49,000	1,42,500
Minor tazara (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	71,100	66,100	63,600	71,400	70,000	67,600
Baidyabat, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	6,425	18,078	9,665	24,235	7,963	8,400	6,335
Total	15,72,525	8,33,958	8,53,868	9,58,835	9,84,063	9,67,309	9,78,735
On Railway premises on both sides of the river:	15,793	5,491	18,365	3,393	3,891	3,679	1,370
	(on 3rd Jan. 1896).	(on 19th Dec. 1896.)	(on 19th Dec. 1896.)	(on 26th Dec. 1896.)	(on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	(on 9th Jan. 1897.)	(on 16th Jan. 1897.)
On boats unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170	17,823	40,153	50,431	41,002	49,229	45,963
	(2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	(on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	(on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	(on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	(2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	(9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	(on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)
By Canal returns	77,941	22,884	51,141	70,996	84,563	99,846	79,515
	(2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	(on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	(on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	(on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	(on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	(on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	(on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,72,339	9,58,525	10,83,655	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983

* This part is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
+ Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 151 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1897.

M. FENDUCAA,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

	1ST TO 7TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports ...	34	46	100	136
" Indian " ...	26,122	35,565	94,249	1,28,283
Total ...	26,156	35,601	94,249	1,28,419
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	56,116	76,383	45,578	62,037
" Indian " ...	62,797	85,473	7,364	10,023
Total ...	118,915	1,61,856	52,942	72,060

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

	1ST TO 7TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice ...	18,295	24,901	60,181	94,167
Paddy ...	6,586	8,964	6,695	9,113
Wheat ...	758	1,032	.....	.....
Gram and pulses ...	515	701	16,661	22,677
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ...	2	3	1,809	2,462
Total ...	26,156	35,601	94,349	1,28,419

Out of the total traffic, 73·32 per cent. appertain to cleaned rice, of which 61,357 cwts. were imported from Burma alone. Between 1st November 1896 and 7th January 1897, so much as 163,510 cwts., or 222,555 maunds of cleaned rice, were shipped from Burma for Calcutta, and this grain is now being carried by rail to all parts of the country. The imports from Chundbali were less than half those in 1895. Under gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency imported the largest quantity, viz., 15,713 cwts., against nil in 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the 1st week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

1	1st to 7th JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	99,702	1,35,705	46,205	62,890
Paddy	169	230		
Wheat	993	1,352	563	766
Gram and pulses	18,030	24,541	6,130	8,344
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	21	28	44	60
Total ...	118,915	1,61,856	52,942	72,060

The decrease in the rice trade with foreign ports was merely 19·16 per cent., although there were heavy fluctuations in individual items; the details show that to nine ports small shipments were made during the period under report, against nothing in 1896, while in the case of five ports there was no export whatever, against small consignments in 1896. In the coasting trade, the falling off amounted to no less than 92·63 per cent., chiefly to Bombay (21,033 cwts.) and Madras (20,576 cwts.). As regards gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency, which imported largely during 1895, became the chief exporters during the period under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		{ 1896	...	...	768	...	2	760
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Madras ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	4,256	1,710	6,136
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coconada	{ 1896	...	587	...	11,334	...	587
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	11,334
Barma	Bimlipatam	{ 1896	...	...	...	153	...	153
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	61,122
		{ 1897	69,070	2,052	...	...	...	...
Balasore	Moulmein	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,387
		{ 1897	2,387	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	{ 1896	1,845	2,178	...	...	...	4,023
		{ 1897	2,543	1,637	...	...	...	2,180
Chandbali		{ 1896	18,450	3,821	...	481	...	20,752
		{ 1897	7,284	3,003	...	947	...	11,237
Total Indian Ports ...			{ 1896	18,295	6,686	768	481	26,168
			{ 1897	69,184	6,605	...	1,809	94,349
From Foreign Ports.								
United Kingdom...		{ 1896	...	...	...	...	99	99
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements		{ 1896	...	...	...	1	...	1
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria		{ 1896	...	...	...	34	...	34
		{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Ports...			{ 1896	...	...	34	...	34
			{ 1897	...	...	1	99	100
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ...			{ 1896	18,295	6,686	768	615	26,168
			{ 1897	69,184	6,605	...	1,809	94,349

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom		{ 1896 1897	16,111 13,652			1,061 733		17,112 14,285	
Cape Colony—Cape Town		{ 1896 1897						1,565	
Port Elisabeth		{ 1896 1897						3,709	
East London		{ 1896 1897						975	
Algoa Bay		{ 1896 1897						1,526	
Eastern Coast of Africa	{ Delagoa Bay Zanzibar	{ 1896 1897						616	
		{ 1896 1897						499	
Natal		{ 1896 1897						1,049	
Aden		{ 1896 1897						5,421	
Arabia—Maskat		{ 1896 1897						4,280	
Ceylon		{ 1896 1897	28,540 2,304	147		1,078 1,857		29,765 10,971	
China—Hongkong		{ 1896 1897				6	4	9	
Persia		{ 1896 1897	1,406 283					1,406 283	
Straits Settlements		{ 1896 1897	585		44	718 355	16 45	1,363 399	
New South Wales		{ 1896 1897	649			90		939	
Victoria		{ 1896 1897	2,450			41		2,491	
New Zealand		{ 1896 1897	2,300					2,300	
Fiji Islands		{ 1896 1897	557			87		644	
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1896 1897	52,628 42,757	147	44	3,030 2,777	19 44	56,118 45,678

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Bombay	{ 1896 1897	23,713 2,650	22		44		23,779 2,690
Madras	{ 1896 1897	590			11,508 1,625		12,098 1,625
Badagara	{ 1896 1897	2,738					2,738
Bimlipatam	{ 1896 1897				80		80
Calicut	{ 1896 1897	4,426					4,426
Cannanore	{ 1896 1897	1,579					1,579
Coconada	{ 1896 1897			1	147		147 1
Cochin	{ 1896 1897	2,012					2,012
Madras	{ 1896 1897				15		15
Mangalore	{ 1896 1897				167		167
Masulipatam	{ 1896 1897				366		366
Nagapatam	{ 1896 1897	409					409
Punani	{ 1896 1897	7,744					7,744
Tellicherry	{ 1896 1897	997					997
Tuticorin	{ 1896 1897	1			45		46
Vizagapatam	{ 1896 1897						
Rangoon	{ 1896 1897	345 641		909 609	2,638 1,350	2	3,780 2,432
Akyab	{ 1896 1897	4			125		129
Burma	{ 1896 1897				11		11
Kyaukpada	{ 1896 1897				7 61		7 61
Moulmein	{ 1896 1897				20		20
Sandoway	{ 1896 1897						
Chittagong	{ 1896 1897				33		33
Balasore	{ 1896 1897				80 71		80 71
Chandbali	{ 1896 1897	8 1		49 60	86 13		129 74
Travancore-Alleppey	{ 1896 1897	1,180 222					1,180 222
Trevandrum	{ 1896 1897	997					997
Total Indian Ports	{ 1896 1897	46,514 8,443	22	909 609	16,010 3,363	2	62,797 7,364
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	{ 1896 1897	99,702 46,205	169	993 603	18,020 6,180	21 44	118,918 52,943

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 132, Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

The comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Uhandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1895	...	.....	792	792	1,078
	1896	...	.....	358	358	487
Narayanganj ...	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1895	...	.....	123	123	167
	1896	...	.....	222	222	302
Cuttack ...	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1895	...	.....	915	915	1,245
	1896	...	.....	580	580	789

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1895	...	.....	66,291	66,291	90,229
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1895	...	5,335	39,482	44,817	61,001
	1896	...	.....	14,329	14,329	19,503
Cuttack ...	1895	...	7,343	10,066	17,409	23,096
	1896	...	14,113	.....	14,113	19,209
Puri ...	1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1895	...	12,678	1,14,839	1,28,517	174,926
	1896	...	14,113	14,329	28,442	38,712

The largest decrease occurred in the exports from the Chittagong port, which supplied 20,686 cwts. of rice and 34,809 cwts. of paddy to Cochin in the Madras Presidency in 1895, but nothing was shipped to any port during the period under report. From Balasore ports shipments of rice to Mauritius were nil, while Calcutta received only 10,306 cwts. of rice and 3,213 cwts. of paddy, against 19,730 cwts. and 6,478 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. Transactions in Cuttack were limited to Mauritius alone, which received 14,113 cwts. of rice, against nil in 1895. In the case of Narayanganj and Puri, there was no trade whatever in food grains during the periods under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Burma—Rangoon		6				7	44	259	17		67	294
Calcutta		20						69			73	89
Dacca—Baranagari	735										735	
Total	735	26				7	40	218	17		792	383
GRAND TOTAL	735	26				7	40	218	17		792	383

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	6										6	
Bombay—Bombay	1,122										1,122	
Madras—Cochin	20,640		24,580								24,580	
Madras—Calcutta	656										656	
Burma—Akyab	1										1	
Travancore—Alleppey			19								19	
Total	21,425		24,599								26,271	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta							123	272			123	280
Total							123	272			123	280

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	5,335											
Indian Ports.											5,335	
Calcutta	10,734	10,808	6,478	8,213			1,306	510			27,607	14,339
Madras—												
Cochin	6,001										6,001	
Calicut	3,950										3,950	
Pondicherry	2,024										2,024	
Total	51,713	10,808	6,478	8,213			1,306	510			30,462	14,339
GRAND TOTAL	57,426	10,808	6,478	8,213			1,306	510			44,817	14,339

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Chittagong	7,178											
Mauritius		14,113										
Galle							105				7,343	
Total	7,178	14,113					105				7,343	14,113
Indian Ports.												
Madras—												
Calcutta	1,778										1,778	
Tollymore	1,577										1,577	
Cochin	5,825										5,825	
Chandannagar	841										841	
Bombay	345										345	
Total	10,066										10,066	
GRAND TOTAL	17,244	14,113					105				17,409	14,113

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hotter than usual at this time of year. *Aman* harvest practically over. *Rabi* crops want rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	10	0 to 12	0
Kalna	...	...	10	0 to 11	0
Katwa	...	...	10	10 to 10	15
Raniganj	...	...		10	4
					per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers 6 chitaks, and Rampur Hat 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. First part of the week cold, latter part hot. Threshing of *aman* continues. Prospect of *rabi* not favourable. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Sporadic cases of cow-pox in Gangajalghati. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* not quite finished. Indigo, linseed, and rape-seed have dried up in Jhargram for want of rain. Prospects of *rabi* and other crops getting worse. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Naraingarh, Keshpur, Dantan, and Garhbata. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	Old rice . 9	per rupee.
			New " 10	
Contai	...	...	12 to 13
Tamluk	...	...	9 to 12

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops and sugarcane unfavourable. *Kakai* and mustard are being harvested. Lands in places are being tilled for vegetable cultivation. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 11	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10
Basirhat	...	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Want of rain greatly felt by the standing *rabi* crops. Prospects bad. *Mug*, *kakai*, and *arhar* are being harvested. Water scarcity felt in places. No want of fodder yet. Cattle-disease reported from Meherpur subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

9th January	...	...	...	768
10th "	...	...	...	974
11th "	...	...	...	1,171
12th "	...	...	...	1,291
13th "	...	...	...	1,401
14th "	...	...	...	1,437

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-station Kaliganj is 233 from 8th to 14th, at Tehatta 419 from 8th to 17th, and at Daulatpur 35 from 11th to 18th January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,601, women 281, and children 880—total 2,765; Meherpur subdivision—men 699, women 104, and children 608—total 1,411; gratuitous relief—men nil, women 12, children nil—total 12.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9½	per rupee.
Jangipar	...	...	10	
Kandi	...	...	10½	

Jessore.—Mornings foggy and days hot up to 16th; clear and colder since then. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. *Aman* harvest nearly over; crop below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* and *boro* crops. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11	
Satkhira	...	...	...	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers for staple food-grain. Number of relief-works open, two; number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for week ending 13th—men 94, women 24, children 103—total 221; Gratuitous relief—men 10, women 48, children 42—total 100.

Rajshahi.—*Boro* paddy being sown in thana Manda. Cultivation going on for sugarcane and jute. Prospects of standing crops not good. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *Haimanti* paddy finished; average outturn 7 annas. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Salar 01, Kurseong 04. Weather seasonable. Hills—Barley and wheat progressing favourably; *tori* coming to maturity; potatoes being taken up. Terai—*Haimanti* paddy almost harvested; mustard progressing favourably; tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	9	

Bhutta 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Ploughing for *ame* continues. Rain much wanted. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of winter rice finished. Oil-seeds being gathered. Rain much wanted for the maturity of the late sown oilseeds and pulses. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9½ seers, and in the interior from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops unchanged. Rain required. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* not very favourable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished; average outturn 10 annas. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice sells between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi*. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather foggy in morning. Prospects of standing crops fair. *Rabi* crop requires rain. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) varies from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather cooler. Transplantation of *boro* still continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops not improved. Fodder and water available. Prices of rice—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 12½	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	10 to 12	
Chandpur	10 to 12	

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* completed. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Price of rice 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Harvesting of paddy finished; threshing in progress. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco favourable. Millets being sown. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Number on test-works on Saturday, 16th—men 206, women 194, and children 109—total 609. Gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Poppy doing well. Prices are—Common rice 10 seers, pea 10 seers, *kharsari* 12½ seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 16th—men 559, women 613, children 268—total 1,440.

Saran.—Prospects of *rabi* good. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 3 chitake per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 16th—men 4,411, women 6,347, children 5,764—total 16,522; Gratuitous relief—men 901, women 3,015, children 794—total 4,710. Hathwa relief-works—men 1,105, women 1,251, children 730—total 3,086. Poor-houses 301; doles 577; Manjha poor-house 66. Chapra town gratuitous relief—men 255, women 472, children 210—total 937; Revelganj gratuitous relief—men 45, women 200, children 6—total 251.

Champaran.—Rainfall .05 at Motihari and .07 at Bettiah. *Rabi* crops well promising, though very backward, except where sown on irrigation. Weeding going on. Prices practically same as last week. Common rice and maize sell at Motihari 8½ and 10 seers per rupee respectively, and at Bettiah 8½ and 10½ seers respectively. Relief returns not all received: those received show on works—men 43,366, women 37,566, children 26,854—total 107,786; gratuitous relief—men 1,044, women 2,091, children 1,099—total 4,144.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—Common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 11 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,084, women 221, children 350—total 1,655; Hajipur subdivision—men 684, women 826, children 683—total 2,193; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 631, women 204, children 242—total 1,127; Gratuitous relief—Sitamarhi subdivision—men 505, women 244, children 165—total 914.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar on 15th .02, Madhubani .05. *Rabi* crops continue favourable. Prospects of standing crops have since improved in Madhubani. *Rahar* flowering. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 14,559, women 14,527, children 5,507—total 34,593; Madhubani subdivision—men 33,845, women 20,681, children 7,642—total 62,168; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,918, women 184, children 155—total 1,356; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,205, women 2,253, children 1,109—total 4,567; Madhubani subdivision—men 6,081, women 15,131, children 7,573—total 23,785; Samastipur subdivision—men 317, women 755, children 119—total 1,191; Darbhanga Raj relief works—men 1,103, women 167, children 168. Raj returns incomplete.

Monghyr.—No rain. Very cold with strong west wind. Standing crops doing well. *Rabi* prospects fair and weeding continues. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	9 to 9½	} per rupee.
Begusarai	9½	
Jamui	8 to 9½	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is at an end. Wheat, barley, gram, linseed, *arhar*, *kharsari*, and *kurthi* are not in bad condition. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. a.	
Sadar	10 2	} per rupee.
Banka	10 0	
Madhipura	10 0	
Supaul	10 8	

Purnea.—No rain. Reaping of paddy completed. Standing *rabi* crops doing fairly well. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sader	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9 to 10	
Araria	...	...	...	11 to 12	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of winter paddy about to be finished. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prospects of crops unchanged. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Prices everywhere on the rise. Rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee except in Rajmahal; where it is 7½ seers; maize 12 to 16 seers except in Damear, where it is 10 seers.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* and *rabi* still going on. *Dalua* being transplanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banhi	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *sarad* rice continues. *Rabi* crops withering for want of rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the mufassal. Rice sells at 11½ and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in some *chaklas*. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Prospects of crops, condition of cattle, and prices of rice same as in last week.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather cool. Prospects of sugarcane and poppy fair. Common rice (new) 8 to 9 seers and (old) 6 to 7 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing stopped for want of moisture. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 9 to 10½ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palaman.—Rainfall nil. Weather very warm for the season. *Rabi* doing well. Prices much the same as reported last week. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Cases of want being reported and enquired into.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Ohas, Purulia, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Average prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sedar	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	Old rice 9	
				New " 10	

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singbhum.—No change in prospects or prices. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Except for light showers in the districts of Darjeeling, Champaran, and Darbhanga, there was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being completed. In Bihar the *rabi* and poppy crops are generally reported to be doing well. Elsewhere the *rabi* crops are said to be very poor save in portions of the Rajahahi and Dacca Divisions, where they are expected to yield a fair outturn. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered. Sugarcane-pressing is going on in some districts. Spring rice is being transplanted, but wants rain in parts. The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn)

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10 seers 3 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Musaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga not reported. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 16th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	...	4,176 (men 2,300, women 388, children 1,488).
Khulna (13th)	...	221 (men 94, women 24, children 103).
Patna	...	609 (men 306, women 194, children 109).
Shahabad	...	1,440 (men 559, women 613, children 268).
Saran	...	16,522 (men 4,411, women 6,347, children 5,764).
Champaran	...	107,788 (men 43,366, women 37,566, children 26,854).
Muzaffarpur	...	4,975 (men 2,449, women 1,261, children 1,275).
Darbhanga	...	98,117 (men 49,423, women 35,391, children 18,304).

Total for the whole Province ... 239,848, against 136,879 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	...	12 (women).
Khulna	...	100 (men 10, women 48, children 42).
Saran	...	4,710 (men 901, women 3,015, children 794).
Champaran	...	4,144 (men 1,044, women 2,001, children 1,099).
Muzaffarpur	...	914 (men 505, women 244, children 165).
Darbhanga	...	34,543 (men 7,603, women 18,139, children 8,801).

Total for the whole Province ... 44,423, against 24,668 in the previous week.

Numbers on private relief—

Relief works—

Saran—	...	3,086 (men 1,104, women 1,251, children 730).
Hatwa Raj	...	
Darbhanga—	...	1,468 (men 1,103, women 167, children 198).
Darbhanga Raj	...	

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE PORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15th JANUARY 1897.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAM DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	8 4	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 12	10 0	10 8	18 15	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	7 8	7 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	18 8	9 6	9 12	18 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	8 14	8 14	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	18 12	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	8 0	9 0	15 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 1	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 8	10 0	16 4	...	...	...
PRESDUNY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	11 13	10 0	10 10	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 12	10 0	11 6	17 10			
	9	Nadia	8 6	9 6	16 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 4	9 2	9 2	14 8	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	9 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	7 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 12	9 6	11 12	8 6	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	14 0	10 8	10 14	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	16 8	...	12 0	24 0	8 4	8 12	12 8	9 6	8 6	15 12	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	12 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling*	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 8	9 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	7 8	7 8	10 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	12 0	10 2	9 12	17 4	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	8 10	9 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	8 6	9 7	9 6	17 4	...	...	...
	20	Moulvibazar	7 8	7 4	12 4	...	...	...	9 2	7 8	12 0	10 6	10 12	18 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	7 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	new 9 12	10 0	12 0	new 10 0	10 4	18 8	...	...	...	

* Present return not received.

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 15 chittaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10 seers (panga).
 B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
 D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamlik 9 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks.
 E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers.
 F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 9 seers 6 chittaks per rupee.
 G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, Baduria 9 seers.
 H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushila 10 seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers 11 chittaks, (panga) Moherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Rahaghat 10 seers (crushed).
 I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Balbagh 11 seers (karkatch), Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10 seers.

BERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJBA OR CUMBU. <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (CMB.)			MARUA OR RAOL. <i>Eriosema Corocana</i>			KANGNI OR KARUN. ITALIAN MILLET. <i>Sclaria Italica</i>			GRAM, CHANA, CHIBOLA, KADALAV, OR KUNAGA. <i>Cicer arietinum</i>		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.
...	10 12	10 12	14 0
...	9 0	9 12	15 0
...	9 8	9 8	14 0
...	Patna kind. 10 0 9 0 Small. 10 8 10 0		14 8
...	9 8	9 8	13 0
...	10 8	9 6	15 8
...	10 0	9 0	12 12
0 8 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 8
...	10 10	10 10	17 12
...	12 0	12 8	19 0
...	10 0	10 0	15 0
...	9 0	9 0	11 8
...	11 4	11 4	16 8
...	9 8	9 8	15 0
...	9 8	9 8	14 8
...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 8	...
...	9 0	8 0	15 0
...	7 8	7 12	12 12
...	10 0	10 0	16 8
...	9 4	9 4	14 8
...	8 0	12 0	13 8
...	13 0
...	9 0	8 8	13 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARTAR OR TRUE, CAJIAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			13 0	13 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
			7 8	8 12	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0
			9 4	9 8	11 8	320 0	320 0	320 0
				13 0	17 8	220 0	200 0	250 0
			7 8	7 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
			9 0	8 14	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0
			9 0	8 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	92 0
10 11	10 8	16 8	10 0	10 10	13 11	80 0	80 0	86 5
			16 0	16 0	22 13	128 0	128 0	128 0
			13 4	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0
			16 0		15 0			
			9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
			15 0	15 0	21 12	240 0	240 0	240 0
						120 0	120 0	120 0
			8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
	13 0	16 0		8 8	8 0		120 0	120 0
12 8	14 0		7 0	7 0	10 10	120 0	80 0	80 0
						90 0	80 0	90 0
			15 12	19 8	26 4	140 0	140 0	140 0
			9 2	8 12	16 8	180 0	120 0	110 0
			8 0	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
						160 0	160 0	160 0
						80 0	80 0	85 0

Head-quarters Station Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.	Members.																	
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR—ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.			STEVEDOR HOUSE-KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																						
BENGAL.																																				
B. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	S. No.	BENGAL DIVISION.																					
A	11	4	12	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	6		14	0	0	7	8	6	0	5	0	7	8	12	0	14	1	15	0	Burdwan	1		
B	10	8	10	4	10	8	8	10	0	3	12	0	4	10		8	6	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	Birbhum.	2		
C	9	8	10	8	4	2	0	4	2	0	3	9	0	6		0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Bankura.	3		
D	10	0	10	0	11	8	9	15	0	4	0	0	3	6		0	7	2	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	15	0	15	0	Midnapore.	4		
E	9	0	9	0	11	8	8	12	0	3	12	0	3	8		0	7	15	8	10	0	7	15	8	7	0	8	8	7	0	15	0	Hooghly.	5		
F	9	0	9	0	11	7	4	0	4	0	6	3	4	0		9	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	15	0	15	0	Howrah.	6			
G	9	0	9	0	11	6	4	4	0	3	14	0	3	4		0	9	0	9	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	24 Pargannas.	7		
H	14	8	14	21	6	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0		7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	Calcutta.	8	
I	11	0	11	0	11	6	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	6		2	5	10	7	8	6	0	6	0	7	11	7	0	15	0	15	0	Nadia.	9		
J	11	0	11	0	11	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8		0	6	0	5	11	6	5	0	4	11	5	0	7	0	5	11	6	10	0	Murshidabad.	10
K	6	0	8	0	9	2	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	10		0	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Jessore.	11
L	8	0	8	0	10	12	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	8		0	10	0	9	6	9	6	10	0	9	0	9	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	Khulna.	12
M	9	0	9	0	9	8	4	2	8	4	2	8	3	10		8	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Rajahm.	13
N	9	8	9	8	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	8		0	7	8	6	0	7	8	6	0	7	8	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Dinajpur.	14
O	8	4	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	Jaipur.	15
P	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Darjeeling.	16
Q	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Rangpur.	17
R	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Boysa.	18
S	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Pabna.	19
T	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Dacca.	20
U	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Mymensingh.	21
V	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11		0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Faridpur.	22
W	8	0	8	0	10	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	11	0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Backergunge.	23	

- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bhugan 9 seers 2 chitaks.
- K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira 9 seers.
- L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers.
- M. At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 8½ seers, Kurigram not reported, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
- O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- P. In the districts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 8 seers, Manikganj 8 seers, Manikhat 10 seers, and Mirakhat 10 seers.
- Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8½ seers, Kagrari 8 seers, and Norekhat 8 seers.
- R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalundo 8 seers (pressed).
- S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Ratnakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL—continued.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippura	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 4	11 0	11 0	8 8	16 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong*	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	10 8	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	8 8	9 4	16 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	10 2	9 16	19 8	11 8	12 0	12 0
	28	Gaya	8 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	25 0	7 8	7 4	10 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	10 8
	29	Shahabad	...	8 0 to 9 0	12 0 to 18 0	...	11 0 to 20 0	...	8 8 to 8 0	...	...	8 8 to 9 0	18 0	...	10 12	...	...
	30	Saran	8 8	8 8	11 10	12 0	12 0	22 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
	31	Champan	9 0	8 8	18 8	12 0	10 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	7 4	7 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 4	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	8 12	8 8	14 0	18 0	...	24 0	8 8	8 7	10 8	9 2	8 11	16 8	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	12 10	11 6	11 6	21 7	8 14	8 14	18 14	10 2	10 4	17 10	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	16 0	26 0	8 8	9 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 12	16 8	...	...	...
	38	Banthal Pargana.	7 4	7 4	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 0	10 4	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	7 4	7 4	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	18 8	11 12	11 12	23 0	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	6 9	6 9	9 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	10 8	11 0	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	New. 8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	8 0 4	...	9 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palaman	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 12 to 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Manbhan	8 2	7 14	12 15	...	11 12	21 16	7 8	7 5	10 2	9 4	8 11	14 1	...	...	...
	46	Singbhan	9 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	22 0	10 8	10 8	{ 11 0 to 12 0 }	11 0	11 0	{ 15 8 to 17 0 }	...	...	...
47	Singbhan	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

- T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
 U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 V. In the Barh, Bihar and Dinapur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Arrangabad 8½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 12 seers, and Gopalganj 11½ seers.
 Y. At Baltiah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
 Y1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9½ seers, Sitamarhi not reported.
 Z. In the Maghabani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 9½ seers.

Calcutta,
 16. 19th January 1897.

PEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

[illegible]

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i> .)			AMARANTHUS, CASSIA PEA, (<i>Opisurus indicus</i> .)			FISHERY.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0
11 8	11 8	20 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0
10 8	10 8	22 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0
	10 12	22 0	...	...	...		160 0	120 0
10 8	10 8	24 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	130 0
10 0	10 0	25 4	12 0	11 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	180 0
10 8	11 0	24 8	12 0	11 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
9 12	11 12	23 7	11 0	11 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	175 0
11 4	12 7	26 4	11 2	11 0	17 8	128 0 168 0	128 0 168 0	128 0 168 0
11 6	12 10	25 4	11 6	11 6	17 0	151 0	151 0	151 0
15 11	13 0	20 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0
12 0	...	20 0	...	...	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0
12 0	14 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
...	...	...	13 2	13 13	17 1	90 0	90 0	80 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	100 0	90 0	120 0
...	...	...	10 8	11 13	17 0	80 0	...	60 0
10 0	10 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
10 0	10 0	13 0	9 0	8 8	11 0 12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 14	10 11	13 0	8 11	9 13	16 14	...	...	...
12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...
10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...

Station Bazaar of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1897—(concluded).

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.										DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.									
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
BENGAL—continued.																					
T	8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga.	4 7 1	4 7 1	3 14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	Tippera.	24			
U	8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga.	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	Noakhali.	25			
...	7 8	11 0	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0	...	10 0	7 8	10 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	Chittagong.	26	
BIHAR.																					
V	9 0	9 0	11 0	Panga.	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 0	8 0	Patna.	27			
W	10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	2 0	3 0	7 8	3 0	6 10	Gaya.	28			
X	9 8	11 0	...	...	4 8 3	3 10 0	...	3 12	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	Shahad.	29	
Y	10 0	10 0	10 12	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Saran.	30			
Z	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10	8 0	8 0	Champaran.	31			
YI	11 4	11 0	11 0	Panga.	3 8 9	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0	3 12	6 0	6 0	3 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Munawarpur.	32			
Z	10 8	10 4	11 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 7	7 8	7 8	Darbhanga.	33			
a	9 12	9 7	10 8	...	3 15 8	3 15 0	3 7 0	3 0	3 12	4 0	5 0	3 12	6 8	7 8	5 10	7 8	Monghyr.	34			
b	10 0	10 0	10 11	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bhagalpur.	35			
c	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga.	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 3	5 10	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purnea (Kasbi).	36			
Karkatch.	9 8	10 0	10 8	Karkatch.	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	7 8	7 8	3 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	Malda (English Bank).	37			
d	10 4	10 0	10 8	Panga.	4 6 0	4 3 4	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	South Purnea.	38			
ORISSA.																					
e	10 12	10 12	10 12	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	4 4	7 8	Cuttack.	39			
f	10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga.	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 7 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Balasore.	40			
g	12 0	12 0	12 0	Karkatch.	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Puri.	41			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
h	8 0	8 0	9 0	Panga.	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hasarbagh.	42			
i	8 8	8 8	9 8	Panga.	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Loharibaga.	43			
j	9 0	8 7	9 0	Panga.	...	...	...	4 11	6-1-3	6-1-3	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Palasau.	44
k	9 2	9 2	10 10	Panga.	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Manbhum.	45			
l	7 0	7 0	8 0	Crushed.	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Singbhum.	46			

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banks 8½ seers, Madhipura 8½ seers, and Supal 10 seers.

c. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Boogbur 9 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Pakour 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 9 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch).

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jaipur 9 seers and Kundergura 8 seers.

f. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

g. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

h. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Name.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chand).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 12 0	4 10 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	2 11 0	4 14 0	6 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	...	6 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	2 3 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 7 0 }	3 4 0	3 8 0	1 11 0
9	Mumfarpur	5 11 6	5 10 6	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 10 0	3 10 0	...
10	Rhagalpur	4 8 0	4 2 0	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 3 8	3 3 8	1 11 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	{ 3 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	...	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th January 1897.

KAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa coccinea</i>).			GRAM, GHANA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SONAGA (<i>Cicer arisitinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0
...	3 11 0	3 11 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...
...	4 1 0	4 2 0	2 10 0
...	4 14 0	...
1 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 6	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
...
...	3 12 0	3 11 0	...
...	3 15 6	2 14 3	2 0 0
...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...
...	to 5 0 0	to 5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zizania).			ARHAR DAL OR TUR-- CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 3 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 14 0	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	5 9 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mustard, white.	...	...
...	...	...	4 3 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	6 1 0	6 4 0	...
3 0 0	2 10 0	...	5 6 0	4 12 0	...	11 0 0	15 0 0	...	Rapeseed.	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 9 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 6 0	...
...
3 3 0	3 5 0	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	...	4 2 0	5 0 0	...
3 13 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 2 0	3 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 3 0	...	3 10 0	3 11 0	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 12 3	2 1 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	...	6 10 6	7 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to	to	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 0	6 2 3	...

10 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JIWILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JOYE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 0 0 \\ 4 0 \\ 5 0 0 \end{array} \right\}$	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 11 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 14 0	...
...	...	...	5 6 0	4 16 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	14 8 0	...	...	...	...
4 2 0	4 2 0	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	15 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 12 0	...	...	...	...
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CHARMUS HUTTER).			TOMASSO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 8 0
25 10 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	26 0 0	...	6 0 0 7 6 0	6 8 0 7 8 0	...	Unbleached hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	31 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 14 3	...	...	...	...	12 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	40 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0 per maund.	...	8 12 0	2 12 0	...
...	33 8 0	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	1 18 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
23 0 0	24 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...
22 18 0	24 10 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	27 0 0	...	12 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 8 0	...	8 0 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	30 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	8 0 0 to 18 0 0	8 0 0 to 18 0 0	...	2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...

in the undermentioned Marks of Bengal on the 15th January 1897.

STRAW.			JUTE STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD BEERS.									MARKS.
						IRON.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.													Panga.		
6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Bardwan.
per kahan.															
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.						to	4 4 0	...							Panga.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
per maund.													Panga.		
10	10	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 5 4	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.													Panga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 2	0 5 0	0 4 2	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	7. Chittagong.
...	
0 5 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
per maund.													Panga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 9	3 10 5	...	9. Munshiganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 3 9	0 4 3	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panga.		
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	11. Outback.
per kahan.													Karkach.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whores Imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Cool and other.	Lard.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.				
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Grain and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Java, raw.	Gunny-bag.	Linsed.	Mustard seed.	Mda.						Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
BENGAL.																								
Burdwan		Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	No.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.				
Birbhum	57,453	48,000	94,335	807	4,000	1,01,833	200	18,100	1,153	407														
Midnapore	27,878	8,170	22,854			22,854	2,008	3,905																
Hugli	2,38,415	1,81,294	2,31,091	244	2,421	2,32,854	76,877	2,014																
24-Paraganas	1,94,760	1,05,461	2,79,486	1,708	18,404	2,40,855	1,04,678	407																
Kadia	1,18,437	6,789	1,24,873		133	1,24,873	1,12,408	1,716																
Murshidabad	7,891	3,503	10,144		1,79,107	1,83,457	1,12,408	1,716																
Jessore	15,081	3,128	18,308		1,79,107	1,83,457	1,12,408	1,716																
Khulna	100	222	322		4,808	5,130	1,79,107	1,716																
Eastabadi	400	853	1,253		9,409	9,853	1,25,407	1,25,407																
Dinapore	27,855		27,855				2,008	3,905																
Jalpaiguri																								
Darjeeling																								
Bahar																								
B-ka	9,640		9,640			9,640	1,04,678	1,12,408																
Yabua	2,000		2,000			2,000	1,04,678	1,12,408																
Coch Behar																								
Dacca																								
Mymensingh																								
Faridpur																								
Barisal																								
Chittagong																								
Total of Bengal	7,37,617	3,17,974	2,30,619	10,137	2,00,301	15,09,405	26,042,340	3,254,801	30,325															
BIHAR.																								
Patna																								
Gazipur	734		734		26,515	27,249																		
Almora																								
Champan	11		11		8,135	8,146																		
Barabanki																								
Benares																								
Jaunpur	47		47		808	855																		
Parities																								
South Bihar																								
Jaunpur	200		200		4,000	4,200																		
Parities																								
Mada																								
Total of Bihar	1,177		1,177		77,746	78,923																		

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 35 cwt. of rice. † Measure of bags obtained by local manufacturers.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.			OILSEEDS.		Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Guany- bags.	Oilseeds.		Tee, Indian.	Options, T. W.	SFL, 1897.	Refined.			Unrefined.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).							Lined.	Mustard seed.										
																			3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ORISSA.																					
Outlook	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Belagore	2,515	60	2,575	2,575	404	200	2,779	2,779	200	2,000	1,913	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Total of Orissa	1,80,000	86,735	2,66,735	2,66,735	404	200	2,779	2,779	200	2,000	1,913	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
Manikbagh	310	200	510	510	200	200	710	710	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Manikbagh	140	140	280	280	140	140	420	420	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
Total of Chota Nagpur.	450	340	790	790	340	340	1,130	1,130	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	
GRAN PROVINCE.																					
Assam	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
North-Western Prov.	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Patna	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Central Provinces	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rajasthan and Orissa	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Bombay	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Madras	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Pondicherry	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Burma	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Other places	100	100	200	200	100	100	300	300	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Grand Total (1898 of imports to September 1898)	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	

* One pound of paddy is equivalent to 16 mace of rice. † Estimate of bags obtained by local manufacturers.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September 1896 was as follows:—

REPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Wilk. raw.	SUGAR.		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
To Indian ports, via:—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	16,715	30	15,784	.....	45,587	.....	44,891	97	1,687,650	.....	2,300	3,818	.....	14	331	.....	.....
Madras ...	20	.....	19	.....	26,849	.....	26,820	.....	193,200	.....	.....	62	.....	439	107	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	316	.....	316	.....	3,849	.....	4,203	27	270,450	.....	60	22	.....	13	123	.....	.....
Burma ...	7,447	920	8,368	817	10,366	218	10,447	.....	520,100	.....	.....	80	79	19	2,051	643	15,636
Other Indian ports ...	926	50	957	344	10,747	.....	12,048	.....	160,900	.....	.....	1	95	.....	2,437	721	7,906
Fondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
And ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,600	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Inter- portal trade ...	24,416	1,000	25,041	1,161	86,577	219	1,23,048	124	2,813,300	.....	2,360	3,888	104	406	5,904	1,364	15,506
To Foreign ports:—																	
United Kingdom	33,553	.....	33,553	.....	19,743	.....	53,105	2,05,171	344,549	1,12,817	.....	1,78,790	321	243	.....	69	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	2,63,903	.....	2,69,003	441	48,151	22,558	3,32,097	10,57,012	10,976,001	3,71,804	14,423	20,203	2,818	1,493	113	.....	3,701
Total of Foreign trade ...	3,02,366	.....	3,02,366	441	68,476	12,552	3,76,152	12,62,183	11,513,550	4,84,621	14,416	1,98,993	2,803	1,733	113	69	3,701
Grand Total (1896)	3,30,681	1,000	3,27,366	1,602	1,34,401	12,771	4,99,080	13,62,367	14,123,840	4,84,421	16,786	2,01,370	10,073	2,233	6,207	1,313	20,006
of Exports in Sept. ... 1896	4,10,723	6,576	4,98,233	78,456	1,51,053	7,643	7,35,084	15,71,089	9,201,474	1,48,686	432	2,33,537	17,781	1,433	6,015	238	22,600

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Wilk. raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		Total
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un- refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
country boats ...	5,32,933	2,36,549	10,983	2,03,860	3,635	6,72,153	756,016	43,233	42,107	716	4,503	649	6,337	...	2,430	40,284	15,613
river steamers ...	50,027	24,353	1,799	15,350	.....	9,07,743	11,270	8,600	52,013	1,70,730	1,310	401	192	...	803	89	2,120
by { E. I. Railway	70,745	20,434	1,44,469	87,157	12,044	1,43,233	37,830	2,00,117	27,033	1,700	29,461	267	31,80,333	273	.....	4,423	3,113
{ E. H. & R. Ry.	20,232	...	.....	67,430	.....	26,21,053	434,910	2,006	2,037	70,084	640	453	.....	...	1,880	2,761	21,200
by rail ...	17,478	31,610	.....	.....	.....	1,15,803	48,800	.....	.....	.....	113	...	1,790	...	103	1,907	2,400
by sea ...	1,03,201	1,01,297	.....	42,200	.....	3,743	8,525	.....	4,032	1,830	22,330	16	37,873	...	46,840	13,390	1,325
Grand Total of 1896	7,30,510	4,23,256	1,07,241	4,05,012	15,472	29,02,502	1,300,181	2,13,484	1,37,094	3,51,797	65,407	2,000	38,77,734	273	51,380	62,330	47,176
Imports in September ... 1896	11,61,502	1,02,161	2,69,287	4,00,221	85,401	33,03,260	1,447,451	1,03,180	1,13,014	2,20,240	83,868	2,917	...	...	51,504	61,300	43,676

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1896:—

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
BENGAL.								Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	4,53,274	1,344	537	1,151	23,512	5,990	135,120	Cuttack	1,400		7				
Birbhum	1,66,583	50,447	53	985	14,795	3,922	46,035	Balasore	50,000		69	5,905	23,001	1,713	17,000
Calcutta	3,74,970	19,648	2,199		31,075	1,411	28,728								
Dumka	1,43,630	2,200	478	54	1,305	5,074	120,557	Total of Orissa	57,500		701	5,905	23,001	1,723	154,500
Baranagar	1,33,978	5,980	377		8,080	23,617	4,775								
Medinipur	5,40,753		1,308	141	12,323	3,680	42,014	CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Barakabad	5,40,257	5,000	401	71	24,171	3,504	23,335	Hazaribagh	95,813	638		501	10,116	1,215	1,100
Asansol	1,13,495		88		12,433	3,603	6,850	Manikpur	3,84,193	2,471	150	1,427	19,300	3,989	6,100
Chitpur	1,25,544		210		13,443	1,400	835	Shahdol	18,537	436	13	109	2,325	437	1,800
Chandpur	6,40,113		107	101	10,371	1,947	9,504	Total of Chota Nagpur	3,03,063	4,407	164	2,155	31,541	5,430	9,130
Chandpur	1,53,879			228	8,517	985	4,444	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	99,71,103	51,792	15,730	10,445	7,07,063	1,74,647	1,080,910
Chandpur	1,23,933		34	876	0,083	2,103	1,030								
Chandpur	71,740		231	90	4,078	3,144	270	OTHER PROVINCES.							
Chandpur	4,15,576		10	278	17,655	3,800	1,540	Assam	20,23,214	614	3,444	30	20,230	13,403	19,000
Chandpur	3,35,160		51	130	1,078	675	5,705	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,01,002	2,977	2,220	314	40,094	28,614	170,130
Chandpur	2,03,392		267	34	41,427	20,055	2,700	Punjab	4,31,548	18,473	2,220	314	40,094	28,614	170,130
Chandpur	73,133			25	0,123	14,310	6,840	Central Provinces	3,35,555	2,977	2,220	314	40,094	28,614	170,130
Chandpur	10,40,103		2,434	25	21,020	1,965		Rajputana and Central India	58,000	76					
Chandpur	3,50,370		298	2	21,020	1,965		Bihar	1,400						
Chandpur	3,10,030		247	70	24,411	7,078	12,344	Nizam's Territory	348						
Chandpur	4,70,018		2,059		30,453	9,845	11,200	Bombay	31,882	1,847					
Chandpur	1,07,830		273		19,306	718	543	Madras	15,840		130	735			
Chandpur	60,003		225		5,300	6		Pondicherry							
Chandpur	2,14,320		152		908	174	1,360	Burma	2,07,475	1,000	1,015	2,365			
Total of Bengal	73,03,943	43,794	14,379	3,749	4,00,463	1,43,028	478,394	Sind							
BIHAR.								Other places	13,801	88		18,470			
Arna	1,77,041	793	306	607	15,532	4,119	114,563	Grand Total of Ex-ports in Sept. 1895	1,47,40,150	51,775	23,783	40,802	7,74,378	3,39,106	10,344,368
Arna	94,400	819	7	313	15,027	1,165	10,250	ports in Sept. 1895	1,30,98,030	63,072	24,033	41,451	9,00,843	2,86,109	11,091,811
Arna	2,40,363	1,038	7	1,305	23,253	410	9,940								
Arna	1,61,060			105	5,000	1,102	35,435								
Arna	5,40,637			184	22,401	3,032	15,130								
Arna	55,433			536	43,005	5,075	67,710								
Arna	1,32,236			439	14,037	1,787	42,300								
Arna	1,03,596			61	19,354	913	20,590								
Arna	3,75,016	210	64	1,356	11,957	1,108	4,195								
Arna	50,400		30	40	2,723	10	2,763								
Arna	2,55,544		71	999	19,035	2,915	52,750								
Total of Bihar	24,04,039	3,379	596	6,740	2,45,908	29,103	430,872								

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September 1896 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	54,81,790		17,874				
Other Foreign ports	58,361		603				
Total of Foreign Trade	55,14,151		18,477				
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	12,384	5,11,943		13,815	76,380		
Madras	400	86,378					
Calcutta	7,901			7			
Other Indian ports				13			
Total of Indian Trade	10,677	5,11,943		13,835	76,380		
From Interport Trade		6,10,300					
Total of Im-ports in Sept. 1896	65,84,828	7,88,580	18,477	13,835	5,48,100	1,30,109	8,335
Sept. 1895	60,02,403	2,96,863	12,651	9,777	6,41,896	1,07,881	8,300

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

Following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of September 1896:—

STATES OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By Rail	5,39,300	1,700	1,334		2,01,543	27,021	167,702
By Road	20,01,034	35,865	6,613	204	40,034	44,456	70,100
By East Indian Railway	49,97,088	40,024	5,910	10,633	3,63,090	63,507	217,540
By Eastern Bengal State Railway	63,15,344	300	5,539	2,644	1,35,748	71,470	80,580
By River	1,05,473	3,061	348	1,290	7,314	7,314	8,925
By Canal	5,20,053	2,348	1,009	27,413	21,751	2,575	14,130
Grand Total of Exports in September 1896	1,39,46,750	81,775	23,783	40,194	7,74,378	9,30,404	15,304,362
Sept. 1895	1,30,98,030	63,072	24,033	41,451	9,00,843	1,80,700	11,091,811

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th January 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fabr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	10th	130.6	9.2	29.981	65.2	78.9	23.4	53.5	57.3	0.381	51.6	65	W and N by W ...	60	Nil	Clear, Δ .
"	11th	130.3	9.0	.982	65.6	79.8	27.2	52.6	59.0	.413	54.0	70	N by W and W by N.	75	"	Clear, Δ . =
"	12th	134.5	6.8	.892	67.9	82.9	26.6	56.8	63.4	.531	60.6	75	W by N ...	70	"	Chiefly clear, Δ .
"	13th	133.1	8.7	.903	70.4	83.9	23.4	60.5	64.4	.523	60.5	73	W by N and NW by W.	61	"	Chiefly clear, Δ .
"	14th	134.4	7.4	.961	72.3	83.5	19.5	64.0	68.0	.529	65.5	79	NW by W ...	57	"	Clear, =
"	15th	137.8	8.3	.915	74.3	87.7	20.3	67.4	67.9	.566	64.0	70	NW by W and W by E.	103	"	Chiefly clear, Δ .
"	16th	132.8	9.3	.939	72.6	83.4	19.4	64.0	64.7	.507	59.3	63	NNW and N by W.	110	"	Clear, Δ .

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.982

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.028

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 58.7

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.8

The mean temperature of the seven days 65.8

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68.7

The extreme variation of temperature 35.1

The maximum temperature 87.7

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10

The mean relative humidity 71

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.04

The total fall from 1st to 16th January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.13

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ dew; = fog;

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	10th	30.070	86.7	89.2	27.1	83.1	79.8	80.7	.537	61.0	58	Nil
"	11th	29.919	87.5	82.0	29.1	82.9	79.4	81.2	.418	64.0	58	"
"	12th	29.973	71.1	85.0	27.9	57.1	69.6	68.4	.580	67.0	94	"
"	13th	29.978	73.2	85.5	24.6	60.9	73.6	63.6	.633	63.7	76	"
"	14th	30.048	74.8	86.2	20.8	64.4	73.8	70.6	.706	63.9	85	"
"	15th	29.983	78.7	84.5	21.6	67.9	76.4	71.6	.715	69.2	78	"
"	16th	30.011	73.6	84.3	21.4	62.9	75.6	66.6	.620	60.1	84	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches 30.012

The mean temperature of the seven days 72.2

The extreme variation of temperature 36.6

The maximum temperature 89.5

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 71

The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th January 1897 Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 18th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of November 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	491 15 10	18,104 8 4		683 6 1	10,782 8 10	
Kendrapura ditto	9,439 15 5	71,138 12 8		9,634 11 6	60,068 5 8	
High Level Canal, Range I	1,504 7 9	11,187 12 9		1,308 1 3	7,906 12 9	
Ditto, " II	190 7 6	1,974 10 9		352 12 0	1,820 5 7	
Ditto, " III	53 0 0	513 1 0		217 9 6	1,138 10 3	
Jajpur Canal	19 2 9	184 10 3		34 1 0	251 6 3	
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,699 1 3	1,03,108 7 9		12,180 8 4	81,968 1 4	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	10,839 2 6	1,04,194 3 9		10,837 11 3	83,942 8 9	
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,385 11 6	68,678 12 0		1,952 5 0	50,229 12 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	15,224 14 0	1,72,872 15 9		12,780 0 3	1,34,172 4 9	
<i>Bone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,141 3 6	13,923 9 6		1,711 15 3	14,724 5 7	
Arrah ditto	2,466 12 0	14,981 15 9		1,663 7 6	12,513 0 9	
Buxar ditto	654 7 6	6,853 0 6		791 1 9	7,517 2 3	
Total Bone Circle ...	4,262 7 0	35,258 9 9		4,166 8 6	34,754 8 7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,186 6 3	3,11,235 1 3		29,127 1 1	2,50,894 14 8	

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,115	496	2,221 13 11	25,237	3,665	21,970 13 8	1,915	...	1,765 12 4	16,479	2,807	14,941 13 4
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,115	496	2,221 13 11	25,237	3,665	21,970 13 8	1,915	...	1,765 12 4	16,479	2,807	14,941 13 4

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals ...	13,920 15 2	1,24,974 6 5		13,966 4 3	96,009 14 8	
Midnapore Canal ...	10,839 2 6	1,04,194 3 9		10,837 11 3	83,942 8 9	
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,385 11 6	68,678 12 0		1,952 5 0	50,229 12 0	
Bone Canals ...	4,262 7 0	35,258 9 9		4,166 8 6	34,754 8 7	
Total ...	33,408 4 2	3,33,105 14 11		30,912 13 6	2,64,936 12 0	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of November 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	37,901 12 9	1,93,725 4 6	39,830 5 0	1,96,457 9 9
Tolly's Nala ...	7,224 14 3	48,898 11 3	7,378 15 6	56,591 15 3
Total ...	45,126 11 0	2,42,623 15 9	47,209 4 6	2,53,049 9 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,173 12 6	60,773 10 3	5,244 13 6	62,791 7 9
Nadia Rivers ...	8,046 7 0	77,689 0 9	8,360 0 0	1,01,718 11 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,346 14 6	3,80,966 10 9	61,314 2 0	4,07,559 11 9

CALCUTTA,
Tue 18th January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of January 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16th JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16th JANUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,318	2,81,013	4,796	1,190	2,48,750	4,063
Jute ...	163	88,000	1,514	260	1,00,160	1,684
Firewood ...	111	77,300	1,219	111	66,075	793
Other articles ...	831	1,27,026	2,717	765	1,70,625	2,584
Total ...	2,473	6,23,939	10,236	2,346	5,78,400	9,114

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Commodities.	1895.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1896.		
C.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,679	4,714	4,414	2,543	2,193	2,257	64	334
Cotton, raw	104	197	45	22	301	73	228	228
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	367	216	373	309	267	273	6	6
Do, Indian	332	216	22	11	2,110	2,550	440	440
Piece-goods, European	439	41	81	28	450	120	330	330
Do, Indian								
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Interfering, other than opium	3	4	3	4	1	1		
Non-interfering—								
Cinchona bark	24	2	24	2	24	2		
Others								
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Myrabolans	37	28	37	28	37	28		
Cutch	4	27	30	101	41	121	80	80
Turmeric	14	9	10	14	14	14		
Others								
Grain and pulses—								
Wheat	13	13	20	22	25	33	8	8
Rice in the husk	1,334	945	2,715	1,110	2,209	2,625	416	416
Rice not in the husk	4,419	1,323	12,214	750	5,713	12,274	6,561	6,561
Jowar and bajra	2,045	1,009	1,230	7,058	2,044	2,543	499	499
Gram and pulses	49	6	60	10	44	40	4	4
Others								
Hides and skins—								
Skins of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	13	307	11	774	309	735	426	426
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								
Raw	206	104,787	270	23,003	106,726	23,273	12,547	12,547
Gunny bags and cloth	206	1,104	242	829	1,209	1,071	138	138
Lac—								
Stick		1		20	1	20	19	19
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	84	1	43	2	86	45	41	41
Liquors—								
Beer	25	32	32	34	34	34		
Whisky								
Wines	20	79		80	79	79		
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	20	20	20	20	20	20		
Refined, ditto								
Copper, wrought	122	51	107	40	213	123	90	90
Brass, do.	1,552	60	1,231	42	1,613	1,274	339	339
Iron	206	6	60	17	212	77	135	135
Others								
Oils—								
Kerosene	10,651	12	7,210	28	12,004	7,222	4,782	4,782
Castor	20	20	20	20	20	20		
Coconut	79	46	46	79	79	46	33	33
Others	206	247	247	206	206	271	65	65
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	36	404	30	405	305	100	100
Rape and mustard	201	400	200	420	1,271	100	1171	1171
Thi or jolli		2	184	1	184	1	183	183
Poppy	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Eartnuts								
Castor	138	20	6	140	140	140		
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Opium	119	106	61	119	119	119		
Paper and pasteboard								
Provisions—								
Ghee	91	2	42	9	98	71	27	27
Dried fruits and nuts	51	24	24	21	21	21		
Others	1,117	271	720	423	1,405	1,146	259	259
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof								
Carrriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.								
Other sorts	2,242	60	129	109	2,401	179	2,222	2,222
Salt								
Sulphate, &c.—								
Sulphate	2	4	3	4	4	4		
Other saline substances								
Milk, raw—								
Foreign								
Indian								

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1895.		
Milk products—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—								
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wine and distillation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine products.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured—								
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
Floor-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	62,504	127,140	53,845	118,830	176,044	173,473	23,343	25,413

A. H. WOLLASTON,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 15th January 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	282,307	Rs. A. P. 3,87,387 15 0	Mds. c. 52,20,630 0	Rs. A. P. 10,29,128 15 0	Rs. A. P. 28,245 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,43,032 14 0	117,323	176,967	294,290
Or per mile of railway	.....	228 0 4	.....	605 7 11	15 7 8	848 15 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for 14 weeks	592,567	3,87,407 15 0	52,22,340 0	10,29,128 15 0	28,245 0 0	14,43,032 14 0	117,323	176,967	294,290
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	442,042	5,46,371 7 6	57,72,204 20	12,72,245 12 0	28,634 8 4	18,47,551 11 0	122,817	222,734	345,551
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	320 15 8	.....	760 2 0	16 18 7	1,160 16 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year	462,062	5,46,371 7 6	57,72,204 20	12,72,245 12 0	28,634 8 4	18,47,551 11 0	122,817	222,734	345,551

* The decrease is chiefly due to the running of 8 troop and remount specials in the corresponding period of 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	22,438	Rs. A. P. 6,413 8 0	Mds. c. 19,792 20	Rs. A. P. 849 10 0	Rs. A. P. 11 8 0	Rs. A. P. 6,374 3 0	1,402	122	1,527
Or per mile of railway	.....	285 0 4	.....	38 2 0	0 7 11	282 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 14 weeks	22,438	6,413 8 0	19,792 20	849 10 0	11 0 0	6,374 3 0	1,402	122	1,527
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	20,262	7,121 13 2	21,991 20	777 15 0	11 0 0	7,911 5 2	1,748	143	1,891
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	320 8 11	.....	34 13 11	0 8 4	354 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year	20,262	7,121 13 2	21,991 20	777 15 0	11 0 0	7,911 5 2	1,748	143	1,891

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	19,425	Rs. A. P. 15,953 12 0	Mds. c. 52,555 20	Rs. A. P. 11,170 15 0	Rs. A. P. 94 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27,218 11 0	8,435	2,540	10,975
Or per mile of railway	.....	98 12 0	.....	69 3 0	0 0 4	168 19 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for 14 weeks	19,425	16,023 12 0	52,555 20	11,170 15 0	94 0 0	27,218 11 0	8,435	2,540	10,975
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	22,015	20,548 9 2	1,27,528 20	12,763 12 0	87 7 0	26,493 12 2	10,240	2,034	12,274
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	127 14 0	.....	79 10 0	0 3 8	230 2 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year	22,015	20,548 9 2	1,27,528 20	12,763 12 0	87 7 0	26,493 12 2	10,240	2,034	12,274

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAFFY-MILES RVR.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for 9 days	246,380	Rs. A. P. 1,25,220 0 0	Mds. S. 9,97,910 0	Rs. A. P. 1,65,960 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,800 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,01,980 0 0	40,300	40,170	80,470
Or per mile of railway	301	125 0 0	1,140 0	1,97 0 0	1 0 0	2,01 0 0			
For previous weeks of half-year									
Total for one week	246,380	1,25,220 0 0	9,97,910 0	1,65,960 0 0	9,800 0 0	2,01,980 0 0	40,300	40,170	80,470
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	262,207	1,37,870 0 0	10,56,645 0	1,75,875 0 0	12,200 0 0	2,02,200 0 0	40,500	46,304	86,804
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	300	87 0 0	646 0	108 0 0	2 0 0	207 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	262,207	1,37,870 0 0	10,56,645 0	1,75,875 0 0	12,200 0 0	2,02,200 0 0	40,500	46,304	86,804

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 135 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAFFY-MILES RVR.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897	42,002	Rs. A. P. 15,545 0 0	Mds. S. 78,017 0	Rs. A. P. 5,809 0 0	Rs. A. P. 65 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,620 0 0	3,013	2,513	5,526
Or per mile of railway per week	300	97 0 0	485 0	39 0 0		130 0 0			
For previous weeks of half-year									
Total for 9 days	42,002	15,545 0 0	78,017 0	5,809 0 0	65 0 0	21,620 0 0	3,013	2,513	5,526
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	41,967†	17,802 8 11	80,152 0	6,023 1 0	120 10 0	22,643 14 11	3,125	2,806	5,931
Per mile of railway corresponding 11 days of previous year	300	71 0 0	300 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,967†	17,802 8 11	80,152 0	6,023 1 0	120 10 0	22,643 14 11	3,125	2,806	5,931

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAFFY-MILES RVR.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for 9 days	27,990	Rs. A. P. 7,800 0 0	Mds. S. 21,000 0	Rs. A. P. 2,250 0 0	Rs. A. P. 210 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,260 0 0	2,310	200	2,510
Or per mile of railway	325	90 0 0	244 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	120 0 0			
For previous weeks of half-year									
Total for one week	27,990	7,800 0 0	21,000 0	2,250 0 0	210 0 0	10,260 0 0	2,310	200	2,510
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	28,000	12,007 0 0	27,042 0	2,304 0 0	201 0 0	12,672 0 0	2,604	1,200	3,804
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	321	78 0 0	215 0	19 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,000	12,007 0 0	27,042 0	2,304 0 0	201 0 0	12,672 0 0	2,604	1,200	3,804

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,346	2,852 9 0	22,010 0	3,818 6 0	223 12 0	11,024 9 0	2,228	1,028	3,256
Or per mile of railway ...	96.62	49.10 0 0	616.42 0	94.71 0 0	2.22 0 0	55.49 0 0	14.54	15.42	33.72
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	215,293	1,00,488 4 0	21,43,040 0	16,023 3 10	4,082 13 10	1,59,743 6 2	22,571	55,233	77,804
Total for 20 weeks ...	230,342	1,10,537 14 3	21,65,050 0	19,843 7 10	4,306 9 10	1,60,777 15 11	24,799	61,470	86,269
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,364	5,155 9 5	2,80,127 0	4,046 1 0	181 12 0	9,285 7 5	718	4,222	4,940
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78.64	45.28 0 0	2,191.89 0	21.70 0 0	1.42 0 0	73.49 6 0	5.61	26.56	44.77
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	123,346	63,151 0 0	20,46,107 0	20,175 1 3	2,343 2 5	1,22,629 11 1	15,167	1,01,796	116,963

FINANCIAL YEAR.

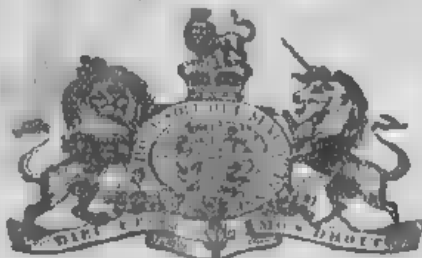
Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st NOVEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 21st NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY TO 22nd NOVEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Mp	Rs.	Rs.	Mp	Rs.	Rs.	Mp	Rs.	Rs.	Mp	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,024	11,024	69.60	123	2,228	78.64	120	2,55,841	2,223.15	122*	1,51,628	1,434.78	1,56,512	—

* Line opened from 1st July 1896.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the first 9 days of January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	12,276 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	16,101 5 4
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3,825 5 4
Receipts per mile for the first 9 days of January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	240 11 3
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	216 11 3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 2
Receipts from 1st January to 9th January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	12,276 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	16,101 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3,825 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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SCABOTTY IN BENGAL.

No. 162 Agri. (Fam.).—The 22nd January 1897.—The following paper is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 118 Fam. (Agri.), dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this office letters No. 5259 Agri., dated 16th December 1896, and No. 5552 Agri., dated the 30th December 1896, I am directed to submit herewith a copy of a report from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 13 G., dated the 24th January 1897, with enclosures, and statements A and B required by section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, containing information regarding famine and relief operations during the four weeks ending 26th December 1896 in the districts of the Patna Division, together with the following remarks on the present position of affairs in that Division. I am also directed to append in paragraphs 11 to 15 below a brief statement of the prospects in other Divisions.

2. *The recent rainfall and its effects.*—As the Government of India are aware, rain fell in all the districts of the Patna Division between 25th December and 1st January. The following statement shows the rainfall during the period at each head-quarters and subdivisional station:—

Patna	Bankipore	... 23	Saran	Chapra	... 21
	Barh	... 22		Siwan	... 41
	Bihar	... 30		Gopalganj	... 79
	Dinapore	... 15		Motihari	... 14
Gaya	Gaya	... 51	Champaran	Bettiah	... 33
	Jahanabad	... 15		Muzaffarpur	... 22
	Aurangabad	... 51		Sitamarhi	... 73
	Nawada	... 41		Hajipur	... 17
Shahabad	Arrah	... 23	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	... 09
	Buxar	... 37		Madhubani	... 23
	Sasaram	... 36		Samastipur	... 29
	Bhabhua	... 35			

The rain fell in those light and broken showers which are especially beneficial to *rabi* crops, and, as a consequence, the Commissioner is able to repeat with greater confidence his estimate of the outturn of these crops which was reproduced in paragraph 3 of my letter of the 16th December, and which was based on the hope of a normal winter rainfall such as has now

	Areas.
Patna	... 16
Gaya	... 16
Shahabad	... 16
Muzaffarpur	... 10
Champaran	... 8
Saran	... 8
Darbhanga	... 8

commenced and may be hoped to continue. That estimate is repeated in the margin for facility of reference. The rainfall has not, however, had the effect of lowering the prices of food-grains. These are on the whole stationary, but in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and now in Champaran the price of maize has risen and approximates closely to that of rice. It is consequently impossible to reduce, but has rather been found necessary to increase, the estimates of areas likely to be affected by distress. These tracts depend for the most part upon the rice crop, and for that the recent rain was of course much too late to be of any benefit. It may be said, in short, that prospects in the Division are generally unchanged since the submission of the last monthly report, but that the timely rainfall has tended to confirm the previous forecast of the *rabi* crop.

3. *Estimates of areas and population affected.*—*Patna district.*—The area of 229 square miles, with a population of 420,092, which was reported as affected by distress in paragraph 5 of my letter of 16th December, must still be so regarded. Four test works were open in this tract during the last week of the period now under report.

Shahabad district.—In paragraph 4 of my letter of 15th December it was stated that the rainfall of November might possibly be found to have removed from the fear of distress an area in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, which was then being visited by Mr. Bourdillon; this area, of 400 miles with an estimated population of 115,000, was, however, included in Famine Statement A for November. This area and population have again been included in the statement now submitted; but only one relief work was open in the tract on the last day of the period under report, with 795 labourers, and it is clear that the demand for work there is not now urgent.

Saran district.—In paragraph 6 of my letter of 15th December, the affected area in Saran was estimated to be 766 square miles, with a population of 665,830. Mr. Earle, the Collector, and Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner, have now raised their estimate to an area of 880 square miles, with a population of 779,705. The increase in area is due chiefly to the inclusion of certain scattered rice-producing tracts in the Sadar subdivision, but the present estimate is only provisional, pending the completion of a detailed scarcity map which is being prepared by the Settlement Department, and as such the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted it.

Champaran district.—This district continues to be the most seriously affected of all. In paragraph 7 of my letter of 15th December it was reported that three tracts (Ramnagar, Araraj, and Madhubani), with an area of 570 miles and a population of 271,415, required immediate relief; and an area of 2,022 square miles, practically the whole remainder of the district, was placed in the "less seriously affected" class. The local officers now

estimate the area immediately affected at 1,242 square miles, with a population of 720,120; and the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to accept that estimate. This area is more than one-third the total area of the district, and is of the same general description as the three tracts in which serious distress first appeared; it is divisible into three well-defined portions, each of which has one of the three tracts above mentioned for its centre.

Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts—The estimates of area likely to be affected in these districts have not been changed since the previous month.

A revised famine map of the Division is annexed.

4. *Relief works in the four northern districts*.—During the last week of the period under report there was a great and sudden increase in the numbers employed on relief works in the districts of Champaran and Darbhanga, with the result that the arrangements for the maintenance of discipline were to some extent thrown out of gear, and that the tasks exacted were consequently insufficient. Maximum and minimum wages are being paid, which are calculated in accordance with section 104 of the Famine Code upon the prices of food-grains shown in columns 12 to 16 of Famine Statement A hereto annexed. When the people flock in crowds to relief works there must inevitably be some confusion at first; but every effort has been made to restore discipline, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie understands that this end has now been generally attained. The Lieutenant-Governor has, in my letter No. 75 Agri., dated 12th January 1897, of which I am directed to submit a copy herewith, passed orders which he trusts will secure that sufficient, and as far as possible uniform, tasks will be exacted in all the affected districts, and that the provisions of the Famine Code will be strictly adhered to in all respects. Tables of tasks prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glais, C.I.E., Chief Engineer to this Government, have recently been circulated. His Honour has also, in the letter of the 12th January, accepted the view of the Commissioner and Collector, that, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of Saran—its dense population and the very large proportion of its adult males who are absent at work in other districts—the programme of relief should there be, first, poor-houses, secondly, charitable relief, and thirdly, large central relief works.

The number of relief works open in the four districts at the close of the period was 56, and on the 2nd January, 84; they consisted mostly of road-making and the excavation of tanks.

The mapping-out of relief charges and circles has been completed in Champaran and Darbhanga, and practically completed in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The Collectors of the two former districts have had some difficulty in securing Circle Officers of the proper stamp.

5. *Private relief works*.—Private relief works were established on a large scale and at their own cost by leading indigo-planters and by the Bettiah Raj in Champaran, as was reported in paragraph 7 of my letter of 16th December. A daily average of 9,165 persons was relieved at these works during the second fortnight of December. These works, which were opened temporarily in order to provide for the immediate necessities of the people, are now being replaced by works carried on at the public expense; but Government is under an obligation to the gentlemen who came forward to fill the gap before its own arrangements could be completed. In Darbhanga district relief works have been opened by the Maharaja, but returns are not yet available. In Saran, the Hutwa Raj (now under the Court of Wards) has opened six works, and a few small works have been opened by zamindars in this district and in Muzaffarpur.

6. *Poor-houses and village relief*.—No Government poor-houses were working during the period under report, but some have been opened since its close, and more are being actively organized. They are especially needed in Saran, as has above been observed. Private poor-houses have been opened in a few places. Measures are being organized for the provision of work to artisans and women in their own homes.

7. *Charitable relief*.—Gratuitous relief was, at the close of the period under report, being distributed to 3,214 male units in the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In Darbhanga the average daily number of persons in receipt of charitable relief was 61·08 per cent. of the average daily number on relief works, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees reason to fear that in that district

gratuitous relief may have been given on too large a scale. The matter is being enquired into. A further contribution of Rs. 4,000 (in addition to Rs. 30,000 already sent) has been received from the Bengal Distress Relief Fund, and a sum of Rs. 500 from Syud. Huzoor Meerza of Murshidabad. These sums have been sent to the Commissioner of Patna for distribution in charitable relief.

8. *Physical condition of the people.*—No deaths from starvation are reported, and the distress has not as yet had the effect of increasing the death-rate anywhere. The mortuary returns for the month of November represent the state of things usual at that season of the year. It is thought, however, that the very poor classes begin to show signs of deterioration, and this opinion is to some degree supported by the slightly inferior condition of prisoners admitted to the jails at Motihari and Darbhanga.

9. *Loans.*—Advances both for agricultural improvements (permanent as well as temporary) and for the purchase of *rabi* seed have been freely given in Saran and Champaran, but the returns are incomplete. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Mr. Ibbetson's No. $\frac{8.F}{45-139}$, dated 22nd December 1896, issued orders relaxing for the distressed tracts the conditions upon which loans are granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

10. *Food-stocks and importation of grain.*—The general balance of the food-grains traffic in the Division is now on the side of imports which, during the fortnight ending 26th December, for the first time exceeded the exports (by 28,775 maunds). In the previous fortnight the exports exceeded the imports by 72,054 maunds. These figures are unfortunately, it must be noted, incomplete even as regards the rail-borne trade. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already, in my letter No. 25Fam., dated the 7th January 1897, placed before the Government of India his apprehension that the stocks of food in remote areas, such as the Raunagar tract in north-east Champaran, may not be sufficient to support the population. His Honour is satisfied that the Commissioner and District Officers are alive to the necessity for the most careful watching of the movements of food-grains, and has, in my letters No. 76Agri., dated 31st December 1896, and No. 75Agri., dated 12th January 1897, drawn their attention to the provisions of section 35 of the Bengal Famine Code, under which they have power to appoint contractors for the supply of grain for gratuitous charitable relief, and to the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 104F., dated 4th January 1897, in which it is indicated that contractors may be similarly employed for the supply of grain on relief works in areas in which private trade may fail to do so, on the principle enunciated by the Famine Commissioners in paragraph 159 of their report.

The following paragraphs deal with the other Divisions:—

11. *Orissa Division.*—Except as regards Angul, no further communication has been received from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division since the date of the last report of this Government; but information received from officers of the Settlement Department and other sources goes to show that the situation has not yet undergone any change for the worse. In Angul, which has been recently visited by the Commissioner, Mr. R. C. Dutt, the local stocks of food-grains are considered sufficient for the requirements of the people. Exports are, however, still going on, and may cause some deficit and consequent distress among the landless classes who, happily, do not number more than twenty thousand in this part of Orissa. The Commissioner sees no reason to apprehend anything more serious than some slight pinch among these classes in April, May and June next.

12. *Rajshahi, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions.*—In the Rajshahi Division, Rajshahi and Pabna are still the only two districts where distress requiring relief measures is considered likely to appear. In Pabna loans are being given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and a grant of Rs. 10,000 has recently been made for this purpose. The worst tract in the district of Rajshahi is the Gangetic tract, consisting of *deara* lands bordering on the rivers Padma and Burul. The total area is about 700 square miles with a population of about 500,000 persons. The outturn of the winter rice crop in this area has not been more than 4 annas, but the inhabitants are fortunately somewhat above the average of Bengal in wealth, and during a recent

visit paid by him to this tract the Commissioner observed that they were greatly and really alarmed, but that the signs of actual suffering were few. Distress may also appear in parts of another tract called the Barind, with a total area of about 500 square miles, the soil of which is stiff red clay, and where the outturn of the winter rice crop has been from 6 to 8 annas. No actual relief measures, beyond the grant of loans, were found necessary in any part of the district of Rajshahi during December 1896, but the Collector intends starting relief works about the middle of the present month.

No change in the position, as regards the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, has come to the notice of this Government.

13. *Presidency Division.*—The tracts mentioned in paragraph 15 of my last report, in the districts of Khulna and Nadia, have recently been visited by Mr. B. C. Basu, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who was specially deputed by Government to make careful enquiries as to the outturn of the crops and the condition of the people. This officer's reports and those received from the local officers leave no room for doubt that a part of the population of these tracts is really in distress. The Commissioner and the Collectors have not yet submitted reports and statements under Part II of the Famine Code, but these have now been called for. In the Satkhira subdivision of Khulna, the re-excavation of two khals has been taken in hand by the Public Works Department, in order to afford employment to the needy, and the District Board has opened works of its own. Measures have been taken for the distribution of gratuitous relief, and to ensure effective administration of famine relief, Mr. C. A. Bell, I.C.S., has been placed in charge of the Satkhira subdivision, and has been directed to give his entire attention to this work. In the Nadia district the affected area is confined to the north-west portion of the district bordering on Murshidabad. Loans are being given freely, and works have been open for some time, on which the number of labourers is rapidly rising. In Jessore the only tract in which relief is immediately needed is the north-east part of the Magura subdivision. Mr. B. C. Basu will soon visit the tract, and the local officers have been called upon to submit full reports, as required by the Famine Code.

14. *Bhagalpur Division.*—No distress has yet made its appearance in any part of the Bhagalpur Division, but there may be partial distress later on in all the districts of the Division. Purnea, Malda and Monghyr will, it is believed by the local officers, be able to meet their requirements from their own local funds. In parts of the district of Bhagalpur and in the Sonthal Parganas it is reported that there is likelihood of more widespread distress which will require Government aid.

15. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—It has just been reported to this Government by the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division that there is no reason for any apprehension in regard to the three districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum and Lohardaga. The districts of Hazaribagh and Palamau are still giving cause for anxiety, although in Hazaribagh some test relief works which were opened failed to attract labourers and have for the present been closed. In Palamau some relief works recently opened are not now attended by any considerable numbers.

Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday, the 26th December 1896.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS OF LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.					Numbers on grain (free) relief.	PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.						MONTHLY DEATH RATE.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Wheat.	Kharif.	Mara.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Sq. ms.		Sq. miles.								Secrs.	Secrs.	Secrs.		Secrs.				
Patna	5,098	1,778	229	423	311	...	...	...	811	...	8 to 12	11 to 13	10 to 12	...	...	...	2-11	2-24	...
Shahabad	1,301	2,063	409	215	410	...	125	...	795	...	5. ch.	5. ch.	5. ch.	...	...	...	1-10	1-10	...
Baran	2,451	2,460	880	773	613	...	959	636	2,205	2,433	9 11	10 5	10 13	11 2	2 0	...	2-6	2-25	...
Champanan	5,521	1,890	1,343	739	4,044	...	27,071	3,607	1,990	28,761*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-7	3-20	...
Muzaffarpur	5,005	2,712	1,653	1,650	1,277	...	...	...	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-22	2-22	...
Darbhanga	3,335	2,501	8,044	1,780	17,353	...	...	...	17,353	4,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-3	2-3	...
TOTAL	15,996	13,074	6,260	5,433	24,106	23,214	5,333	2,124	31,665	7,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This total includes 2,554 persons not classified as required for columns 6 to 9 in the returns.

Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday, the 26th December 1896.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of the month, under—†		Revenue supplied.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricultural Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(1)	(2)									
		For 30 days.	For 30 days.	For 30 days.	For 30 days.						
Patna	...	2,082	16,123	2,082	16,123	26th December 1896	Rs. A. P. 947 4 0*	...	...	...	Rs. 50,120
Shahabad	...	25,081	11,529	25,081	10,849	26th "	3,487 6 7	190 5 6	5,170	20,307	Rs. 20,307
Baran	...	48,891	7,677	48,891	7,347	26th "	1,020 15 2	508 13 7	5,100	20,443	Rs. 20,443
Champanan	...	41,316	1,40,054	41,316	1,36,216	26th "	22,723 11 4	880 5 3	280	5,338	Rs. 5,338
Muzaffarpur	...	7,146	7,731	7,146	79,045	Accounts not yet made up.	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	1,56,478	2,13,498	1,56,478	2,12,000	26th December 1896	6,119 6 8	783 1 6	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	2,00,000	4,67,622	2,00,000	4,64,303	...	20,023 13 2	2,082 7 2	6,470	50,000	Rs. 50,000

* Spent on test works other than those entered in the programme.

† These figures are incomplete.

(1) The numbers are being examined and revised.

(2) The numbers in this column are being revised.

REPORT ON THE INDIGO CROPS OF BENGAL
FOR 1896.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 26th January 1897. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

*Report on the Indigo Crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal
for the year 1896.*

Explanatory.—Estimates of the areas cultivated with indigo and of outturn have been hitherto shown in the reports issued by this Department for the *bhadoi* crops of these Provinces. In accordance with recent orders of Government, a separate report for this crop is now published for the first time by this Department.

Area under cultivation.—Indigo is cultivated in 23 of the 45 districts of these Provinces over an aggregate area estimated, as shown in the attached returns for 1896, at 530,500 acres, but in five districts, viz., Dinajpur, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya and Cuttack, the district cultivation is from 100 to 500 acres only, and in six more districts, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Shahabad and the Sonthal Parganah, the district cultivation is from 2,200 to 8,000 acres only.

About 247,000 acres of the cultivation are contained in the Suran (51,000), Champaran (48,000), Muzaffarpur (55,500), Darbhanga (70,300), Monghyr (11,900) districts; Bhagalpur,* Purnea* and Malda* have, respectively, 12,300, 46,000 and 20,000 acres; and Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore have, respectively, 48,100, 57,300, 51,300 and 17,500 acres.

Comparing the total area cultivated in 1896, viz., 530,500 acres against 552,700 cultivated last year, a decrease of nearly 22,000 acres is shown. The only noticeable falling off is in Darbhanga, and it is probable that the decrease there shown is due rather to correction of estimates than to a real falling off in cultivation.

2. *Character of the season of 1896.*—In North Bihar the sowings are made in February and March. In Lower Bengal sowings are made in *char* or *deara* lands when the floods subside in October, and a sowing is made on higher lands in April.

The crop is cut from June to September.

* These three districts are grouped with Lower Bengal districts in Messrs. W. Moran and Company's Market Reports.

On account of the early cessation of the monsoon of 1895 and the scantiness of the showers of the early months of 1896, moisture was generally deficient in the indigo districts at the time of sowings. In May rainfall was generally normal, but from May onwards rain was deficient in most of the indigo-growing districts.

In Bihar the first cuttings were generally poor, but the dry weather gave unusually good second cuttings (*Khunti*.)

3. *Outturn of crop*.—From the district returns appended, it will be seen that four districts, viz., Burdwan, Faridpur, Gaya and Bhagalpur, return the crop as 14 annas. Four districts (Rajshahi, Champaran, Sonthal Parganas and Cuttack) return the crop as varying from 12 to 13 annas; and the ten districts, viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Patna, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Malda, estimate the crop at 10 to 11 annas. In Murshidabad, Rangpur, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr the crop is returned as less than 10 annas.

On the whole, and allowing for a tendency to underestimate outturn which has been generally observed in crop reports, an outturn of 14 annas may be roughly estimated for the whole Province. A statement is appended showing the outturn of indigo in the last 14 years in those Provinces as returned in the General Administration Reports. It will be noticed from the appended statement that the North Bihar crop of 1896 is in fact not far short of the average of 14 years, and that the Bengal crop is considerably the shorter of the two.

It has been usual in this Department to assume as the average outturn of indigo to the acre the figures of yield given by Dr. G. Watt, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, in his Pamphlet on Indigo, viz., 12lbs. an acre in Bengal and 20lbs. an acre in Bihar.

Applying these figures of yield district by district to the areas under cultivation in 1896 as shown in the present returns, and diminishing them in proportion to the amount by which the yield is estimated to fall short of 16 annas, or an average yield, the following results are obtained:—

For North Bihar, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr (as included in Messrs. Moran's return), 3,158,700lbs., or about 1,410 tons, or 42,300 factory maunds. For the remaining districts 2,514,200lbs., or about 1,122 tons, or 33,660 factory maunds. But I have no doubt that this is too high. Whether the acreage under indigo has been overstated on the average yield I am unable to say.

In their Circular No. 58 of the 30th September, Messrs. Moran and Company estimate the outturn for 1896 as follows:—

				Factory Mds.
For Bihar	...	...	...	60,000
For Bengal	...	...	...	17,000

This Department is not in a position to make so good an estimate of the crop as made by Messrs. Moran. There is no sufficient guarantee that the returns of cultivation and estimates of outturn of the indigo crop as furnished by District Officers for Bihar and Bengal are even approximately correct; and I have no hesitation in recommending that Messrs. Moran's estimate of outturn be accepted, rather than the estimate resultant from the District Officers' returns.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA.

The 8th January 1897.

Report on the Indigo Crop of Bengal for 1896.

District.	ACREAGE.				YIELD IN LBS.				Percentage by which column 11 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) column 12.				Remarks by District Officers.				Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of two preceding years (1894 and 1895).	Column 2.	Column 3.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average-out-turn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average-out-turn per acre, how many annas will represent last year's outturn (1895)?	Average of annas outturn of two preceding years (viz., 1893 and 1894).	Average (i.e., 10 annas) into id yield per acre in lbs.	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of two preceding years (viz., 1893 and 1894).	Column 15.	Column 16.	Column 17.		
Dacca	4,300	3,800	4,000	-10.24	+4.00	14	10	11	11	14,800	43,000	48,100	+27.37	+59.00	Owing to favourable rainfall at the sowing time, a large area was brought under cultivation this year, but the subsequent drought made the out-turn lower than that of last year.		
Dhaka	2,300	2,200	2,200	.....	-12.00	11	17	16	13	18,100	23,000	20,000	+23.22	+39.75	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that of the previous year and that shown in the preliminary forecast of 346,000 cwt., is due to want of rainfall since the latter part of September.	
Mymensingh	44,100	45,200	44,200	+6.43	+20.98	11	13	13	13	201,400	49,800	301,040	-1.90	+10.03	The prospects of the crops had improved, owing to the September rainfall, as reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Muzaffargarh.		
Medinipur	57,300	51,800	50,300	+10.83	+15.16	10	11	11	12	459,704	437,500	893,900	+0.53	+10.08			
Murshidabad	51,300	51,300	50,300	.....	-13.50	9	13	13	12	346,340	471,700	800,360	-24.90	-39.78		
Tamara	17,000	17,700	18,000	-1.15	+3.48	10	14	14	13	131,300	165,000	101,400	-39.70	+39.30			
Rajshahi	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	-11.11	12	13	13	13	73,000	94,000	94,500	-23.38	+23.61		
Danapur	100	100	100	.....	.....	10	13	13	13	73,700	94,000	94,000	-23.25	+23.71	
Barisal	7,400	7,400	7,400	.....	+6.00	10	13	13	13	67,300	73,500	74,500	-23.51	+30.39		
Patna	3,000	3,000	3,000	-10.00	-10.00	14	14	14	14	5,200	10,500	7,500	-60.48	+34.18			
Gaya	700	700	700	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	3,100	4,000	8,100	-17.77	+19.35	
Shahabad	2,000	2,000	2,000	+100.00	+100.00	14	10	10	10	1,700	1,300	1,300	+41.03	+30.77			

Owing to favorable rainfall at the sowing time, a large area was brought under cultivation this year, but the subsequent drought made the output lower than that of last year.

Want of rain in the course of poor season.

The decrease in the output, as compared with that of the previous year, and that shown in the preliminary forecast of Madagascari, is due to want of rainfall since the latter part of September.

The prospects of the crop had improved owing to the September rainfall as reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Mehera.

[illegible]

Mr. W. McLaughlin, Secretary to the Bihar Planter' Association, says the yield of 1926 is 15,400 tons of manure, or 1,157, 633 lbs. and the average output is 14 tons. Mr. McLaughlin is no doubt correct.

Mr. Macquarrie, secretary, Indian Farmers' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 85,500 acres, and this season 100,000 bighas (about 115,000 acres) has been cultivated. In 1903, the normal year, the output was a less return. The decrease in the output is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macquarrie reports the output as 10,000 factory bales in 1902, 10,000 factory bales in 1903 and 9,000 factory bales in 1904, against an average yield of 11,500 bales in the normal year.

100

1	100,000
2	200,000
3	300,000
4	400,000
5	500,000
6	600,000
7	700,000
8	800,000
9	900,000
10	1,000,000

1000-0000

1000-0000

[illegible]

THE

10

12,000	24,000
18,000	36,000

11.5000 11.5000

	Durability	Maint.
✓		

Statement showing outturn of indigo in factory maunds as shown in Bengal Administration Reports for 14 years.

YEAR.	OUTTURN IN—		Remarks.
	Bengal.	Bihar.	
1	2	3	4
1881-82	18,957	58,569	
1882-83	17,206	59,748	
1883-84	19,669	62,038	
1884-85	19,829	51,887	
1885-86	28,858	66,080	
1886-87	21,643	67,801	
1887-88	22,948	69,568	
1888-89	28,902	60,235	
1889-90	17,810	64,429	
1890-91	30,814	87,193	
1891-92	14,411	42,948	
1892-93	10,871	47,145	
1893-94	30,818	92,384	
1894-95	25,772	73,401	
Total	2,93,191	5,92,369	
Average	20,938 or 21,000 (about)	63,740 64,000 (about)	

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 299 R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 845L.F., dated 11th January 1897, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th September 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the 2nd quarter of the year 1896-97, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions;

Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;

Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;

Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Revenue

H.R.C.

Districts.	Balance in Treasury on 1st July 1896.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRIGATION.	Miscellaneous.		
		Cess on land.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Perry tolls.	Total.		Rent of mryan and sleeping-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.													
Darjeeling...	17,808 19 6	1,810 9 16			1,810 9 16						80 8 0	69 4 3	80 0 0
Hazaribagh...	17,347 1 1	1,239 9 11	197 6 0		1,436 10 11	8 9 2					95 0 0	91 10 0	95 0 0
Lohardaga...	13,542 3 1										200 3 6		200 3 6
Manbhum...	10,312 8 4	2,130 15 5	231 15 1		2,361 14 6	20 3 5					19 8 0	12 8 0	190 12 6
Palamu...	20,400 15 0	2,036 10 1			2,036 10 1						16 8 0	4 0 0	47 13 0
Singbhum...	12,335 2 4		126 0 2		126 0 2								
Total	1,07,432 12 1	7,266 15 2	617 11 3		7,884 10 6	63 5 10					351 9 6	163 6 3	829 0 10
NON-CHITTAGONG DISTRICTS.													
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	25,740 1 0												0 3 4
Southern Parganas...	63,119 7 4												81 6 7
Total	88,859 8 4												81 12 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,96,291 4 5	7,266 15 2	617 11 3		7,884 10 6	63 5 10					351 9 6	163 6 3	710 14 1

EXPENDITURE

Districts.	REVENUE.			LAND REVENUE.	PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	PUBLIC WORKS.					Total and level.
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.				Establishment and contingencies of Comptroller's office.	Percentage of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.		Printing at private Press.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.																
Darjeeling...	8 2 1		8 2 1		312 9 11		231 12 9		231 12 9	11 7 0			712 8 4	310 5 0		1,350 3 9
Hazaribagh...					872 15 2		354 9 1		354 9 1	120 7 10	1,016 9 11	7,624 15 0	3,134 8 0	1,334 13 0		9,929 15 11
Lohardaga...					350 0 2		142 4 0		142 4 0	213 0 8	982 8 7	10,441 11 0	1,334 13 0	1,334 13 0		12,110 14 7
Manbhum...					262 0 2	126 13 0	304 12 4		304 12 4	240 8 0	1,380 5 9	10,517 14 4	2,203 12 0	2,203 12 0		15,023 18 4
Palamu...					142 10 2		144 8 0		144 8 0	127 11 0	3,089 0 6	700 5 1	1,346 10 0	1,346 10 0		4,241 11 6
Singbhum...										6 12 0	2,382 8 11	1,704 8 8		600 10 10		4,690 16 9
Total	8 2 1		8 2 1		1,819 9 6	126 13 0	1,237 1 2		1,237 1 2	609 4 6	9,103 6 6	27,464 10 6	9,309 0 7	1,434 10 9		38,211 11 1
NON-CHITTAGONG DISTRICTS.																
Chittagong Hill Tracts...							5 7 0		5 7 0	14 8 6			5,098 6 0	1,434 6 2		6,532 12 2
Southern Parganas...							419 10 0		419 10 0	12 0 0	780 10 10	7,540 8 0	2,531 3 7			10,763 11 7
Total							425 1 0		425 1 0	27 8 6	790 10 10	19,542 14 0	4,164 9 10			15,731 11 3
GRAND TOTAL	8 2 1		8 2 1		1,819 9 6	126 13 0	1,717 3 2		1,717 3 2	836 11 0	9,894 1 0	27,967 8 0	13,803 10 1	1,434 6 2		38,211 11 1

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1896.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the quarter ended 30th September 1896.

Rs.

Particulars.	Grants from Government.	EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.		Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank Investment—Withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of interest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of unencashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balances.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1896.
		Advances.	Deposits.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
60 0 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,320 0 10	.....	.....	30,051 16 4	.....	.....
604 10 1	.....	400 8 3	440 0 0	.....	57 15 8	.....	2,704 2 70	5 8 8	40 3 6	80,444 12 11	2,344 5 1	17,089 3 3
174 10 0	.....	40 7 9	427 0 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	453 4 9	.....	56 12 3	14,870 8 21	14,870 8 21	8,427 4 0
301 11 0	15,774 0 0	135 3 6	140 0 0	.....	29 9 0	.....	108 1 0 11	11 14 8	1,065 15 11	14,844 14 1	14,875 1 4	2,409 13 9
128 13 8	8,964 0 0	244 10 1	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,476 9 11	.....	102 3 3	33,119 7 8	16,820 6 8	14,298 15 5
61 4 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	45 4 8	.....	500 1 8	.....	.....	33,118 12 11	6,935 6 8	51,302 6 6
										13,036 3 6	4,247 13 7	7,387 6 11
175 0 7	19,042 0 0	1,323 10 6	1,087 0 0	.....	129 3 0	.....	51,339 14 5	17 4 0	2,273 2 11	1,40,008 1 3	59,003 10 7	82,996 4 10
0 5 0	6,000 0 0	880 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,884 8 0	.....	190 1 5	25,308 7 8	4,713 9 0	27,022 14 0
17 2 7	—124 14 9	58 4 0	1,220 0 0	.....	15 8 8	.....	1,307 13 10	.....	.....	26,427 5 3	14,920 8 11	60,944 15 3
28 13 7	8,978 1 3	350 4 0	1,220 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	7,908 2 10	.....	123 1 3	26,708 12 11	19,045 15 5	77,159 13 3
14 2	24,917 1 3	1,879 14 4	1,200 0 0	.....	144 2 8	.....	39,147 1 8	17 4 0	2,401 4 8	2,37,454 14 4	77,442 10 3	1,80,516 4 1

REVENUE.

Particulars.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.	Total.	Advances.	Deposits.	Temporary loan.	Provident Fund withdrawal.	Savings Bank Investment—Deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of interest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of unencashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	870 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,035 9 1	.....	66 2 6	2,104 6 1
31 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516 1 8	157 0 0	.....	57 15 8	14,879 9 11	.....	.....	14,879 9 11
4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	1,301 0 0	.....	6 13 6	1,275 1 4	100 0 0	.....	11,878 1 4
1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	180 0 0	868 3 10	35 0 0	16,581 9 2	.....	.....	16,730 8 3
1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 13 8	630 13 0	.....	45 4 8	6,280 0 5	.....	.....	6,935 6 8
									5,247 13 7	.....	.....	5,247 13 7
12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944 14 2	2,476 13 0	186 2 10	43 10 9	57,814 7 7	7,700 0 0	22 3 6	55,008 10 1
17 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,713 9 9	.....	.....	4,713 9 9
13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,830 10 5	.....	111 17 6	14,942 6 11
1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,534 4 2	.....	112 13 6	19,646 15 8
1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,343 11 9	100 0 0	300 14 0	77,643 10 9

R. E. HAMILTON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 335L.S.-G.—The 21st January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 37M., dated Chittagong, the 11th January 1897.

From—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th

No. 1M., dated the 2nd January 1897, from the Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 21M., dated the 6th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 1440, dated the 28th December 1896, from the Magistrate of Noakhali.

Magistrates of Tippera and Noakhali with enclosures in original.

2. The report from Chittagong has not yet been received. The delay has been explained by the Collector, a copy of whose letter is enclosed.

No. 1M., dated Comilla, the 2nd January 1897.

From—J. KENNEDY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Tippera,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1318M., dated the 16th December 1896, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report, showing the progress made in the district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps taken by the District Board to improve the existing sources of water-supply, and to open new ones.

2. Register No. I.—There are 710 villages, containing more than 100 houses each. The tahsil panchayats of these villages were furnished with a form for compiling the information required for filling up the register. Information regarding 680 villages has been received, the defaulting panchayats of the remaining 30 villages having been ordered to submit their returns at once.

3. Register No. II.—There is only one tank in Chandirchar, which has been set apart for drinking purposes under section 90 of the Local Self-Government Act.

4. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for the Pasteur Filter at Chandpur. A further allotment of Rs. 1,100 will be required for bringing in the water from the river, the present source of supply being a very filthy tank. This point will be considered in the next meeting of the District Board on the 4th January 1897.

5. The reports of the two municipalities have not been received yet. They will be submitted as soon as received.

No. 21M., dated Comilla, the 6th January 1897.

From—J. KENNEDY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Tippera,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

In continuation of my report No. 1, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to submit

No. 396 and 136L.F., dated the 31st December 1896, from the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Municipalities, respectively.

the information regarding water-supply.

copies of the letters noted in the margin, from the two municipalities in this district, reporting the progress made in collecting

No. 396, dated Comilla, the 31st December 1896.

From—BANDU MOHINI MOHAN BARDUAN, Chairman of the Comilla Municipality.

To—The Magistrate of Tippera.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1908, dated the 22nd instant, I have the honour to report that, during the quarter ending 31st December 1896, a list of the tanks and wells under Government Circular No. 7, dated 15th May 1896, have been prepared.

2. There are four tanks already in existence, set apart for drinking purpose, which I think sufficient at present for this municipality, the area of which is only four square miles. Besides these tanks, there is the Gumpri river on the north of the town, which is also used by

the people of ward (c). The water of some tanks besides the reserved tank is also good and used for drinking purposes.

1. Bhatpara tank.
2. Jail tank.
3. Municipal Office tank.
4. Tank in Kandirpar, situated to the south of Beraja Babu's house.

3. One of the municipal tanks, called Meherjan's tank, in Kandirpar, has been set apart under section 199 for washing animals and clothes, &c., and the other four municipal tanks marginally noted for bathing purposes.

4. Under section 119A, the Civil Surgeon has been requested to examine the water of the tanks situated within the municipality and to certify as to which of the tanks may be used for drinking purposes, and which of them, if used for drinking, would engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease.

5. As an experimental measure, some notices were served upon the owners of certain tanks and *khoss* to re-excavate them and some notices for filling them up. Of these tanks, one has already been re-excavated and one filled up. Most of the owners have come forward with petitions of objection, which are now under the disposal of the Joint Committee formed under section 37A of the Municipal Act. Steps have been taken by some of the owners to re-excavate their tanks.

No. 136L.F., dated Brahmanbaria, the 31st December 1896.

From—The Chairman of the Brahmanbaria Municipality,

To—The Magistrate of Tippera, through the Subdivisional Officer.

REFERRING to your memorandum No. 1909M., dated the 22nd December 1896, I have the honour to report as follows.

There are twenty mahallas in all in this municipality, in none of which tanks and other sources of water-supply are insufficient. The quality of water, however, is not good in all the tanks. Two municipal tanks and seven private tanks containing pure water have been reserved for drinking purposes. In wards where there is no tanks containing drinkable water, wells would be soon sunk. Moreover, one tank is to be soon excavated in Kasharypatty for supplying drinkable water to the inhabitants thereof. Water-supply Form No 1 is annexed herewith.

No. 1806G., dated Brahmanbaria, the 1st January 1897.

Memo. by—The Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria.

Copy, with the General Register of Sources of Water-supply, submitted to the Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 1440, dated Noakhali, the 28th December 1896.

From—S. K. AGASTI, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Noakhali,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your No. 1319M., dated the 16th December 1896, forwarding, for report, copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, on the subject of water supply in the district, I have the honour to state as below.

2. Within the municipal area there are three reserved tanks under the direct management of the Municipal Commissioners and one under the District Board, which supply good drinking water to the rate-payers. One of these tanks, known as Baradigi, situated in the circuit-house ward of the town, is a splendid one. This is very close to the Fakirtala ward. The second is also one of considerable dimensions in the Kalitara ward, which is protected from pollution from surface drainage by an embankment of a moderate size. The third tank, known as Bruce's tank, is situated in the Barabazar section of the town. The District Board tank, otherwise known as the Dispensary tank, although situated in the Kalitara ward, is very close to the Taltala ward. From this it will appear that there is a copious supply of good drinking water for the rate-payers of all the five wards in the town. The municipal reserved tanks are carefully guarded by men appointed for the purpose at the expense of the municipality. The dispensary tank is also very scrupulously looked after.

3. Besides the four tanks mentioned above, there are upwards of 300 tanks which are resorted to by the people of the municipality for bathing, culinary and other ordinary purposes. Of these latter there are some 50 tanks, which are of considerable size, and are resorted to by a large number of inhabitants. Of the smaller ones, there are many which are of no good, and there are others which are decidedly unwholesome.

4. The Municipal Commissioners have for the last seven or eight years been pressing upon the rate-payers the necessity of re-excavating or filling up those tanks which were found to be a source of permanent nuisance, and during the above period, 44 tanks have been re-excavated, and a few have been filled up. The town abounded in cesspools and *dobas* of various sizes. Some 51 of the more offensive ones have been filled up, either by the Municipal Commissioners or by the owners thereof at their requisition.

5. The extensive ditches in front end in the south of the big house of Maharaja Durga Charan Law, C.I.E., formerly owned by Mr. Courjon, have almost been filled up on the Chairman's issuing a requisition to that effect last year. The little that remains to be done will very likely be completed during the current year. During the present year, the Administrator-General of Bengal, who is in the executor of the estate of the late Kumar Indra Chandra Sinha Bahadur, has undertaken to re-excavate three of their tanks and

fill up one, which latter was a permanent source of nuisance to the people in the neighbourhood. The work has been already commenced.

6. The Chairman has also issued notices on the proprietors of five tanks in four wards to re-excavate them, and also on the owner of another tank to have it filled up, as they are in a filthy state. The work will be commenced in the course of a short time.

7. There are no wells in the town. In my opinion there is an abundant source of water-supply within municipal limits. We have only to see that the unwholesome tanks and *dobas* are gradually made into wholesome ones. Some of them also may be filled up with advantage. To both these points the Municipal Commissioners have directed their special attention for the last few years. No new source of water-supply in my opinion need be opened. Two registers in Forms Nos. I and II in connection with water-supply have been maintained in the Municipal Office, and they are examined by the Chairman at intervals.

8. The works executed up to date during the current year by the District Board in improving the existing sources of water-supply are shown below.

The following tanks have been cleared:—

- (1) Jubilee tank at Lakhipur.
- (2) Thana tank at Lakhipur.
- (3) Tank at Raipur.
- (4) Tank at Begamgunj.
- (5) Tank at Rangaj.
- (6) Tank at Ohandraganj.
- (7) Rajajhi tank at Feni (being cleared).
- (8) Tank at Fenny ghat.
- (9) Tank at Ohhagalnaia.
- (10) Tank at Munsir Hat, Parahuram Road (being cleared).
- (11) Tank at Sundip (being cleared).
- (12) Tank at the compound of the Noakhali Dispensary.

I have seen 10 out of these 12 tanks (excluding Nos. 9 and 10) in the course of my tour, and I have found the water generally good.

9. Estimates for excavating new tanks at Ichakhali and Nadona have been sanctioned, but the work could not be taken in hand, as the land will have to be acquired under the Act. Estimates for clearing some other tanks are in preparation.

10. Tube-wells have been tried many times, but they do not succeed here.

11. Apprehending scarcity of drinking water at least in certain parts of the district during the next summer season, I have had orders issued to get number of tanks informally reserved (without the owners definitely making over the control of the water in them to the District Board). A copy of my note is forwarded for your perusal. I have also had a vernacular letter of instruction freely circulated among the people of the district. Copy of this is also enclosed for your information. Action is being taken in this direction, and progress made will be reported in due course.

12. Registers in Forms I and II are under preparation.

THE rainfall has been very short this year, and serious scarcity about drinking water is apprehended, at least in certain parts of the district during the next summer season. It is reported from Hatiya that difficulty is already beginning to be felt. An additional reason in the case of Hatiya and also of Sundip is the salt-water inundation of 27th July last, which overflooded many tanks. The water of these was never baled out, and is decidedly brackish even now, and would soon become unfit for drinking. Similar difficulties may be experienced in Siddhi, Ramgati, parts of Bamni, south-western side of Fenny and in the littoral tract, generally more or less.

2. About improving water-supply, it should be borne in mind that wells never succeed in this district. Experiments have been made with tube-wells at head-quarters on many occasions, but without any satisfactory result. If these wells do not succeed in Sudharam, they will never do in Hatiya, which is of still more recent (alluvial) formation. Even in Sundip which is of older origin, work with tube-well would be uncertain. The leather of the pumps gives way very soon in these sandy soils, and altogether the experiment must fail from one cause or another in this district. The Sanitary Commissioner is also of opinion that tube-wells are not suitable to alluvial soils like those of Noakhali, Backergunge, Chittagong, &c.

3. Masonry wells have been suggested as a mode of improving water-supply. This is both expensive and uncertain. One well of even moderate size would cost at least Rs. 500, and it is evident that we cannot do much in this way. It is even doubtful how far well-water would be or continue to be potable. The people again are so lazy that they will never care to fetch water from a well which may be good, if they have even a dirty tank close by, which can satisfy their immediate wants. They may do well in parts of Fenny and Ohhagalnaia, but this last thana is very well off as regards tanks, and these are both big and in fair preservation generally. Digging tanks will not do as a mode of improving the general water-supply of this district, except, of course, in selected localities where the difficulty is chronic, and where the District Board should have tanks of its own reserved for drinking purposes. This must in any case be a work of time. Our needs are pressing however, and something should be done to enable the people to tide over the difficulty that is apprehended in the next summer.

4. The number of tanks in the district is extremely large. Indeed, so far as number is concerned, there is absolutely no reason to complain. Throughout large tracts in several thanas it might almost be said that almost every family, of any importance, has got a tank of its own. Excepting therefore in certain selected localities and at hats, markets, and such like public places, new tanks are not at all necessary.

5. The only method that suggests itself to me, after careful consideration of the whole question, of improving the water-supply of the district and enabling the people to meet the coming difficulty, is to make the most of the existing sources; and that can be done by leaving a selected number of tanks reserved for drinking purposes for each locality. Tanks with fairly good water should be selected, at least one should be reserved for each moderate-sized village of, say, 80 to 100 families living fairly closely together; for sparsely populated villages of, say, 80 to 100 families, and for larger villages, two or three or even a larger number may be necessary. I believe that, on proper enquiry being made, it will be found that almost every village has got at least one fairly good tank that can be reserved. But the difficulty is that the owner of the tank will not allow it to be reserved. He will use the water both for drinking and for other purposes; and though he may not object others using the water for drinking, he does not wish to part with his full control over his property. It is not easy to persuade the people to make a little sacrifice for the public good, for public spirit is all but unknown here, and every one's concern is for himself. The idea that by having the general water-supply deteriorated, the risk to public health, and necessarily to every individual's health, is increased, never finds a place in the minds of the vast majority of the people in this district.

6. The District Board has been trying for several years past to get a number of tanks reserved, on which it would spend for cleaning and occasional bank repairs, &c., but hitherto without any marked success.

7. I think the question should now be approached from another point of view. Irrespective of the provision of the law, let a number of fairly good tanks be selected and informally reserved for drinking purposes. Unless we went to the length of appointing a guard for each tank, adequate precaution could never be taken to prevent pollution; but this of course is out of the question. Let a signboard, declaring the tank to be reserved, be hung up at a conspicuous part of the bank, and the police, panchayats, and chaukidars be directed to see, so far as possible, that these tanks are kept free from all grosser form of pollution. Letting loose cattle should of course be prohibited, so also bathing; but if an individual dips his feet when fetching water, this will have to be connived at, until at least a little idea of sanitation prevails among the people; also fishing will be allowed, as at present, without any restriction. I hope the owners will not object to such an arrangement.

8. I think the District Board has got lists of tanks supplied by the police and the Department of Public Works staff under Government Circular issued last year (1895-96). Each police officer in charge of a thana or outpost will now, in consultation with panchayats, chaukidars, &c., and after such enquiries as appears suitable to him, report the names (with owners' names) of tanks which in his opinion may be reserved in the way indicated above. He will be supplied with an equal number of signboards (to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the bank), and the panchayats and chaukidars will be required to see that the water is preserved, so far as possible, from pollution. It is not to be understood that I wish to throw the brunt of the burden of this work on the police, but they must take the initiative. The subordinates of the District Engineer's Department will be principally in charge of the supervising work. The help of the District Magistrate will be necessary at almost every step, and this of course will be willingly rendered.

9. It is necessary that this order should be freely circulated among the police, panchayats, and through them to chaukidars, also among zamindars, khas mahal and Court of Wards officers. The co-operation of all departments will be absolutely necessary for the purpose. All inspecting officers of whatever department in the district will be required to pay attention to this matter and report instances of default, when, so far as possible, suitable measures will be taken by the Magistrate-Chairman to remedy the defects.

10. The District Engineer will please let me know what would be the best and cheapest material for sign-boards. These should have some simple and suitable direction painted on them, such as "this tank is reserved for drinking purposes, and letting loose of cattle on it, washing clothes, household utensils, &c., is prohibited, &c., &c."

11. A copy of this note will be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, Subdivisional Officer, Fenny, Sub-Deputy Magistrate-Collector, Sandip, Munsif, Deputy Magistrate, Hatya, Khash Tahsildar and Manager, Wards Estates, for information and guidance.

12. I think a Bengali parwana, giving the substance of the above, should be got printed and circulated widely among the people. We can have 500 copies printed for the present. The Head Clerk, Magistracy, will please see to this. The order in the meantime should be circulated to the Police and Sub-Overseers of the District Board.

S. K. AGARTI,

Magistrate and Chairman.

The 1st November 1896.

No. 1617K., dated Chittagong, the 31st December 1896.

From—J. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Collector of Chittagong,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your reminder No. 1362M., dated 28th December 1896, I have the honour to report that registers, showing the sources of water-supply, have been opened in the various Tahsil offices. But as there are at least 70,000 tanks in this district, it will take some time to submit the first progress report, inasmuch as it cannot be compiled, unless all such tanks have been inspected by responsible officers, and the requisite information collected in the form prescribed by Government. I have asked the khas tahsildars to expedite the matter, and shall submit my report as soon as possible.

Personally, I venture to doubt whether the collection of these figures is worth the labour involved in a district where there are only too many tanks, and where no deficiency of drinking water has been felt even in this year of unexampled drought.

No. 1986G., dated Dacca, the 19th January 1897.

Memo. by—G. TOWNLEE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SUBMITTED in original to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1864G., dated the 7th instant.

No. 356, dated Narainganj, the 7th January 1897.

From—H. F. WILSON, Esq., Chairman of the Narainganj Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

WITH reference to your No. 92 of the 6th instant, and in continuation of this office No. 343 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to report that registers in Forms I and II have been prepared.

No. 135, dated Dacca, the 11th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Magistrate of Dacca.

Cert submitted to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, in continuation of this office No. 80, dated the 6th instant (paragraph 2), for information.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 189 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

Stock in hand as compiled on—									
	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	4th week of Jan. 1897.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Baliaghata	2,79,000	68,000	65,500	74,000	1,12,000	1,28,000	1,50,000	1,78,000	Mds.
Uttadanga	57,900	2,300	3,200	3,500	3,300	3,700	5,000	5,300	Mds.
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathbola, and Culpi Ghat	5,70,900	1,45,600	1,71,400	1,69,800	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400	1,09,200	Mds.
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,400	Mds.
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,65,800	40,700	46,100	1,31,100	1,59,700	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,84,100	Mds.
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	Mds.
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	Mds.
Ramkrishnapur	.....	70,780	66,100	63,600	71,400	70,000	67,000	70,900	Mds.
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore†	6,425	18,078	9,666	24,235	7,963	8,409	6,335	11,975	Mds.
Total	15,72,525	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835	9,84,663	9,67,309	9,79,785	10,03,975	
On Railway premises on both sides of the river†	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897.)	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897.)	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897.)	
On boats unloaded—									
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897.)	
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	61,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	84,503 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897.)	
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,72,339	9,58,526	10,83,655	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,89,577	

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
Ditto by the Railway authorities.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 194 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

	8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports ...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395
" Indian " ...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395
Total ...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	165,472	2,25,226	29,372	39,979
" Indian " ...	47,132	64,152	5,032	6,849
Total ...	212,604	2,89,378	34,404	46,828

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

	8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice ...	15,525	21,181	69,666	94,823
Paddy ...	5,022	6,835	20,373	27,730
Wheat ...	1,580	2,151	5,026	6,841
Gram and pulses ...	.....	.....	1	1
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395

During the week under report, 52,506 cwts. of rice were imported from Burma alone. Between 1st November 1896 and 14th January 1897, so much as 2,16,016 cwts., or 2,94,022 maunds of cleaned rice, were shipped from Burma for Calcutta, and this grain is now being carried by rail to all parts of the country. Shipments of rice and paddy from Balasore showed an increase of 19,888 cwts., while those from Chandbali exhibited a decrease of 5,740 cwts. as compared with 1896. Under gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency exported the largest quantity, viz., 3,791 cwts., against only 72 cwts. in 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the 2nd week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

	8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
Rice	192,969	2,62,652	29,683	40,402
Paddy	217	295	...	...
Wheat	883	1,202	107	146
Gram and pulses ..	18,447	25,109	4,598	6,258
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	88	120	16	22
Total ...	212,604	2,89,378	34,404	46,828

In 1896 large shipments of rice were made to Germany, Abyssinia, Aden, Arabia, and Ceylon, but during the week under report nothing was exported. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom showed an increase of 10,936 cwts., while in the case of the Maldives, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands small quantities were despatched against nothing in 1896. Of the Indian ports, there were heavy decreases in the consignments sent to Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The decrease under gram and pulses was due to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Madras, and Burma.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Madras ... Coconada ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	871 293	...	72 3,791	...	913 4,451
Burma ... Rangoon ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	62,506	2,949	...	124	...	65,579
Chittagong { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	147	...	147
Balasore { Balasore ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,584 8,064	900 13,608	...	...	...	2,484 24,472
	Chandbali ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	13,041 7,829	3,351 3,333	1,508 964	...	18,700 12,416
Port Blair { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	16,526 69,666	5,072 20,373	...	1,580 5,026	1	23,127 96,066
From Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	16,526 69,666	5,072 20,373	...	1,580 5,026	1	23,127 96,066

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	{ 1896 1897	1,947 12,283			10,157 1,156		11,504 13,476
Germany—Hamburg	{ 1896 1897	24,083 12,513					24,083 12,513
„ Bremerhaven	{ 1896 1897						
Holland	{ 1896 1897	1,001 36,060					1,001 36,060
Abyssinia	{ 1896 1897						
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar	{ 1896 1897	2,084 20,584					2,084 20,584
Aden	{ 1896 1897						
Arabia—Maskat	{ 1896 1897	2,321 38,944					2,321 38,944
Other States	{ 1896 1897						
Ceylon	{ 1896 1897	11,703 29	217	3	481 13		12,383 41
China—Hongkong	{ 1896 1897			76	6		81
Maldives	{ 1896 1897	8,662		1			8,663
Persia	{ 1896 1897	2,842					2,842
Straits Settlements	{ 1896 1897	1,486		44 1	634 73		2,114 74
New Zealand	{ 1896 1897	5,215					5,215
Fiji Islands	{ 1896 1897	680			180		860
Total Foreign Ports	{ 1896 1897	165,944 27,841	217	47 77	11,364 1,464		165,473 29,373

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	{ 1896 1897	22,015 997					22,015 997
Madras	{ 1896 1897	37 2,099 294					2,736 294
Badagara	{ 1896 1897	2,797					2,797
Calicut	{ 1896 1897	6,847					6,847
Madras	{ 1896 1897	1,497					1,497
Cochin	{ 1896 1897						
Laccadives	{ 1896 1897				12		12
Negapatam	{ 1896 1897				221		221
Tellicherry	{ 1896 1897	6,766			421		6,176
Burma	{ 1896 1897	271 734		828	3,334 2,103	70 6	4,403 2,848
Akyab	{ 1896 1897	2 88			186 70	18 7	206 118
Kyaukpyn	{ 1896 1897				1 8		1 8
Moulmein	{ 1896 1897	2 1			263 46		265 46
Sandoway	{ 1896 1897				8		8
Chittagong	{ 1896 1897			8	207 70		215 79
Balnore	{ 1896 1897				23 140		23 140
Chandbali	{ 1896 1897	1			24 176		25 206
Port Blair	{ 1896 1897	1			19		19
Travancore-Alleppey	{ 1896 1897	74					74
Total Indian Ports	{ 1896 1897	39,023 1,843		886 20	7,183 2,144	88 16	47,137 5,038
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	{ 1896 1897	192,959 29,683	217	883 107	18,447 4,698	88 16	212,604 34,404

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 195, Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	78	78	106
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	156	156	212
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	77	77	105
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	214	214	291
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	155	155	211
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	370	370	503

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	...	21,990	...	21,990	29,931
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	109	109	148
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	30,214	30,214	41,125
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	26,001	26,001	35,390
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	...	7,310	17,274	24,584	33,462
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	...	29,300	47,488	76,788	104,518
	{ 1896 ...	...	...	26,110	26,110	35,538

In 1895, Trinidad received 21,990 cwts. of rice from Chittagong, while 24,461 cwts. of rice were shipped from Cuttack for Colombo, Galle, and ports in Madras, Bombay, and Travancore, but nothing was shipped from either Chittagong or Cuttack during the period under report. The exports to Calcutta from the Balasore ports showed a decrease of 8,725 cwts. of rice, and an increase of 4,069 cwts. of paddy, and of 443 cwts. of gram and pulses. In the case of Narayanganj and Puri, there was no trade whatever in food-grains during the periods under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma-Akyab			37									37
Calcutta							75	119	8		78	119
Total			37				75	119	8		78	156

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad	21,000										21,000	
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta				100								100
Total	21,000			100							21,000	100
GRAND TOTAL	21,000			100							21,000	100

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Bakuore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta							77	214			77	214
Total							77	214			77	214

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balaore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	21,086	12,961	8,597	12,000			531	974			30,214	25,003
Total	21,086	12,961	8,597	12,000			531	974			30,214	25,003

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Falao Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	3,303						123				3,303	
Galle	1,984										1,984	
Total	7,187						123				7,187	
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	1,767										1,767	
Tellicherry	87										87	
Cochin	12,449										12,449	
Changanore	647										647	
Bombay	428										428	
Travancore-Alleppey	1,171										1,171	
Total	17,574										17,574	
GRAND TOTAL	34,861						123				34,861	

STATISTICS OF THE FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA CARRIED BY ALL ROUTES (INCLUDING SEA).

No. 196 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th January 1897.

Memorandum.

The total quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by internal routes and by sea during the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, was as follows:—

Specification of routes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
By internal routes, i.e., by rail, road, river (country boat and steamer) and canal ...	2,14,10,462	1,76,32,848	16,26,173	39,83,110
By sea (both foreign and coasting) ...	9,25,331	21,80,618	1,44,78,038	91,92,783
Total ...	2,23,35,793	1,98,13,466	1,61,04,211	1,31,75,893

Imports.—The decline in the import trade was 11·2 per cent., and it would have been even greater but for the large imports by sea, the figures for which were 135·6 per cent. in excess of those for 1895. The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains imported during the periods under review:—

	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
Rice ...	1,36,44,542	1,12,68,848
Paddy ...	14,68,923	19,20,320
Wheat ...	31,80,657	19,62,068
Gram and pulses ...	37,42,202	41,91,125
Other food-grains, such as barley, <i>kodo</i> , <i>shama</i> , <i>marua</i> , Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c. ...	2,99,459	4,71,105
Total ...	2,23,35,793	1,98,13,466

As was to be expected, the largest falling off occurred in the rice trade. The decline was general, and not limited to any one part of the Lower Provinces. The largest decrease is shown in the consignments from Backergunge, namely, 26,18,585 maunds against 44,78,681 maunds in 1895, and the largest increase in those from Midnapore, which contributed 23,58,972 maunds against 15,03,046 maunds. The only other district from which the imports were larger than in the preceding year was Balasore, which supplied 14,99,806 maunds against 8,82,194 maunds in 1895. Practically the entire traffic from this district was sea-borne. In the case of all other districts, there were decreases more or less, the most prominent among them being 24-Parganas (4½ lakhs maunds), Burdwan (4 lakhs maunds), Nonkhali (nearly 3 lakhs maunds), Khulna (2 lakhs maunds), Jessore (1½ lakhs maunds), Faridpur (1½ lakhs maunds), and Dinajpur (nearly 1 lakh maunds). In the case of paddy, the supplies from the Balasore district rose from 69,772 maunds to 7,12,766 maunds, and those from Midnapore from 1,52,393 maunds to 5,74,854 maunds. From the 24-Parganas there was a falling off of 2½ lakhs maunds, and from Jessore, Khulna, and Burdwan, a lakh of maunds each.

Compared with 1895, the importation of wheat from the North-Western Provinces fell off by 8½ lakhs of maunds, and that from the Panjab by 1 lakh of maunds. Of the Bengal districts, the Presidency and the Bhagalpur Divisions showed a decline of nearly 2 lakhs maunds and 1½ lakhs maunds, respectively. Concerning gram and pulses, there were increases in the shipments from Nadia (9 lakhs maunds), Faridpur, Patna, and Monghyr (a lakh of maunds in each case), Murshidabad (½ lakh of maunds), and Rajshahi (nearly ½ a lakh of maunds), while the despatches from the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab together fell off by 9½ lakhs of maunds. The advance under Miscellaneous food-grains is attributable to increased despatches from Nadia, Murshidabad, and Patna.

Exports.—The decrease under this head aggregated 19·1 per cent., the falling off being most conspicuous under rice and wheat, as will be seen from the details given in the following table :—

	1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,19,62,042	92,59,699
Paddy	8,17,758	11,77,101
Wheat	14,95,059	2,63,080
Gram and pulses	18,91,014	23,70,867
Other food-grains, such as barley, <i>kodo</i> , <i>shamli</i> , <i>marua</i> , Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	1,34,738	1,64,918
Total	1,63,04,211	1,31,75,995

The bulk of the exports shown above relates to the sea-borne trade, in which the total decrease during the past 10 months amounted to 36·40 per cent. The falling off in the exports to Foreign ports was 35·28 per cent., and to Indian ports 40·61 per cent. The places of destination in respect of this section of the traffic have already been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896. As regards the trade with the interior, the chief feature is the distribution of rice and paddy to almost every district in the Lower Provinces, the total quantity carried from Calcutta being 11,67,165 maunds of rice and 11,23,661 maunds of paddy, against 8,05,848 maunds and 6,15,993 maunds, respectively. Assam also was supplied largely, viz., 7,08,794 maunds of rice against 70,702 maunds in 1895. The fluctuations in the case of the other articles call for no special notice.

Detailed statements, showing the source of supply and the places of destination, as well as the various channels through which the supplies were carried, are published below.

Statement showing the Import and Export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains, month by month, during the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895.

MONTH.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Trade by inland routes.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January { 1895 ... 22,50,387 { 1896 ... 10,02,704	22,50,387	81,365	1,50,595	69,947	1,82,893	7,399	1,64,578	64,480	32,008	877	25,75,408	1,78,479
February { 1895 ... 23,86,234 { 1896 ... 16,88,710	23,86,234	80,482	1,08,871	83,155	2,19,559	6,947	2,21,341	71,023	38,001	1,146	26,01,387	1,02,637
March { 1895 ... 17,72,781 { 1896 ... 12,62,009	17,72,781	41,074	1,54,749	63,461	2,40,196	8,736	2,75,719	75,746	16,560	343	25,06,094	1,82,129
April { 1895 ... 11,55,613 { 1896 ... 7,30,926	11,55,613	37,890	1,98,973	87,240	2,16,041	4,465	4,40,289	78,130	33,380	171	20,20,337	2,27,453
May { 1895 ... 9,01,025 { 1896 ... 6,01,243	9,01,025	38,800	1,75,072	1,03,740	6,91,303	5,297	5,15,010	80,006	35,905	746	16,00,646	2,71,050
June { 1895 ... 7,56,063 { 1896 ... 7,20,613	7,56,063	37,899	1,54,000	87,870	6,91,904	4,783	4,38,092	72,417	42,320	82	20,46,473	1,02,885
July { 1895 ... 8,13,510 { 1896 ... 6,24,112	8,13,510	39,291	1,46,681	71,223	8,66,039	4,890	4,01,720	73,786	30,177	144	18,41,813	1,80,117
August { 1895 ... 8,66,072 { 1896 ... 5,79,816	8,66,072	53,500	86,243	54,801	2,11,563	3,208	2,16,913	78,347	21,415	89	16,62,243	1,64,469
September { 1895 ... 10,31,312 { 1896 ... 7,33,515	10,31,312	46,918	94,780	83,816	2,83,637	4,804	2,96,106	76,567	34,001	691	19,64,136	1,62,950
October { 1895 ... 7,99,913 { 1896 ... 7,50,815	7,99,913	48,873	40,514	43,913	1,70,323	4,837	5,29,490	81,308	36,800	1,023	16,00,226	8,33,425
Total by inland routes { 1895 ... 1,37,84,018 { 1896 ... 87,10,844	1,37,84,018	3,74,414	14,81,209	6,19,063	31,60,027	25,821	37,42,302	7,02,339	3,03,356	4,636	2,14,10,412	18,20,175
Trade by Sea.												
January { 1895 ... 8,48,034 { 1896 ... 14,98,044	8,48,034	1,13,83,880	37,725	1,09,035	14,30,838	1,63,207	11,24,075	1,074	1,80,202	9,24,331	1,44,79,698	91,32,783
February { 1895 ... 2,31,149 { 1896 ... 2,31,025	2,31,149	1,079	10,071	3,89,873	15,194	216	77,343	2,19,906	37,733	1,00,405	14,68,921	8,17,754
March { 1895 ... 20,77,064 { 1896 ... 17,26,740	20,77,064	3,468	4,51,520	3,477	82,063	3,797	1,09,774	2,17,534	6,58,805	38,853	19,30,336	11,77,191
April { 1895 ... 33,91,317 { 1896 ... 26,53,019	33,91,317	1,30,840	9,84,045	1,04,096	1,11,013	9,47,014	24,897	1,82,489	...	11,24,075	37,45,902	19,84,414
May { 1895 ... 2,11,000 { 1896 ... 4,48,211	2,11,000	2,910	90,000	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,31,208	2,09,405
Total { 1895 ... 80,56,810 { 1896 ... 66,62,100	80,56,810	1,04,023	1,14,21,321	7,71,546	4,05,903	3,22,872	9,85,201	3,87,444	9,23,331	1,41,8,058	2,23,55,783	1,03,01,211
Grand Total { 1895 ... 1,30,14,342 { 1896 ... 1,11,05,844	1,30,14,342	1,10,62,042	14,69,223	6,17,758	31,80,057	14,08,639	37,42,302	10,94,013	3,03,406	4,71,108	2,23,55,783	1,03,01,211

II.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	By rail.		By country boat.		By inland steamer.		By road.		By sea.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January { 1895 ... 22,54,610 { 1896 ... 15,79,630	22,54,610	29,400	20,00,115	1,77,981	3,17,141	11,716	8,53,132	1,06,911	8,60,534	1,15,83,035	1,86,46,543	1,19,63,042
February { 1895 ... 2,31,149 { 1896 ... 2,31,025	2,31,149	1,079	10,071	3,89,873	15,194	216	77,343	2,19,906	37,733	1,00,405	14,68,921	8,17,754
March { 1895 ... 20,77,064 { 1896 ... 17,26,740	20,77,064	3,468	4,51,520	3,477	82,063	3,797	1,09,774	2,17,534	6,58,805	38,853	19,30,336	11,77,191
April { 1895 ... 33,91,317 { 1896 ... 26,53,019	33,91,317	1,30,840	9,84,045	1,04,096	1,11,013	9,47,014	24,897	1,82,489	...	11,24,075	37,45,902	19,84,414
May { 1895 ... 2,11,000 { 1896 ... 4,48,211	2,11,000	2,910	90,000	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,31,208	2,09,405
Total { 1895 ... 80,56,810 { 1896 ... 66,62,100	80,56,810	1,04,023	1,14,21,321	7,71,546	4,05,903	3,22,872	9,85,201	3,87,444	9,23,331	1,41,8,058	2,23,55,783	1,03,01,211

III.

Statement showing the different sources from which food-grains were imported into Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE BY INTERNAL ROUTES.												
Burdwan Division.												
Burdwan	9,62,021	5,17,372	3,38,523	2,47,971	15,963	4,136	33,034	40,880	1,394	110	15,46,330	8,36,410
Birbhum	7,83,042	7,13,120	10,112	72,122	338	372	29,100	1,031	29	70	8,30,431	7,81,724
Midnapore	10,03,046	12,58,973	1,52,393	5,74,854	10,448	1,304	21,129	23,378	132	612	12,91,148	39,57,087
Hooghly	9,82,779	10,23,473	3,04,384	1,73,938	68,331	12,618	76,916	79,489	4,467	...	13,20,743	12,31,030
Total	47,31,688	46,18,018	7,12,414	10,18,884	61,580	18,337	1,07,640	1,40,717	5,022	801	53,90,457	34,08,746
Presidency Division.												
24 Parganas	22,46,725	17,53,533	3,30,259	98,967	...	124	44,377	62,904	24	...	26,67,612	19,24,637
Nadia	55,564	67,704	24,828	7,434	2,61,067	1,00,358	7,04,378	15,73,965	23,158	1,22,310	10,43,650	18,71,390
Murshidabad	1,14,940	1,43,901	9,831	5,176	99,203	40,170	1,41,340	2,21,423	12,845	53,114	3,78,734	4,01,940
Jessore	2,13,468	31,543	1,23,663	13,078	2,228	607	3,90,310	2,20,790	128	978	3,52,784	2,78,814
Khulna	2,65,503	24,654	1,35,015	92,043	...	...	20,333	25,304	...	...	4,18,353	63,701
Total	29,39,110	20,81,620	6,69,480	1,61,600	3,62,558	1,02,987	12,11,940	22,98,926	35,993	1,76,337	41,69,079	47,53,681
Rajshahi Division.												
Rajshahi	40,831	27,353	...	...	1,813	1,040	86,134	73,961	923	143	98,721	1,02,408
Dinajpur	1,44,677	1,59,514	...	728	275	...	987	...	...	19	2,46,810	1,61,194
Jalpaiguri	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1
Darjeeling	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	3,697
Bangor	1,083	2,080	...	143	108	157	208	327	...	8	1,14,194	1,01,578
Bogra	1,19,980	89,666	...	1,906	149	...	5	...	...	...	8,436	60,482
Paona	3,917	9,303	165	...	2,172	4,654	1,867	32,733	768	...	...	...
Total	4,03,083	3,97,915	165	2,777	4,667	5,853	29,325	1,07,344	1,010	144	6,24,120	6,14,048
Dacca Division.												
Dacca	28,444	10,541	540	383	516	...	2,380	4,177	630	285	22,473	12,348
Myrensingh	4,740	541	8	...	...	...	168	1,867	...	20	6,017	2,618
Faridpur	1,76,310	57,303	9,545	1,800	6,834	7,130	47,043	1,63,584	...	607	2,37,661	2,00,678
Raekergunge	44,79,434	26,18,683	23,986	1,775	...	...	1,300	20,918	...	...	46,03,082	28,41,278
Total	46,67,977	26,54,550	23,090	4,027	6,840	7,130	50,837	1,90,825	630	1,025	47,75,109	28,26,730
Chittagong Division.												
Tipperr	94,245	4,311	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	94,345	5,011
Noakhali	3,20,700	45,740	9,900	100	...	...	475	1,200	...	...	3,54,075	46,890
Chittagong	1,277	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,297	3
Total	4,17,342	51,059	2,000	100	...	...	475	2,401	829	...	4,61,717	53,194
Total of Bengal	1,28,07,108	96,75,910	14,61,043	11,77,657	4,54,444	2,01,237	14,00,058	30,36,013	43,753	1,77,587	1,80,20,400	1,28,37,380
Patna Division.												
Patna	5,277	5,446	...	360	2,406	3,361	1,80,988	3,06,716	43,773	1,02,585	2,35,536	1,07,287
Gaya	54	446	873	...	679	...	543	5,545	328	...	1,119	4,901
Shahabad	1,420	24	...	435	2,366	29,343	78,480	97,129	6,604	4,070	6,860	1,41,630
Naran	...	61	624	...	128	2,338	18,470	2,334	11,703	6,241	20,937	2,564
Champaran	647	26	...	...	1,879	174	9,848	781	902	3,947	12,806	4,190
Muzaffarpur	450	983	...	...	1,380	2,701	20,993	4,210	1,222	4,190	23,834	12,014
Darbhanga	990	808	...	...	12,145	2,546	60,967	23,123	80	2,410	74,903	37,708
Total	8,774	7,964	1,863	940	27,601	41,014	8,84,084	5,30,318	64,336	1,80,880	4,40,191	2,16,736
Bhagalpur Division.												
Monghyr	1,577	2,470	...	6	1,23,814	75,613	1,95,006	3,05,480	3,644	12,401	3,03,634	3,03,378
Bhagalpur	1,688	7,357	307	...	1,40,621	82,685	78,623	99,909	1,09,083	1,25,081	3,51,004	3,50,054
Purnea	8,687	1,678	189	3,908	19,577	15,635	90,617	22,094	1,195	79	1,11,320	43,604
Maitha	10,787	5,183	...	...	22,105	19,025	14,501	33,850	4,215	3,010	61,451	51,256
South Parganas	2,301	6,634	12	5	1,00,120	99,608	2,04,579	1,80,080	2,102	10,023	2,41,067	2,72,983
Total	18,540	24,123	448	2,319	4,06,420	2,90,400	4,78,214	6,08,080	1,24,078	1,51,144	11,54,000	10,48,100
Orissa Division.												
Cuttack	6,336	36,025	1,260	5,187	...	...	6,604	5,806	...	...	14,892	40,518
Balasore	22,736	22,953	22,040	51,719	...	...	2,581	1,401	...	...	52,022	70,162
Total	31,653	64,980	27,900	54,876	...	...	7,905	6,111	...	...	67,110	1,10,680

* The quantity imported by sea was ... Rice, 8,68,400 maunds in 1895 and 14,76,814 maunds in 1896.
Paddy, 97,723 maunds in 1895 and 2,01,047 maunds in 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Chota Nagpur Division.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh	8	8	...	...	...	...	5,035	1,082	118	278	6,161	1,341
Maubhum	12,908	953	...	...	301	5	623	...	...	310	13,843	1,308
Singbhum ... ..	...	546	...	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	602	890
Total	12,916	1,537	...	...	793	5	8,674	1,089	118	688	22,496	3,189
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal ...	1,27,39,894	97,44,033	14,99,849	12,37,692	6,89,939	3,12,700	24,39,122	22,07,003	2,22,272	4,49,136	1,77,27,066	1,67,71,129
OTHER PROVINCES.												
Assam	14,184	2,897	351	...	2,302	106	1,429	570	799	...	20,131	3,673
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,231	1,929	...	341	19,99,348	11,27,221	5,35,398	2,79,617	8,779	4,924	26,04,744	14,13,039
Punjab	446	143	...	1	2,08,443	1,63,784	6,74,704	31,739	65,393	15,951	9,89,381	2,51,618
Central Provinces	2,898	1,700	...	...	28,737	1,00,300	21,189	19,543	1,127	617	53,595	1,83,457
Rajputana and Central India	146	...	...	...	1,346	2,085	12,081	1,453	3	869	14,580	6,530
Berar ... ..	...	...	...	...	64	2,200	537	1,209	12	...	13	6,406
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	...	19	1
Total of imports by internal routes	1,37,58,008	97,70,404	14,31,300	12,37,034	21,80,667	10,61,068	37,42,202	41,91,125	2,96,366	4,70,917	2,14,10,452	1,76,32,848
TRADE BY SEA.												
From Foreign ports	1,074	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	188
.. Indian "	2,80,834	14,98,041	37,723	6,53,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,24,337	21,60,130
Total of imports by sea ...	2,80,834	14,98,229	37,723	6,53,360	...	...	...	...	1,074	188	9,25,411	21,60,318
GRAND TOTAL	1,39,44,542	1,12,68,633	14,69,023	12,90,330	21,80,667	10,61,068	37,42,202	41,91,125	2,97,440	4,71,105	2,23,35,863	1,98,12,466

IV.

Statement showing the places of destination in respect of food-grains exported from Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE BY INTERNAL ROUTES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division.												
Burdwan	2,413	5,198	708	707	99	98	14,381	8,080	918	241	18,480	11,590
Birbhum	14	10	...	...	...	16	2,159	89	23	6	2,107	419
Midnapore	49,578	3,900	81,837	27,178	387	490	42,187	69,028	280	710	1,74,188	91,849
Hooghly	1,21,338	2,39,636	2,43,791	2,34,336	33,399	23,114	1,82,804	1,08,032	1,173	643	6,23,700	6,70,885
Total	1,73,237	2,38,621	1,65,897	2,32,117	33,679	23,636	2,40,641	1,82,839	2,940	1,667	8,15,494	7,72,830
Presidency Division.												
24 Parganas	1,13,150	9,41,809	2,17,376	2,35,664	14,441	13,948	1,49,103	2,02,724	623	874	4,94,008	6,24,747
Nadia	7,159	57,546	28,845	92,300	574	323	30,884	10,487	15	80	66,774	1,01,023
Murshidabad	557	653	1,740	6,750	113	98	400	634	6	6	2,814	7,487
Jessore	870	39,900	120	16,538	49	87	8,444	5,401	21	13	9,512	61,801
Khulna	239	14,936	...	3,618	16	182	5,395	3,698	...	...	3,660	21,906
Total	1,21,976	9,44,234	2,47,967	3,43,460	14,998	14,647	1,84,480	2,22,223	603	983	6,47,043	9,44,612
Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Division.												
Rajshahi	230	834	...	3,096	27	34	665	271	...	...	832	4,220
Dumai	47	927	...	...	...	...	1,645	662	...	...	1,805	1,808
Jalpaiguri	154	2,481	...	204	16	...	1,843	937	66	115	2,181	30,137
Baruaguri	2,139	4,059	...	...	6	30	877	846	...	2	3,022	4,960
Rangpur	747	11,221	301	810	28	10	10,638	0,848	2	2	18,107	18,901
Bagura	29	701	...	...	40	70	3,619	1,060	...	2	3,744	1,060
Patna	1,072	48,410	10	14,958	...	10	6,384	1,810	40	2	7,499	63,197
Cooch Behar	154	8,493	...	...	815	448	407	623	170	6	1,890	2,568
Total	4,572	1,03,520	411	19,166	944	582	26,863	13,296	816	161	33,007	1,36,716
Dacca Division.												
Dacca	833	1,24,700	20	42,949	181	264	21,400	6,309	...	...	22,609	1,73,364
Mymensingh	267	25,337	99	2,000	20	...	2,343	9,384	...	...	3,216	30,115
Fariapur	3,795	2,51,943	20	4,17,335	215	124	6,307	7,306	19	13	9,417	6,76,700
Backergunge	40	15,277	...	17,833	30	101	11,286	7,641	...	163	11,305	44,713
Total	4,925	4,20,177	139	4,80,276	431	519	40,994	23,077	19	178	45,608	9,44,894
Chittagong Division.												
Tippera	...	7,263	...	1,008	...	29	66	340	...	30	46	9,663
Naokhali	14	2,000	675	402	15	328	267	78	...	...	961	3,708
Chittagong	...	531	...	...	...	...	4,143	...	...	4	...	4,173
Total	14	10,014	675	2,414	15	366	323	4,560	...	34	1,017	17,590
Total of Bengal	3,04,733	11,26,606	6,16,409	11,06,409	32,082	41,895	4,91,546	5,16,035	3,329	3,060	14,06,970	17,00,710
Patna Division.												
Patna	132	4,146	...	10,391	...	21	21	1,078	...	...	174	16,836
Gaya	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	2
Shahabad	68	4,136	4	3,633	...	...	303	13	...	...	456	7,691
Saran	46	14,063	...	1,488	...	...	...	382	...	26	57	16,826
Champaner	1	13	...	1,177	...	...	367	8	...	...	368	1,194
Muzaffargarh	70	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	70	1,767
Darbhanga	66	2,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	64	2,090
Total	436	27,006	4	16,687	...	21	742	1,659	...	341	1,190	46,490
Bhagalpur Division.												
Monghyr	484	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	436	1,627
Bhagalpur	...	1,108	...	441	23	...	51	7	...	127	74	1,638
Purnea	...	20	...	60	...	...	54	86	...	...	94	108
Malda	60	222	378	270	...	...	335	266	...	...	793	747
Northal Parganas	29	330	...	3	366	...	455	12	...	...	907	411
Total of Behar	518	3,961	378	864	418	...	903	368	...	161	3,474	4,474
Orissa Division.												
Cuttack	...	200	200	...	...	113	174	254	...	...	274	1,817
Balasore	...	54	...	...	22	...	1,402	694	...	110	1,224	790
Total	...	254	200	...	22	113	1,576	2,948	...	110	1,698	2,607

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Chota Nagpur Division.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bansbarah	6	6,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	150	8,827	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	11	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	176	10,078	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal ...	2,04,346	11,67,164	6,16,903	11,23,401	22,021	44,267	4,24,284	8,10,641	3,374	8,915	14,73,510	26,59,301
OTHER PROVINCES.												
Assam	70,708	7,08,754	1,000	1,178	3,328	4,204	2,72,744	2,08,120	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	448	46,685	...	12,827	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	188	888	1,000	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	22	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1,128	2,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myatso ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total by Internal routes	2,75,416	19,23,433	6,18,003	11,37,213	40,221	80,083	7,00,230	9,44,516	4,626	23,600	16,16,173	29,82,116
TRADE BY SEA.												
To Foreign ports	20,20,978	61,50,221	58,328	31,723	12,74,930	1,01,328	2,54,700	8,27,221	70,610	1,04,027	1,11,70,022	75,35,340
“ Indian “	25,63,060	11,71,373	1,46,307	6,161	64,018	52,155	4,00,000	6,82,430	68,302	86,631	32,08,136	12,57,554
Total of sea-borne trade ...	45,84,038	73,21,594	1,90,686	37,884	14,00,948	1,53,483	11,54,700	14,20,281	1,30,202	1,41,780	1,44,78,158	92,92,784
GRAND TOTAL BY ALL ROUTES	1,19,02,040	82,60,067	8,17,759	11,77,101	14,80,680	1,68,280	18,94,916	23,70,797	1,34,738	1,61,046	1,63,04,511	1,21,79,886

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1896, and the first fortnight of January 1897, as compared with the first and second fortnights of December 1895 and the first fortnight of January 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 26th January 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.		1897.	1895.		1896.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—						
Burdwan	10 8	10 8	10 0	16 8	17 0	16 14
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	9 8	17 4	18 0	18 0
Bankura	12 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 12
Midnapore	11 0	10 8	10 8	18 12	20 0	20 0
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 14	13 1
Howrah	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 8	15 8	15 4
24-Parganas	9 8	8 8	10 0	19 0	14 0	14 0
Calcutta	8 0	8 6	8 0	12 4	12 9	12 12
Nadia	9 6	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	14 9
Murshidabad	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	16 8
Jessore	10 12	10 0	9 6	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna	11 8	10 14	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0
Rajahmahi	9 6	9 6	9 6	16 2	16 8	15 12
Dinajpur	10 8	9 9	9 9	18 0	16 12	18 0
Jalpaiguri	9 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Bogra	9 12	9 12	10 2	17 4	17 8	17 4
Pabna	9 8	9 8	9 7½	16 8	17 4	17 4
Dacca	10 0	10 12	10 6	14 8	13 8	13 8
Mymensingh	8 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	15 0
Backergunge	old 7 8 new 10 0	10 4	10 0	12 8	13 8	13 8
Tippera	8 0	8 6	11 0	14 8	16 0	16 0
Noakhali	10 8	11 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0
Chittagong	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	13 8
Patna	10 12	9 16	10 2	19 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya	10 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Shahabad	8 8	and 9 0	and 10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0
Saran	9 8	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champaran	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	18 0
Muzaffarpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	15 0
Darbhanga	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 6	16 6	18 9
Monghyr	9 13	8 11	9 2	16 8	16 8	10 8
Bhagalpur	10 12	10 4	10 2	18 16	18 14	17 10
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
Malda	10 0	9 12	9 0	16 0	15 8	16 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 12	11 0	10 4	19 0	19 0	17 0
Cuttack	12 8	11 18	11 13	23 10	23 0	23 0
Balasore	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri	18 2	11 0	10 8	23 10	22 0	23 10
Hazaribagh	8 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 4	14 0
Lohardaga	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Palamau	9 9	8 11	9 4	14 1	14 10	14 1
Manthum	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs. c.	
Jessore	10 0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9 0
Magura	...	...	...	9 6
Narail	...	...	...	10 0
Dongaon	...	...	...	10 0

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly over. Rain wanted for *boro* crop, which is now being transplanted. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	10½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee for staple food-grain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Number of relief-works opened, two. Number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for week ending 20th—men 20, women nil, children 17—total 37; gratuitous relief—men 33, women 60, children 45—total 138.

Rajahahi.—Lands are being ploughed for sowing *aus*. Prospects of standing crops not good. *Boro* paddy being sown in some places. Cultivation for sugarcane and jute going on. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water available. Average price of common rice 9½ seers per rupee. Four test-relief works started. Numbers employed on Saturday, 23rd—men 802, women nil, children 39—total 891. No gratuitous relief.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Price of common rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Preparation of land for *bhri* (*aus* rice) going on. Standing crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley progressing; *phaphar* and *tori* coming to maturity; potatoes being harvested. Terai—*Haimanti dhan* completely harvested; mustard coming on; tobacco and potatoes doing well. Coarse rice selling :—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	9	

Bhutta 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Harvesting of mustard commenced; prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Early oilseeds being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week. Common rice selling from 8 to 9 seers a rupee. Fodder available.

Daoga.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop not very favourable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished; average outturn 10 annas. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Price of common rice between 8 and 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for *rabi*. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm for the season. Rain is badly wanted for the *rabi* crop. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* over. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Prices of common rice—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	11	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	8 to 12	
Chandpur	...	...	10½ to 11½	

Noakhali.—State of *rabi* crops bad for want of rain. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Threshing of paddy in progress. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco favourable. Millets being sown and those shown before germinating well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 11 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—*Rabi* and poppy doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Slight damage reported from frost. Poppy doing well. Prices stationary. Number on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—men 702, women 896, children 442—total 2,040.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj '22 and Siwan '07. *Rabi* doing well. *Rahar* damaged by frost in places. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 1 chitak per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 443, women 797, children 1,061—total 2,301; Gopalganj subdivision—men 973, women 1,201, children 988—total 3,162; Siwan subdivision—men 1,932, women 3,138, children 2,046—total 7,116; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 182, women 2,259, children 305—total 2,746; Gopalganj subdivision—men 693, women 1,747, children 778—total 3,218; Siwan subdivision—men 292, women 833, children 224—total 1,349. Chapra town—Gratuitous relief—men 181, women 755, children 176—total 1,112; Revilganj town—Gratuitous relief—men 48, women 208, children 6—total 262. Hatwa Raj—Poor-houses 392, doles 750, relief works 2,548. Manjha poor-house 92. Chapra poor-house 42. Siwan poor-house 108.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar '10, Bettiah '40, Bagaha '56. Slight rain general. *Rabi* and poppy much improved. Prices—common rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Bettiah 9½ seers; maize at Sadar 10½ seers and Bettiah 10½ seers. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—men 50,638, women 40,031, children 25,101—total 115,770; gratuitous relief—men 1,383, women 2,475, children 1,980—total 5,838.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, common rice 8 seers, wheat 8½ seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 12 seers, *marua* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd January—Sadar subdivision—men 2,593, women 1,042, children 1,443—total 5,078; Hajipur subdivision—men 451, women 422, children 2,063—total 2,936; gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 2, women 26, child 1—total 29.

Darbhanga.—Standing crops promising well. Harvesting of rape-seeds commenced in places. Common rice is selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 19,336, women 21,723, children 4,993—total 46,055; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,220, women 744, children 596—total 2,560; Madhubani subdivision—men 28,372, women 17,922, children 8,672—total 54,966; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 2,915, women 5,922, children 4,035—total 12,872; Samastipur subdivision—men 452, women 773, children 487—total 1,712; Madhubani subdivision—men 8,836, women 19,148, children 8,966—total 36,950. Only one Raj Circle has sent figures—namely 3,689 on gratuitous relief.

Monghyr.—No rain. Occasionally cloudy with gusts of westerly breeze. Standing crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

			Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	8	
Jamui	...	...	8 to 10	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and cloudy. Wind easterly. *Rabi* crops continue to promise well. There has been a slight fall in the price of rice in the Banka and Supaul

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Districts.	1896.		1897.	1896.		1897.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	9 12	9 4	9 8	16 0	15 0	16 0
Gaya ...	8 10	8 8	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 8
Shahabad ...	8 8	8 0	8 8	11 0	12 0	12 0
		and	and	and	and	and
Saran ...	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Champaran ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	11 10
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	12 8
Darbhanga ...	7 8	7 0	7 4	14 0	14 0	12 8
Monghyr ...	9 0	8 8	8 12	14 4	14 4	12 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	14 8	14 0	14 0
Purnea ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 14	13 14	12 10
				16 0	18 0	18 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	18 0	11 8	11 8	27 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 10	10 8	10 8	23 4	23 12	22 0
Shahabad ...	12 4	10 12	10 8	24 0	24 0	23 0
Saran ...	12 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	25 8	24 8
Champaran ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 4
Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 0	10 8	23 8	26 0	24 8
Darbhanga ...	11 0	9 12	9 12	23 0	27 6	28 7
Monghyr ...	13 4	11 7	11 4	26 0	26 0	26 4
Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	11 8	26 8	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	26 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau ...	11 13	10 11	10 14	19 2	19 2	18 9
Manbhum ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0			

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Common Rice—						
Jaunpur ...	8 8	9 2	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 8	8 12	8 2	15 6	15 6	15 8
Mirzapur ...	7 10	7 11	7 11	13 0	13 0	12 0
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	12 4	12 7	12 9
Ghazipur ...	8 12	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	14 8
Ballia ...	.....	8 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	16 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	11 8	11 0	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 4	11 4	9 14
Mirzapur ...	7 12	7 18	7 14	10 0	11 0	11 0
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	11 14	11 8	11 6
Ghazipur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Ballia ...	.....	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 0	11 12

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 7th January 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
GLACER—			
Jaiganj Bazar	8 2	8 0	14 8
Hailakandi	10 10	11 2	17 0
STRAW—			
Kaxi Bazar	9 14	9 8	14 8
Chhatok Bazar	10 0	10 0	14 0
Sunamganj	9 0	10 0	15 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	16 0
Kamuganj	9 8	9 0	15 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	16 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th January 1897.

Bardwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and fine. *Aman* harvesting nearly over. Prospects of *rabi* in Sadar and Kalna subdivisions reported to be fair. In Katwa and Raniganj rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	10 0	
Katwa	10 10 to 10 15	
Raniganj	10 4	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and Rampur Hat 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather hot during the day; cool at night. Threshing of *aman* not yet finished. No improvement in *rabi* prospects. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy going on. Transplantation of *boro* almost finished. Prospect of *rabi* not good, except in Tamluk. Sugarcane is being pressed. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta, Keshpur, Salboni, and Naraingarh police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	} per rupee.
Contai	
Tamluk	
Ghatal	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* not quite finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops and sugarcane unfavourable. *Kalai* and mustard are being harvested. Lands in places are being tilled for vegetable cultivation. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	} per rupee.
Barasat	
Basirhat	
Diamond Harbour	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops deteriorating for want of rain. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane going on. Water-supply deficient in many places. Fodder ample. Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

15th January	...	...	...	...	1,295
16th "	...	...	...	...	1,309
17th "	...	...	...	...	1,443
18th "	...	...	...	...	1,466
19th "	...	...	...	...	1,483
20th "	...	...	...	...	1,620
21st "	...	...	...	...	1,378

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations 967 from 18th to 23rd January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 1,464, women 349, children 1,063—total 2,876; Meherpur subdivision—men 800, women 190, children 944—total 1,934. Gratuitous relief—men 170, women 600, children 142—total 912.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy has commenced in Kandi subdivision. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	} per rupee.
Kandi	
Jangipur	

subdivisions; elsewhere it remains stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 2	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	10 10
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice finished. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. Lands being ploughed for next *bhadoi*. Cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9½ to 10	
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 12	

Malda.—No rain. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dewa scanty. Prospects of crops unchanged. Common rice 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Prices rising. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Balasore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 10 to 10 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 11½ and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Prospects of crops the same as before. Cattle-disease reported from Chhendipoda. Rice sells at 11½ seers at Angul and 16½ seers at Khondmala, showing a rise of price in both the subdivisions.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10 seers 8 chitaks to 14 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Weather getting warm; cloudy. *Rabi* crops doing well. Rice lands being ploughed. Sufficient supplies in bazar, except in south of district. Rice sells (average) 8 seers per rupee. No applicants for relief work. Some beggars and travellers get gratuitous relief.

Lohardaga.—State of standing crops poor in some places and fair in others. Rice sells at head-quarters 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 10 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—Rainfall 0.01. Weather seasonable but cloudy. Prices rising. Thirty-three markets selling at under 5 seers, against 11 in preceding week. *Rabi* in danger from cloudy weather. Relief works about to be undertaken.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Chas, Parulia, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient at present, but diminishing. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	Old rice 9	
				New „ 10	

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Old rice out of market. New rice plentiful, but the price has risen—10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was some rain in Champaran (Sadar 10, Bettiah 40, Begalia 58) and parts of Saran (Gopalganj 22, Siwan 07), but practically none in any of the other districts during the week. The rain in Champaran has done much good to the *rabi* and poppy crops. These crops are generally promising throughout Bihar. The *rabi* crops in North Bengal are fair, but in almost all other parts they are poor. The harvesting of winter rice is not yet over. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Transplantation of spring rice is going on. Ploughing for autumn rice has begun in North Bengal. Prices have not generally risen during the week. Slight

fluctuations in the price of common rice reported from some districts. In Patna the price of common rice fell from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, in Gaya from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and at Bettiah (Champaran) from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 1 chitak, Champaran (Indian-corn) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 23rd January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	... 4,810 (men 2,264, women 539, children 2,007).
Khulna	... 37 (men 20, women nil, children 17).
Rajshahi	... 891 (men 852, women nil, children 39).
Patna	...
Shahabad	... 2,040 (men 702, women 896, children 442).
Saran	... 12,579 (men 3,348, women 5,136, children 4,095).
Champaran	... 115,770 (men 50,638, women 40,031, children 25,101).
Muzaffarpur	... 8,014 (men 3,044, women 1,464, children 3,506).
Darbhanga	... 103,581 (men 45,928, women 40,392, children 14,261).

Total ... 247,722, against 233,846 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	... 912 (men 170, women 600, children 142).
Khulna	... 138 (men 83, women 60, children 45).
Patna	... 5 men (in Bihar).
Saran	... 7,313 (men 1,167, women 4,839, children 1,307).
Champaran	... 5,838 (men 1,383, women 2,475, children 1,980).
Muzaffarpur	... 29 (men 2, women 26, child 1).
Darbhanga	... 51,534 (men 12,203, women 25,843, children 13,488).

Total ... 65,769, against 44,423 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Hatwa Raj	... 2,548
Darbhanga Raj	... Figures not complete.

Gratuitous relief—

Hatwa Raj	... 1,112.
Rest of Saran district	1,508.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,







REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 26th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd January 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	17th	129.3	9.4	30.043	68.3	77.2	17.2	50.0	50.2	0.386	51.6	57	N	106	Nil	Clear.
"	18th	127.8	8.0	30.047	63.0	74.0	22.2	52.4	53.6	380	43.2	50	N and N E	87	"	Clear, 
"	19th	125.1	9.4	30.027	62.6	77.1	28.1	49.0	54.9	334	47.6	62	N E and S W	49	"	Clear, 
"	20th	138.6	8.0	30.026	60.2	80.3	27.2	53.0	60.1	445	55.7	71	SE and SW	66	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	21st	139.2	6.4	30.101	69.4	82.6	23.9	58.7	54.6	547	61.5	78	Calm and variable	39	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	22nd	133.3	4.5	30.115	69.4	81.4	21.4	60.0	63.3	502	59.1	70	NW	68	"	Chiefly cloudy, 
"	23rd	134.8	9.4	30.082	69.1	82.2	24.3	57.9	62.1	466	57.0	65	NW and W	66	"	Chiefly clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.063

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 30.011

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 55.7

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 76.4

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 68.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 68.1

The extreme variation of temperature ... 38.6

The maximum temperature ... 82.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 10

The mean relative humidity ... 65

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd January 1897 ... Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 0.04

The total fall from 1st to 23rd January 1897 ... Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 0.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.



The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 88, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew;  fog; o, over cast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.